United Nations

A/50/100

General Assembly
Fiftieth session

6 July 1995

Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the fiftieth regular session of the General Assembly*

Contents

		Page
I.	Introduction	12
II.	Annotated list	13
	1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Côte d'Ivoire	13
	2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation	13
	3. Credentials of representatives to the fiftieth session of the General Assembly	13
	(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee	13
	(b) Report of the Credentials Committee	13
	4. Election of the President of the General Assembly	14
	5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees	15
	6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly	17
	7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations	18
	8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee	18
	9. General debate	19

---

* The unannotated preliminary list was issued on 15 February 1995 (A/50/50) and updated on 26 May 1995 (A/50/50/Rev.1). Drafting changes made since that date have been included in the present document and will be reflected in the provisional agenda, which will be issued on 21 July 1995 (A/50/150).

Contents (*continued*)

Page

10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization[1] 20
11. Report of the Security Council[1] 20
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council 21
13. Report of the International Court of Justice 23
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency 24
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs 24
    (a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council 24
    (b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council 25
16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections 26
    (a) Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme 26
    (b) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council[2] 27
    (c) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination 28
17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments 29
    (a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions 29
    (b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions 29
    (c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors 30
    (d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee 31
    (e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal 31
    (f) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences 32
18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples 32
19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations 34
20. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance 34
    (a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations 34
    (b) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions[3] 36

---

[1] This item remains also on the agenda of the forty-ninth session (decision 49/474 of 23 December 1994).

[2] This item remains also on the agenda of the forty-ninth session (see A/49/PV.97).

[3] This item remains also on the agenda of the forty-ninth session (see A/49/PV.101).

Contents (*continued*)

Page

- (c) International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction 44
- (d) Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster 45
- (e) Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan 45

21. University for Peace 46
22. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin 47
23. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields[1] 48
24. Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s 48
25. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System 49
26. The situation in Burundi 50
27. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba 50
28. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina[1] 51
29. Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations[4] 53
30. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe 54
31. Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States 54
32. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference 55
33. International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters 56
34. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa 57
35. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte 58
36. Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War 58
37. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic 59
38. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti[1] 60
39. Law of the sea 60
40. Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal 62

---

[4] This item remains also on the agenda of the forty-ninth session (see A/49/PV.103).

Contents (*continued*)

		Page
41.	Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies	63
42.	Question of Palestine[1]	63
43.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity	66
44.	The situation in the Middle East	67
45.	The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development[5]	68
46.	Assistance in mine clearance	71
47.	Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council[1]	71
48.	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	72
49.	Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991	73
50.	Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986	73
51.	Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security[6]	74
52.	Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development[6]	74
53.	Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations[6]	75
54.	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security[6]	75
55.	Question of Cyprus[6]	76
56.	Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait[6]	77
57.	Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament obligations	78
58.	Education and information for disarmament	79

---

[5] This item remains also on the agenda of the forty-ninth session (see A/49/PV.99).

[6] This item, which has not been considered by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, remains on the agenda of that session (decision 49/474 of 23 December 1994). Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the fiftieth session is subject to any action that the Assembly may take on it at its forty-ninth session.

Contents (*continued*)

Page

59. Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification 79

60. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security 80

61. Reduction of military budgets 81

62. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security 82

63. The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields 83

64. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water 83

65. Comprehensive test-ban treaty 84

66. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East 85

67. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia 86

68. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons . 86

69. Prevention of an arms race in outer space 87

70. General and complete disarmament 88

    (a) Notification of nuclear tests 88

    (b) Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof ... 88

    (c) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes 88

    (d) Review of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade 88

    (e) Transparency in armaments 88

    (f) Step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat 88

    (g) Fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament .. 88

    (h) Relationship between disarmament and development 88

    (i) Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms 88

    (j) Regional disarmament 88

    (k) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels 88

    (l) Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects 88

Contents (*continued*)

Page

71. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly 92
    - (a) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services 92
    - (b) Regional confidence-building measures 92
    - (c) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean 92
    - (d) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons 92
72. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session 94
    - (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission 94
    - (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament 94
    - (c) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters 94
    - (d) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research 94
    - (e) Disarmament Week 94
73. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East 96
74. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects 97
75. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region 98
76. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace 99
77. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) 100
78. Final text of a treaty on an African nuclear-weapon-free zone 101
79. Rationalization of the work and reform of the agenda of the First Committee 101
80. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction 103
81. Maintenance of international security 104
82. Effects of atomic radiation 104
83. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space 105
84. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East[1] 107
85. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories 110

ontents (*continued*)

Page

86. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects[1] 111

87. Questions relating to information 112

88. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations 113

89. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination 114

90. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations 115

91. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories 115

92. The situation in the occupied territories of Croatia 116

93. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India 117

94. Question of East Timor 117

95. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations 118

96. Macroeconomic policy questions 119

    (a) Financing of development 119

    (b) Long-term trends in social and economic development 119

    (c) External debt crisis and development 120

97. Sustainable development and international economic cooperation 121

    (a) Trade and development 122

    (b) Human settlements 125

    (c) United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) 126

    (d) Science and technology for development 127

    (e) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s 128

    (f) Women in development 129

    (g) Human resources development 129

    (h) Business and development 130

    (i) International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries 131

    (j) United Nations initiative on opportunity and participation 132

Contents (*continued*)

Page

98. Environment and sustainable development 133
    - (a) Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development 134
    - (b) Desertification and drought 137
    - (c) Sustainable use and conservation of the marine living resources of the high seas 138
    - (d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind 140
    - (e) Implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States 141
99. Operational activities for development 143
    - (a) Triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system 144
    - (b) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries 145
100. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research 147
101. Agenda for development[1] 148
102. Renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership 148
103. International migration and development, including the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development 149
104. Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development 150
105. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination 151
106. Right of peoples to self-determination 153
107. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family 154
108. Crime prevention and criminal justice 159
109. Advancement of women 161
110. International drug control 167
111. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions 169
112. Promotion and protection of the rights of children 172
113. Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People 173

Contents *(continued)*

Page

114. Human rights questions 174
    - (a) Implementation of human rights instruments 174
    - (b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms 180
    - (c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives 190
    - (d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action[1] 196

115. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors[1] 197
    - (a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research 197
    - (b) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees 197

116. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations[1] 199

117. Programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995[7] 201

118. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 203

119. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations[1] 206

120. Joint Inspection Unit 207

121. Pattern of conferences 209

122. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations[1] 210

123. United Nations common system 211

124. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East[1] 213
    - (a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force 213
    - (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon 214

125. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission[1] 215

126. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991)[5] 216
    - (a) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission 216
    - (b) Other activities 217

127. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara[7] 217

---

[7] This item remains also on the agenda of the forty-ninth session (see A/49/PV.100).

Contents *(continued)*

Page

128. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador[1] 218

129. Financing and liquidation of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia[6] 219

130. Financing of the United Nations Protection Force[1] 220

131. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II[1] 221

132. Financing of the liquidation of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique[8] . 222

133. Financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus[1] 222

134. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia[1] 223

135. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti[5] 224

136. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia[1] 225

137. Financing of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda[7] 226

138. Financing of the United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia[6] 227

139. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991[3] 228

140. Financing of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan[5] 229

141. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations[5] 229

    (a) Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations 229

    (b) Relocation of Belarus and Ukraine to the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 234

142. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law 234

143. United Nations Decade of International Law 235

144. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-seventh session 236

145. Establishment of an international criminal court 237

146. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-eighth session 238

147. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country 239

148. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization 240

149. Measures to eliminate international terrorism 242

---

[8] This item remains also on the agenda of the forty-ninth session (see A/49/PV.98).

ntents (*continued*)

Page

150. Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto 243
151. Review of the procedure provided for under article 11 of the statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations 244
152. Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services 245
153. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union 247
154. Review of the role of the Trusteeship Council 247
155. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization 247

Annexes

I. Presidents of the General Assembly 248
II. Officers of the Main Committees 251
III. Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly 274
IV. Non-permanent members of the Security Council 284
V. Members of the Economic and Social Council 290
VI. Composition of organs 298

I. Introduction

1. The present document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 15 February 1995 (A/50/50) and updated on 26 May 1995 (A/50/50/Rev.1), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II of Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.

2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure will appear on 21 July 1995 (A/50/150).

3. An addendum to this document (A/50/100/Add.1) will be issued at the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).

4. The fiftieth session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 19 September 1995, at 3 p.m.

II. Annotated list

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Côte d'Ivoire

In accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure (A/520/Rev.15 and Amend.1 and 2), the General Assembly meets every year in regular session commencing on the third Tuesday in September.

Rule 30 of the rules of procedure provides that, at the opening of each session of the General Assembly, the Chairman of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President for the session. Accordingly, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session. [9]

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 62 of the rules of procedure provides that, immediately after the opening of the first plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation. This provision was incorporated in the rules of procedure at the fourth session (resolution 362 (IV), annex I).

3. Credentials of representatives to the fiftieth session of the General Assembly

(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation are to be submitted to the Secretary-General if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials must be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under rule 28 of the rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members is appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President. The members of the Committee are traditionally appointed at the 1st plenary meeting, on the proposal of the temporary President and before the election of the President for the session. The Committee elects a Chairman, but no Vice-Chairman or Rapporteur.

On completion of its work, the Committee submits a report to the General Assembly.

---

[9] For the election of the President, see item 4.

At its forty-ninth session,[10] the General Assembly appointed the following States members of the Credentials Committee: China, Fiji, Honduras, Namibia, Portugal, Russian Federation, Suriname, Togo and United States of America (decision 49/301). At that session, the Assembly approved the reports of the Committee (resolutions 49/4 A and B).

Document: Report of the Credentials Committee.

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the President of the General Assembly is elected by the Assembly and holds office until the close of the session at which he was elected. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The President is elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth and forty-sixth sessions, the President has been elected by acclamation.

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of this office among the following States:

(a) African and Asian States;

(b) Eastern European States;

(c) Latin American States;

(d) Western European and other States.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of the office among the following States:

(a) African States;

(b) Asian States;

(c) Eastern European States;

(d) Latin American States;

(e) Western European and other States.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and that the same practice should apply to the election of the President of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the past Presidents of the General Assembly are listed in annex I.[11]

---

[10] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 3):
(a) Reports of the Credentials Committee: A/49/517 and Add.1;
(b) Resolutions 49/4 A and B and decision 49/301;
(c) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.1, 40 and 89.

[11] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 4):
(a) Decision 49/302;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.1.

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees

As indicated in rule 98 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly has six Main Committees (see General Assembly resolution 47/233, annex).

Rule 103 stipulates that each Main Committee shall elect a Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur. It also states that the elections shall be held by secret ballot unless the Committee decides otherwise in an election where only one candidate is standing. Since in the great majority of cases only one candidate is nominated, most officers of Main Committees are elected by acclamation.

In addition, rule 103 provides that the nomination of each candidate shall be limited to one speaker, after which the Committee shall immediately proceed to the election.

Rule 99 (a) stipulates that all the Main Committees shall, during the first week of the session, hold the elections provided for in rule 103.

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 4) that the Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Three representatives from African and Asian States;

(b) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(c) One representative from a Latin American State;

(d) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(e) The seventh chairmanship should rotate every alternate year among representatives of States mentioned in subparagraphs (c) and (d).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 4) that the Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Two representatives from African States;

(b) One representative from an Asian State;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) One representative from a Latin American State;

(e) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(f) The seventh chairmanship should rotate every alternate year among representatives of States mentioned in subparagraphs (b) and (d).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided on 17 August 1993 (resolution 47/233, para. 3) that, as an interim measure and pending a decision on the pattern of election of the six Chairmen of the Main Committees, the Chairmen of the Main Committees at its forty-eighth session should be elected as follows:

(a) Two representatives from African States;

(b) One representative from an Asian State;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(e) One representative from a Western European or other State.

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided on 29 July 1994 (resolution 48/264, annex II) that the six Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) One representative from an African State;

(b) One representative from an Asian State;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(e) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(f) The sixth chairmanship shall rotate over a period of 20 sessions according to the following pattern:

  (i) One representative from an African State;
  (ii) One representative from an Asian State;
  (iii) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;
  (iv) One representative from an African State;
  (v) One representative from an Asian state;
  (vi) One representative from an African State;
  (vii) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;
  (viii) One representative from an Asian State;
  (ix) One representative from an African State;
  (x) One representative from an Asian State;
  (xi) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;
  (xii) One representative from an African State;
  (xiii) One representative from an Asian State;
  (xiv) One representative from an African State;
  (xv) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;
  (xvi) One representative from an Asian State;
  (xvii) One representative from an African State;
  (xviii) One representative from an Asian State;
  (xix) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;
  (xx) One representative from an African State.

The Chairmen of the Main Committees are generally elected on the first day of the session. For practical reasons, the elections are held in the General Assembly Hall under the chairmanship of the President of the Assembly. However, it should be noted that this does not involve a plenary meeting of the Assembly, but a series of consecutive meetings of the six Main Committees.

The two Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur of each Main Committee are elected later, during the first week of the session.

The names of the officers of the Main Committees from the twentieth session onwards are listed in annex II.[12]

---

[12] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 5):

(a) Decision 49/303;

(b) Meetings of the Main Committees: A/C.1/49/PV.1, A/C.4/49/SR.1, A/C.2/49/SR.1, A/C.3/49/SR.1, A/C.5/49/SR.1, A/C.6/49/SR.1;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.2.

6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

The President of the General Assembly is assisted by 21 Vice-Presidents. The duties involved are performed by heads of delegations of Member States, and not by individuals elected in their personal capacity. The Assembly decided on four occasions to increase the number of Vice-Presidents (resolutions 1104 (XI), 1192 (XII), 1990 (XVIII) and 33/138).

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the Vice-Presidents are elected by the General Assembly and hold office until the close of the session at which they were elected. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Vice-Presidents are elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-first and forty-second sessions in the case of one of the regional groups, the Vice-Presidents have been elected by acclamation.

Rule 31 also provides that the Vice-Presidents shall be elected after the election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5), in such a way as to ensure the representative character of the General Committee (see item 8).

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 2) that the 17 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Seven representatives from African and Asian States;

(b) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(c) Three representatives from Latin American States;

(d) Two representatives from Western European and other States;

(e) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, paras. 2 and 3) that the 21 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Six representatives from African States;

(b) Five representatives from Asian States;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) Three representatives from Latin American States;

(e) Two representatives from Western European and other States;

(f) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

The election of the President of the Assembly has the effect, however, of reducing by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated to the region from which the President is elected.

The Vice-Presidents are generally elected on the first day of the session.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the States that have held the office of Vice-President of the General Assembly are listed in annex III.[13]

---

[13] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 6):
(a) Decision 49/304;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.2.

7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter stipulates that, while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Council so requests.

Article 12, paragraph 2, provides that the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that are being dealt with by the Council. He is similarly to notify the Assembly immediately if the Council ceases to deal with such matters.

At its forty-ninth session,[14] the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General (A/49/390) without discussion (decision 49/443).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee

Rules 12 to 15 of the rules of procedure deal with the agenda for regular sessions.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session. The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the fiftieth session (see sect. I, para. 1) was circulated on 15 February 1995 (A/50/50) and updated on 26 May 1995 (A/50/50/Rev.1). The provisional agenda for the fiftieth session (A/50/150) will appear on 21 July 1995.

Rule 13 of the rules of procedure indicates what items shall or may be included in the provisional agenda.

Supplementary items

Rule 14 of the rules of procedure provides that any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the date fixed for the opening of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 20 days before the opening of the session.

The supplementary list (A/50/200) will be issued on 25 August 1995.

Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates, *inter alia*, that additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

---

[14] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 7):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/49/390;
(b) Decision 49/443;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.93.

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

Rules 38 to 44 of the rules of procedure deal with the composition, organization and functions of the General Committee. The Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who presides (see item 4 and annex I), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6 and annex III) and the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5 and annex II).

The General Committee usually meets on the second day of the session for the purpose of making recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of the work of the Assembly. For this purpose, it has before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the draft agenda (provisional agenda, supplementary items and additional items), the proposed allocation of items and a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the session.

Document: Memorandum by the Secretary-General, A/BUR/50/1.

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly[15]

The final agenda, the allocation of items included in the agenda and arrangements for the organization of the session are adopted by the General Assembly by a simple majority.

Rule 23 of the rules of procedure provides, *inter alia*, that debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of, and three against, the inclusion.

9. General debate

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly devotes a period of three weeks to the general debate, during which heads of delegations may state the views of their Governments on any item before the Assembly.

In accordance with paragraph 46 of annex V to the rules of procedure, the list of speakers wishing to take part in the general debate is closed at the end of the third day after the opening of the debate.

At the forty-ninth session, 25 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/49/PV.4-28), during which 147 speakers took the floor.[16]

---

[15] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 8):

(a) Preliminary list: A/49/50/Rev.1;
(b) Annotated list: A/49/100;
(c) Provisional agenda: A/49/150;
(d) Supplementary list: A/49/200;
(e) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/BUR/49/1 and Add.1;
(f) Reports of the General Committee: A/49/250 and Add.1-5;
(g) Agenda: A/49/251 and Add.1-8;
(h) Allocation of agenda items: A/49/252 and Add.1-8;
(i) Annotated agenda: A/49/100/Add.1;
(j) Letters from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences: A/49/351 and Add.1, A/49/784;
(k) Letters from the Chairman of the Second Committee: A/49/483, A/49/494;
(l) Letter from the Chairman of the Fifth Committee: A/49/452;
(m) Decisions 49/401, 49/402, 49/403 A and B and 49/474;
(n) Meetings of the General Committee: A/BUR/49/SR.1-8;
(o) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.3, 30, 48, 56, 61, 87, 88, 93, 94, 97 and 99.

[16] At the forty-eighth session, 28 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 147 speakers took the floor.

10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization[1]

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. That report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (a) of the rules of procedure.

At its forty-ninth session,[17] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 49/406).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General, Supplement No. 1 (A/50/1).

Financial situation of the United Nations

At its forty-ninth session,[17] the General Assembly, noting the views expressed by Member States during its consideration, in plenary meeting, of the financial situation of the Organization, under item 10 and aware of the importance and urgency of securing a viable financial basis for the Organization and that the solution of the serious financial situation of the Organization called for political efforts, decided to consider additional measures aimed at ensuring a sound and viable financial basis for the Organization; and also decided to establish a high-level open-ended working group under the chairmanship of the President of the Assembly and with two vice-chairmen (resolution 49/143).

An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy and related matters

In January 1995, the Secretary-General submitted a report entitled "Supplement to An Agenda for Peace: Position paper of the Secretary-General on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations" (A/50/60-S/1995/1) so as to highlight certain areas where unforeseen, or only partly foreseen, difficulties had arisen and where there was a need for the Member States to take the hard decisions the Secretary-General had referred to two and a half years before in his report entitled "An Agenda for Peace" (A/47/277-S/24111).

In March 1995, the President of the General Assembly reconvened the open-ended working group to discuss the recommendations contained in the supplement.

Document: Position paper of the Secretary-General, A/50/60-S/1995/1.

11. Report of the Security Council[1]

The Security Council (see item 15 (a)) submits an annual report to the General Assembly under Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter; the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report of the Security Council without discussion. However, at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, in 1971 and 1972, the Assembly, in connection with its consideration of the Council's report, decided to seek the views of Member States on ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the Council in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter (resolutions 2864 (XXVI) and 2991 (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly drew the attention of the Council, when considering steps to enhance its effectiveness in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, to the views and suggestions submitted by Member States in response to the above-mentioned resolutions as contained in the Secretary-General's reports on the matter (A/8447 and Add.1 and A/9243) (resolution 3186 (XXVIII)).

---

[17] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 10):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: Supplement No. 1 (A/49/1);
- (b) Draft resolution A/49/L.63;
- (c) Resolution 49/143;
- (d) Decision 49/406;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.46, 47 and 94.

At its forty-ninth session,[18] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 June 1993 to 15 June 1994 (decision 49/407).

Document: Report of the Security Council, covering the period from 16 June 1994 to 15 June 1995, Supplement No. 2 (A/50/2).

12. Report of the Economic and Social Council

International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 1981-1990 as the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, during which Member States would assume a commitment to bring about a substantial improvement in the standards and levels of services in drinking water supply and sanitation by the year 1990 (resolution 35/18).

At its forty-fifth session,[19] in its review of the achievements of the Decade, the General Assembly expressed deep concern that notwithstanding the achievements attained during the Decade, the current rate of progress remained slow and would leave a very significant number of poor people in urban and rural areas without suitable and sustainable services in water and sanitation by the year 2000; the Assembly decided to review, at its fiftieth session, the progress made during the first half of the 1990s and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report, through the Economic and Social Council, on further progress made in attaining the ultimate goal of providing a safe water supply and sanitation for all, including proposals for the action needed for the remainder of the Decade, with special emphasis on the efforts made at the national level and on international cooperation (resolution 45/181).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/181), A/50/213-E/1995/87.

Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

This question was first considered by the General Assembly at its forty-second session. At that session, the Assembly confirmed that WHO should continue to direct and coordinate the urgent global battle against AIDS; urged all appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, in conformity with the Global Strategy, to support the world-wide struggle against AIDS; and invited the Director-General of WHO to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on new developments in the global AIDS pandemic (resolution 42/8).

---

[18] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 11):
- (a) Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/49/2);
- (b) Decision 49/407;
- (c) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.48 and 49.

[19] References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 12):
- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/45/3);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/327;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/45/848;
- (d) Resolution 45/181;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.2-9, 13-16, 22 and 51;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.71.

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its forty-third to forty-seventh sessions. In view of the serious implications of the AIDS pandemic for socio-economic development, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue and intensify efforts of the United Nations system in cooperation with Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to prevent and control further spread of AIDS. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of WHO, in close collaboration with the appropriate bodies, organs and programmes of the United Nations system, to report, through the Secretary-General, to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session, and biennially thereafter, through the Economic and Social Council, on progress in the implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS (resolutions 43/15, 44/233, 45/187, 46/203 and 47/40).

At its forty-eighth session,[20] the General Assembly took note of the following documents: (a) relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 1993; (b) note by the Secretary-General on the prevention and control of AIDS.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of WHO (resolution 47/40), A/50/175-E/1995/57.

Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan

At its forty-ninth session,[21] the General Assembly, recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/45, reaffirmed that Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, were illegal and an obstacle to economic and social development; recognized the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan; reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the population of the Syrian Golan to their natural and all other economic resources, and regarded any infringement thereof as being illegal; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fiftieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 49/132).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/132).

Preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa

At its forty-ninth session,[21] the General Assembly, reaffirming the agreed conclusions of the coordination segment of the substantive session of 1993 of the Economic and Social Council on the coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system in the fields of preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera, and recalling Council resolution 1994/34, invited the Director-General of WHO to promote the mobilization of the United Nations system in order to provide technical, medical and financial assistance for preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria and to elaborate a plan of action detailing the coordination of all related activities in the field; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fiftieth session the report of the Director-General of WHO, to be prepared in collaboration with other relevant organizations, agencies, organs and programmes of the United Nations system on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 49/135).

---

[20] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 12):
- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/48/3/Rev.1);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/48/159-E/1993/59;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/48/715;
- (d) Decision 48/452;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/48/SR.3-8, 12-14, 45, 47 and 48;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.86.

[21] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 12):
- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/49/3/Rev.1);
- (b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/49/122-E/1994/44 and Add.1, A/49/169-E/1994/73, A/49/189 and A/49/423;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/49/726;
- (d) Resolutions 49/129 to 49/136;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/49/SR.3-8, 17-19, 22 and 34;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.92.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/135), A/50/180-E/1995/63.

Public administration and development

At its forty-ninth session,[21] the General Assembly took note of the Tangier Declaration, adopted by the Pan-African Conference of Ministers of the Civil Service, held in Morocco in June 1994 (see A/49/495, annex); decided to resume in March-April 1996 its fiftieth session to examine the question of public administration and development, exchange experiences, review the activities of the United Nations in the field and make recommendations, as appropriate; requested the Group of Experts on Public Administration and Finance to contribute, through the Economic and Social Council, to the work of the resumed session, based on the experience gained in assisting developing countries and economies in transition in capacity-building in public administration for development; requested the Secretary-General to submit a consolidated report, through the Council, to the Assembly at its resumed session, containing an analysis of the role of public administration in development and recommendations for strengthening the role of the United Nations in public administration and development for the benefit of interested developing countries and countries with economies in transition; and invited the regional commissions of the United Nations to consider in 1995 the role of public administration in development and to report, through the Council, to the Assembly at its resumed session (resolution 49/136).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Group of Experts on Public Administration and Finance;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/136).

13. Report of the International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice submits an annual report to the General Assembly, which considers it in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The report of the Court is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure. The first annual report of the Court was submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-third session, in 1968.

At its forty-ninth session,[22] the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 1993 to 31 July 1994 (decision 49/404).

Document: Report of the International Court of Justice, Supplement No. 4 (A/50/4).

---

[22] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 13):

(a) Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/49/4);

(b) Decision 49/404;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.29.

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agreement covering the relationship between the United Nations and IAEA was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). In accordance with article III of the Agreement, the Agency submits to the Assembly an annual report on its work.

At its forty-ninth session,[23] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Agency for 1993; affirmed its confidence in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; urged all States to strive for effective and harmonious international cooperation in carrying out the work of the Agency, pursuant to its statute; in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of the necessary measures to strengthen further the safety of nuclear installations and to minimize risks to life, health and the environment; in strengthening technical assistance and cooperation for developing countries; and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency's safeguards system; welcomed the measures and decisions taken by the Agency to strengthen its safeguards system and its technical assistance and cooperation activities; commended the Director General and the secretariat of the Agency for their impartial efforts to implement the safeguards agreement still in force between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and urged the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to cooperate without further delay and to allow the Agency to have access to all safeguards-relevant information and locations; commended the Director General and his staff for their strenuous efforts in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991) and 715 (1991) and stressed the need for Iraq to continue its cooperation with the Agency in achieving the complete and long-term implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; called upon all States to take all necessary measures to prevent illicit trafficking in nuclear material, and welcomed the initiatives taken by the Agency to intensify international cooperation efforts in this respect; and appealed to all States to become parties to the Convention on Nuclear Safety (resolution 49/65).

Document: Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1994. In his statement to the Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended,[24] the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)):

---

[23] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 14):
- (a) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:
  - (i) A communication from the Director General of IAEA (A/49/97-S/1994/322);
  - (ii) A letter from the Director General of IAEA (A/49/173-S/1994/702);
  - (iii) The report of the Agency (A/49/297 and Corr.1);
- (b) Draft resolutions: A/49/L.2/Rev.2, A/49/L.2/Rev.2/Add.1 and A/49/L.22;
- (c) Resolution 49/65;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.33, 34 and 90.

[24] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council from 6 to 10.

(a) Five from African and Asian States;

(b) One from Eastern European States;

(c) Two from Latin American States;

(d) Two from Western European and other States.

At its forty-ninth session,[25] the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 49/306). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following Member States:

> Argentina,* Botswana,** China, Czech Republic,* France, Germany,** Honduras,** Indonesia,** Italy,** Nigeria,* Oman,* Russian Federation, Rwanda,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

At the fiftieth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Czech Republic, Nigeria, Oman and Rwanda. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States that have served as non-permanent members of the Security Council are listed in annex IV.

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended,[26] the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

(a) Fourteen from African States;

(b) Eleven from Asian States;

(c) Ten from Latin American States;

(d) Thirteen from Western European and other States;

(e) Six from socialist States of Eastern Europe.

---

[25] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 15 (a)):
(a) Decision 49/306;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.40.

[26] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 B (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27; by an amendment dated 20 December 1971 (resolution 2847 (XXVI)), which came into force on 24 September 1973, the Assembly increased the membership of the Council to 54.

At its forty-ninth session,[27] the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Economic and Social Council (decision 49/308). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 54 Member States:

> Australia,*** Bahamas,* Belarus,*** Bhutan,* Brazil,*** Bulgaria,** Canada,* Chile,** China,* Colombia,*** Congo,*** Costa Rica,** Côte d'Ivoire,*** Cuba,* Denmark,* Egypt,** France,** Gabon,* Germany,** Ghana,** Greece,** India,*** Indonesia,** Ireland,** Jamaica,*** Japan,** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,* Luxembourg,*** Malaysia,*** Mexico,* Netherlands,*** Nigeria,* Norway,* Pakistan,** Paraguay,** Philippines,*** Poland,*** Portugal,** Republic of Korea,* Romania,* Russian Federation,* Senegal,** South Africa,*** Sri Lanka,* Sudan,*** Thailand,*** Uganda,*** Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United Republic of Tanzania,** United States of America,*** Venezuela,** Zaire* and Zimbabwe.**

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

At the fiftieth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bahamas, Bhutan, Canada, China, Cuba, Denmark, Gabon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zaire. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the members of the Economic and Social Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States which have served as members of the Economic and Social Council are listed in annex V.

16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections

(a) Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII), section I, paragraph 1, and decision 43/406, the Governing Council of UNEP (see also item 98) consists of 58 members elected by the Assembly according to the following pattern:

(a) Sixteen seats for African States;

(b) Thirteen seats for Asian States;

(c) Six seats for Eastern European States;

(d) Ten seats for Latin American States;

(e) Thirteen seats for Western European and other States.

---

[27] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 15 (b)):

(a) Decision 49/308;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.54.

At its forty-eighth session,[28] the General Assembly elected 29 members of the Governing Council (decision 48/309). At present, the Council is composed of the following 58 members:

> Argentina,** Australia,* Bangladesh,* Bhutan,* Botswana,* Brazil,** Bulgaria,** Burundi,** Cameroon,* Canada,** Chile,* China,** Colombia,* Congo,* Costa Rica,** Côte d'Ivoire,* Democratic People's Republic of Korea,** Denmark,* France,** Gabon,** Gambia,** Germany,** Guinea-Bissau,** Guyana,* Hungary,** India,* Indonesia,** Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Italy,* Japan,** Kenya,* Malaysia,* Mexico,* Netherlands,* Nicaragua,** Nigeria,* Pakistan,* Poland,* Portugal,* Republic of Korea,** Romania,* Russian Federation,** Rwanda,* Senegal,* Slovakia,* Spain,** Sri Lanka,* Sudan,** Sweden,** Switzerland,** Syrian Arab Republic,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America,** Uruguay,* Venezuela,** Zaire,** Zambia** and Zimbabwe.**

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

At the fiftieth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Guyana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Members of the Governing Council are eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The members of the Governing Council are elected by a simple majority.[29]

(b) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council[2]

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX), paragraph 8, the World Food Council consists of 36 members elected by the Assembly, on the nomination of the Economic and Social Council, for a term of three years, taking into consideration balanced geographical representation.

At its forty-ninth session,[30] the General Assembly elected 10 members of the World Food Council (decisions 49/316 A and B). At present, the Council is composed of the following 32 States:

> Albania,*** Angola,*** Bangladesh,** Brazil,** China,** Colombia,*** Dominican Republic,*** Ecuador,* France,* Guinea-Bissau,* Honduras,*** Hungary,* India,* Indonesia,*** Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Italy,* Japan,* Kenya,*** Liberia,** Malawi,** Marshal Islands,*** Mexico,** Nigeria,* Norway,* Pakistan,** Peru,* Russian Federation,*** Sudan,** Tunisia,* Turkey,** Uganda*** and United States of America.**

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

---

[28] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 16 (a)):
(a) Decision 48/309;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.54.

[29] At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

[30] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 16 (a)):
(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/49/260 and Add.1 and 2;
(b) Decisions 49/316 A and B;
(c) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.75 and 97.

The General Assembly decided to hold elections for the remaining two seats for the forty-ninth session and two seats for the forty-eighth session at a later date.

At the fiftieth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Ecuador, France, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Nigeria, Norway, Peru and Tunisia. As stipulated in resolution 3348 (XXIX), paragraph 8, members of the Council are eligible for immediate re-election.[29]

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/50/208.

(c) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX), annex) (see also items 116 and 117), the Committee consists of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. At its forty-second session, the Assembly adopted decision 42/450, by which it decided that the Committee for Programme and Coordination should be composed of 34 States Members of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

Nine seats for African States;

Seven seats for Asian States;

Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;

Seven seats for Western European and other States;

Four seats for Eastern European States.

At its forty-ninth session,[31] the General Assembly elected seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (decision 49/307). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 34 States:

> Argentina,** Bahamas,*** Belarus,** Benin,*** Brazil,** Cameroon,** Canada,** China,* Comoros,** Congo,** Cuba,** Egypt,* France,*** Germany,** Ghana,*** India,** Indonesia,** Iran (Islamic Republic of),** Japan,* Kenya,* Mexico,*** Netherlands,** Nicaragua,* Norway,** Pakistan,** Republic of Korea,* Romania,** Russian Federation,*** Senegal,** Togo,* Trinidad and Tobago,** Ukraine,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** and United States of America.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

At the fiftieth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: China, Egypt, Japan, Kenya, Nicaragua, Republic of Korea and Togo. Members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election.[29]

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/50/209.

---

[31] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 16 (b)):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/49/259;
(b) Decision 49/307;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.41.

17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), acts in an advisory capacity to the Assembly, and makes recommendations to it on the United Nations budget and related matters and on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and IAEA. Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee will be found in rules 155 to 157 of the rules of procedure.

At present, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 16 members:

> Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic),*** Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania),*** Mr. Leonid E. Bidnyi (Russian Federation),** Mr. Gérard Biraud (France),* Mr. Simon Khoam Chuinkam (Cameroon),** Mr. Jorge José Duhalt Villar (Mexico),* Mrs. Inga Eriksson Fogh (Sweden),** Mrs. Norma Goicochea Estenoz (Cuba),** Mr. Yuji Kumamaru (Japan),* Mr. Mahamane Maiga (Mali),*** Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados),*** Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania),*** Mr. Wolfgang Münch (Germany),* Mr. Ranjit Rae (India),* Ms. Linda S. Shenwick (United States of America)** and Mr. Yu Mengjia (China).*

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

At its forty-ninth session,[32] the General Assembly appointed five members of the Advisory Committee (decision 49/305 B).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Biraud, Mr. Duhalt Villar, Mr. Kumamaru, Mr. Münch, Mr. Rae and Mr. Yu.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/50/101.

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 122). Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee will be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

> Mr. Tarak Ben Hamida (Tunisia),* Mr. Uldis Blukis (Latvia),*** Mr. Sergio Chaparro Ruiz (Chile),* Mr. Yuri Alexandrovich Chulkov (Russian Federation),** Mr. David Etuket (Uganda),*** Mr. Neil Hewitt Francis (Australia),* Mr. Igor V. Goumenny (Ukraine),*** Mr. William Grant (United States of America),*** Mr. Alvaro Gurgel de Alencar (Brazil),**

---

[32] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (a)):
- (a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/49/101 and Add.1-3 and A/C.5/49/16;
- (b) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/49/432 and Add.1 and 2;
- (c) Decisions 49/305 A to C;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.2, 11 and 13;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.19 and 56.

> Mr. Masao Kawai (Japan),*** Mr. Li Yong (China),** Mr. Vanu Gopala Menon (Singapore),*** Mr. Enrique Moret Echeverria (Cuba),* Mr. Mohamed Mahmoud Ould El Ghaouth (Mauritania),* Mr. Dimitri Rallis (Greece),* Mr. Ugo Sessi (Italy),** Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)** and Mr. Adrien Teirlinck (Belgium).**

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

At its forty-ninth session,[33] the General Assembly appointed six members of the Committee (decision 49/309 A).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Ben Hamida, Mr. Chapparo Ruiz, Mr. Francis, Mr. Moret Echeverria, Mr. Ould El Ghaouth and Mr. Rallis.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/50/102.

(c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 74 (I)), transmits to the Assembly the financial reports and audited financial statements (see also item 115). The members of the Board are appointed as Auditors-General, or officials of equivalent title, of their countries and not as individuals.

At present, the Board is composed of the following three members:

> The Auditor-General of Ghana,** the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India* and the Comptroller and Auditor-General of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.***

---

* Term of office expires on 30 June 1996.
** Term of office expires on 30 June 1997.
*** Term of office expires on 30 June 1998.

At its forty-ninth session,[34] the General Assembly appointed a member of the Board (decision 49/310).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/50/103.

---

[33] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (b)):
  (a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/49/102 and Add.1 and A/C.5/49/17;
  (b) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/49/657 and Add.1;
  (c) Decisions 49/309 A and B;
  (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.11 and 41;
  (e) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.56 and 98.

[34] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (c)):
  (a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/49/103 and A/C.5/49/18;
  (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/658;
  (c) Decision 49/310;
  (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.11;
  (e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.56.

(d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and other United Nations funds.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following nine members:

Mr. Ahmad Abdullatif (Saudi Arabia),*** Ms. Francine J. Bovich (United States of America),** Mr. Aloysio de Andrade Faria (Brazil),*** Mr. Jean Guyot (France),** Mr. Michiya Matsukawa (Japan),** Mr. Yves Oltramare (Switzerland),* Mr. Emmanuel Noi Omaboe (Ghana),* Mr. Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland)*** and Mr. Jürgen Reimnitz (Germany).*

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

At its forty-ninth session,[35] the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members of the Committee (decision 49/311).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Oltramare, Mr. Omaboe and Mr. Reimnitz.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/50/104.

(e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

The United Nations Administrative Tribunal, established by the General Assembly in 1949 (resolution 351 A (IV)), hears and passes judgement on applications alleging non-observance of contracts of employment of staff members of the United Nations and certain specialized agencies.

At present, the Tribunal is composed of the following seven members:

Mr. Jerome Ackerman (United States of America),* Mr. Mayer Gabay (Israel),** Balanda Mikuin Leliel (Zaire),*** Mr. Luis M. de Posadas Montero (Uruguay),** Mr. Samarendranath Sen (India),*** Mr. Francis R. Spain (Ireland)* and Mr. Hubert Thierry (France).***

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

---

[35] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (d)):
(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/49/104 and A/C.5/49/19;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/659;
(c) Decision 49/311;
(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.11;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.56.

At its forty-ninth session,[36] the General Assembly appointed three members of the Tribunal (decision 49/312).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Ackerman and Mr. Spain.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/50/105.

(f) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

The Committee on Conferences, established in 1974 by the General Assembly (resolution 3351 (XXIX)), was retained by the Assembly at its forty-third session as a permanent subsidiary organ. The Committee's functions and composition are set out in resolution 43/222 B.

At its forty-ninth session,[37] the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of seven members of the Committee (decisions 49/318 A to C).

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 States:

> Austria,* Bahamas,*** Belgium,*** Chile,** Egypt,** Fiji,* France,** Gabon,** Ghana,*** Grenada,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),*** Japan,** Jordan,* Latvia,*** Morocco,* Niger,* Pakistan,** Russian Federation,** Saint Vincent and the Grenadines,*** Senegal*** and United States of America.*

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Austria, Fiji, Grenada, Jordan, Morocco, Niger and United States of America. As stipulated in paragraph 3 of resolution 43/222 B, members of the Committee are eligible for immediate reappointment.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/50/106.

18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its sixteenth session, in 1961, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, consisting of 17 members, and requested the Committee to examine the application of the Declaration, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration (resolution 1654 (XVI)).

---

[36] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (e)):
- (a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/49/105 and A/C.5/49/20;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/660;
- (c) Decision 49/312;
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.11;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.56.

[37] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (i)):
- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/49/109;
- (b) Note by the President of the General Assembly: A/49/109/Add.1;
- (c) Decisions 49/318 A to C;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.75, 96 and 97.

At its seventeenth session, the General Assembly enlarged the Special Committee by the addition of seven members and invited it to continue to seek the most suitable ways and means for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all Territories that had not yet attained independence (resolution 1810 (XVII)). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Special Committee to discharge, *mutatis mutandis*, the tasks assigned to the Special Committee for South West Africa (resolution 1805 (XVII)) and decided to dissolve the Special Committee for South West Africa (resolution 1806 (XVII)).

At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter (see item 81), to take this information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it might consider necessary (resolution 1970 (XVIII)). At the same session, and at each subsequent session, the Assembly, after considering the report of the Special Committee, adopted a resolution renewing the Committee's mandate.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Special Committee from 24 to 25 (decision 34/425).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted the proposals contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General, dated 13 December 1991 (A/46/634/Rev.1), to serve as a plan of action for the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (resolution 46/181).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 24 Member States: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

At its forty-ninth session,[38] the General Assembly approved the report of the Special Committee and requested it to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/89); and requested the Secretary-General to continue to take concrete measures to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (resolution 49/90).

At the same session, the General Assembly considered the question of Western Sahara (resolution 49/44), the question of New Caledonia (resolution 49/45), the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (resolutions 49/46 A and B), the question of Tokelau (resolution 49/47), the question of Gibraltar (decision 49/420), the question of Pitcairn (decision 49/421) and the question of St. Helena (decision 49/422).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/50/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/44).

---

[38] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 18):

(a) Reports of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/49/23); A/AC.109/1179-1183, A/AC.109/1185-1198 and A/AC.109/2009;

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/49/216 and Add.1 (items 18 and 83) and A/49/492 (Western Sahara);

(c) Reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/49/615 and A/49/624 (items 18 and 82);

(d) Draft resolutions: A/49/L.51 and Add.1 and A/49/L.52 and Add.1;

(e) Resolutions 49/40 (items 18 and 82), 49/41, 49/44 to 49/47, 49/89 and 49/90 and decisions 49/417 (items 18 and 82), and 49/420 to 49/422;

(f) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/49/SR.2-6, 10 and 13;

(g) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.83 and 91.

19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

The question of the admission of new Members to the United Nations is governed, *inter alia*, by Article 4 of the Charter, rules 58 to 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rules 134 to 138 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the admission of new Members is effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, a two-thirds majority is required for the admission of new Members.

At its forty-ninth session,[39] the General Assembly admitted Palau to membership in the Organization (resolution 49/63).

A list of the Member States, which now number 185, with an indication of the year in which they were admitted to membership in the United Nations, appears in annex VI.

As at 1 June 1995, no documents had been circulated under this item.

20. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session, in 1991, at the request of the Netherlands on behalf of the States members of the European Community (A/46/194).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 46/182, 47/168 and 48/56).

In accordance with paragraph 35 (i) of the annex to resolution 46/182, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs is to prepare an annual report for the Secretary-General on the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance, including information on the central emergency revolving fund, to be submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

At its forty-ninth session,[40] the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Secretary-General and of the President of the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly on the informal consultations he conducted in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1994/291; also took note of the measures outlined by the Secretary-General in his report for strengthening field coordination of humanitarian assistance, and acknowledged the need further to develop and strengthen system-wide coordination, including cooperation among operational agencies, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and non-governmental organizations, to improve the capability for a quick and coordinated response to natural disasters and other emergencies while preserving the non-political, neutral and impartial character of humanitarian action; further took note of the measures and procedures recommended by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee regarding the in-country coordinator and, with due regard to the provisions of paragraph 39 of the annex to resolution 46/182, requested the Secretary-General, through the Economic and Social Council in 1995, to report further on the matter, including the implications of those recommendations, taking fully into account the views of Governments on those recommendations; requested the Secretary-General to continue taking measures to ensure the availability of resources in the Central Emergency Revolving Fund, *inter alia*, by encouraging States to reimburse as a high priority projects that had been financed from the Fund and by requiring operational agencies to certify that advances from the Fund had been drawn in accordance with resolution 46/182, establishing the appropriate uses of the Fund; also requested the Secretary-General to explore the feasibility of seeking in-kind donations to meet early emergency requirements; also recognized the need to increase the resources available in the Central Emergency Revolving Fund and requested the Secretary-General to continue consultations to that effect, taking fully into account the need to secure contributions to the Fund on an assured, broad-based and additional basis; invited the Secretary-General further to pursue efforts to improve and adjust the technical and procedural functioning of the Central Emergency Revolving Fund and to explore ways and means for strengthening the complementarity between the Fund and the individual emergency funds of operational agencies; endorsed the recommendation of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee that the arrangement for financing rapid-response coordination from the interest earned by the Central Emergency Revolving Fund should be continued; and stressed the need to create a sound and stable financial basis for the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, and invited the Secretary-General to explore all solutions to achieve an adequate level of financing from the regular budget (resolution 49/139 A).

---

[39] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 19):
- (a) Application for admission: A/49/679-S/1994/1315;
- (b) Letter from the President of the Security Council: A/49/722;
- (c) Draft resolution: A/49/L.58 and Add.1;
- (d) Resolution 49/63;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.89.

[40] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 37 (a)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/177-E/1994/80 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
- (b) Draft resolutions: A/49/L.19/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1 and L.57 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolutions 49/139 A and B;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.93.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 46/182 and 49/139 A), A/50/203-E/1995/79.

Participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development

At its forty-ninth session,[40] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council at its next substantive session incorporating the views expressed by Governments and appropriate intergovernmental organizations and relevant entities within the United Nations system, in particular the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and the United Nations Volunteers, on ways and means of strengthening national and regional stand-by arrangements, including the establishment and full utilization of national volunteer corps, in the area of emergency humanitarian assistance, as well as in the promotion of a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development, taking into account existing mandates and activities of the United Nations system; invited the Secretary-General, in that context, to include in his report for consideration at the next substantive session of the Economic and Social Council the results of his assessment of the potentials of: (a) the provision by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and the United Nations Volunteers of coordination for activities to be undertaken by national volunteer corps, including the supportive role of the Resident Coordinator at the country level; (b) the establishment of a distinct window within the Special Voluntary Fund of the United Nations Volunteers for channelling funds for operational purposes; (c) the use of databases within the United Nations system to coordinate and facilitate the rapid provision of assistance by national volunteer corps to the United Nations system; and (d) experiences at the national level with regard to, *inter alia*, selection and training, deployment, status and security, and the effective utilization of stand-by arrangements; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the resolution, in the context of his annual report on strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations, in accordance with resolution 46/182 (resolution 49/139 B).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/139 B), A/50/203/Add.1-E/1995/79/Add.1.

(b) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions[3]

Assistance to Yemen

At its forty-eighth session,[41] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to keep under review the implementation of all relevant resolutions and to submit to the Assembly at its fiftieth session a comprehensive report on that implementation (resolution 48/195).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/195).

International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth to forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 44/168, 45/233, 46/142 and 47/164).

At its forty-eighth session,[42] the General Assembly, deeply concerned about the critical economic and political situation prevailing in Angola, aggravated by the renewal of hostilities in October 1992, and about the serious deterioration of the humanitarian situation, called upon all parties to do their utmost to achieve the full and effective implementation of the Peace Accords for Angola (S/22609, annex) in order to bring peace and stability to Angola; requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the international community, to continue to mobilize organizations and organs of the United Nations system in order to ensure an appropriate level of economic assistance for Angola; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/202).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/202).

Measures to be taken following the cyclones and floods that have affected Madagascar

At its forty-eighth session,[43] the General Assembly, seriously concerned at the extensive damage and devastation caused by the tropical cyclones Daisy and Geralda and by the floods which had struck Madagascar, requested the Secretary-General to assist the Government of Madagascar in bringing recovery efforts to a successful conclusion, and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994 on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/234).

At its substantive session of 1994, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (E/1994/66), again commended the international community for the measures taken to supplement the efforts of the Government of Madagascar in the emergency aid and assistance operations; requested the Secretary-General to further evaluate the damage caused by those cyclones and floods and the medium-term and long-term impact of those disasters on the national economy, and to compile information that could promote concerted international assistance, taking into account the data already available, to communicate the results of that further evaluation to the international community and to take the necessary measures to assist the Government in preparing a reconstruction and rehabilitation programme in the affected regions and sectors; further requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1995 and to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/36).

---

[41] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 100):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/320;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/48/726;
- (c) Resolution 48/195;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/48/SR.3-8, 41 and 45;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.86.

[42] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 101):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/473;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/48/727;
- (c) Resolution 48/202;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/48/SR.3-8, 33-35, 41 and 45;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.86.

[43] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 177):
- (a) Draft resolution: A/48/L.53;
- (b) Resolution 48/234;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.89.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (Council resolution 1994/36), A/50/292-E/1995/115.

Economic assistance to States affected by the implementation of the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

This question was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine (A/48/239). At that session, the Assembly recognized the urgent need to assist States in coping with their special economic problems arising from the implementation of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and supported the recommendations of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia (resolution 48/210).

At its forty-ninth session,[44] the General Assembly expressed concern at the persisting special economic problems confronting States, in particular the States that border the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the other Danube riparian States and all other States adversely affected by the severance of their economic relations with the Federal Republic and the disruption of traditional transport and communications links in that part of Europe and their continuous adverse impact on the economies of those States; recognized the urgent need for a concerted response from the international community to deal in a more effective manner with the special economic problems of the affected States; invited the international financial institutions to continue to pay special attention to the economic problems of the affected States arising from the implementation of the sanctions and to consider, *inter alia*, how the existing facilities of the International Monetary Fund might be helpful to the States concerned, with a view to alleviating their special economic problems, and how consultative group meetings of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the countries in question, scheduled for 1995, might further help to mobilize additional resources to mitigate the losses and costs incurred by those countries; requested the competent organs, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to take into consideration, in programming their development activities, the special needs of the affected States and to consider providing assistance to them from their special programme resources; renewed its appeal to all States on an urgent basis to provide immediate technical, financial and material assistance to the affected States to mitigate the adverse effect on their economies of the application of sanctions *inter alia* through consideration of the provision of assistance for the promotion of the exports of the affected countries and for the promotion of investments in those countries; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to seek, on a regular basis, information from States and the concerned organs and agencies of the United Nations system on action taken to alleviate the special economic problems of the affected States and to report thereon to the Security Council, as well as to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/21 A).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/21 A).

---

[44] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 37 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/356;
(b) Draft resolution: A/49/L.28 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 49/21 A;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.74.

Financing of the Palestinian Police Force

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, welcomed the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements by the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in Washington, D.C., on 13 September 1993; considered that an active United Nations role in assisting in the implementation of the Declaration of Principles could make a positive contribution; called upon organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to intensify their assistance to the Palestinian people; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure the coordinated work of the United Nations system for an adequate response and to mobilize financial, technical, economic and other assistance (resolution 48/213).

At its forty-ninth session,[45] the General Assembly, noting the establishment of the Palestinian Police Force pursuant to the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements and the subsequent Cairo Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area, and noting also the establishment of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee pursuant to the Conference to Support Middle East Peace, held in Washington, D.C., on 1 October 1993, requested the Secretary-General to designate a United Nations agency to disburse, with due attention to the need for thorough accounting, the voluntary contributions given by donors in the light of the activities of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for salaries and other start-up costs of the Palestinian Police Force, for a period ending not later than the end of March 1995; encouraged all Member States to contribute funds for that purpose through the designated United Nations agency; and also requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 49/21 B).

The Secretary-General, by a letter dated 9 December 1994 to the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, designated UNRWA as the agency to carry out the mandate specified in resolution 49/21 B. The Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly on 6 April 1995 on the implementation of the resolution (A/49/885).

At its resumed forty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to designate UNRWA once again to disburse the voluntary contributions given by donors in the light of the activities of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for salaries and other start-up costs of the Palestinian Police Force, for a period ending not later than 31 December 1995; encouraged all Member States to contribute funds for that purpose through the Agency; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 49/21 O).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 49/21 B and O).

Special assistance for the economic recovery and reconstruction of Burundi

At its forty-ninth session,[46] the General Assembly, taking into account that the continued assistance of the international community was needed to implement the plans and programmes set for the new coalition Government, invited all States, United Nations institutions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide Burundi with economic, financial, material and technical assistance for economic recovery and for the reconstruction of the various infrastructures damaged or destroyed during the crisis; requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the resolution;

---

[45] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 37 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: Financing of the Palestinian Police Force: A/49/885;
(b) Draft resolutions: A/49/L.30 and Add.1 and A/49/L.65 and Add.1;
(c) Resolutions 49/21 B and O;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.74 and 101.

[46] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 37 (b)):
(a) Draft resolution: A/49/L.31/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(b) Resolution 49/21 C;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.74.

and decided to consider at that session the question of special assistance for the economic recovery and reconstruction of Burundi (resolution 49/21 C).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/21 C).

Assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia

At its forty-ninth session,[47] the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, expressed its gratitude to the international community for responding to appeals for emergency assistance, as well as to the Secretary-General for his continuing efforts to mobilize the international community to provide emergency assistance to Liberia; called upon the international community and intergovernmental organizations to provide Liberia with resources required to assist particularly vulnerable groups and former combatants, thus facilitating the transition from emergency assistance to reconstruction; specifically referred to the importance of providing adequate assistance to programmes identified in the report of the Secretary-General, including the preparation of a new appeal for humanitarian assistance; reiterated its appeal to the international community and intergovernmental organizations to contribute to the Trust Fund established by the Secretary-General, in order to enable the Military Observer Group of the Economic Community of West African States to fulfil its mandate; called upon all parties and factions in Liberia to respect the security, safety and right to full freedom of movement of personnel of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate the work of the United Nations system, to mobilize resources required for the holding of democratic elections and the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia, and to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 49/21 E).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/21 E).

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti

This question was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 44/177, 45/228, 46/175, 47/157 and 48/198).

At its forty-ninth session,[48] the General Assembly welcomed the signing of the agreement reached between the Government of Djibouti and the United Nations Development Programme to hold a round-table meeting at Geneva in 1995 for the benefit of the country; called upon all States, all regional and interregional organizations, non-governmental organizations and other intergovernmental agencies, to provide Djibouti with appropriate assistance, on a bilateral and multilateral basis, to enable it to cope with its special economic difficulties; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the resources necessary for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti, and to prepare a study of the progress made with economic assistance to that country, in time for the question to be considered by the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/21 F). The Round Table is now scheduled to take place at Geneva on 16 October 1995.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/21 F).

---

[47] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 37 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/466;
(b) Draft resolution: A/49/L.32/Rev.1;
(c) Resolution 49/21 E;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.93.

[48] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 37 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/396;
(b) Draft resolution: A/49/L.34/Rev.1;
(c) Resolution 49/21 F;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.93.

International cooperation and assistance to alleviate the consequences of war in Croatia and to facilitate its recovery

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 46/182, 47/166 and 48/204).

At its forty-ninth session,[49] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to appoint, within existing resources, a fact-finding expert mission for Croatia to assess the extent of war damage and its consequences for the country's infrastructure, resources, environment and individuals, and to consider the needs in order to assist the Government of Croatia in preparing a programme for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Croatia, and to introduce, if appropriate, an international appeal for its funding; reaffirmed its appeal to all States, regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant bodies to provide cooperation in various forms and special and other assistance, in particular in the most severely affected areas, with a view to facilitating the peaceful reintegration through the programme of reconstruction and development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fiftieth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 49/21 G).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/21 G).

International assistance to and cooperation with the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America

At its forty-ninth session,[50] the General Assembly emphasized the compelling need to design a new programme for international economic, financial and technical cooperation and assistance for Central America geared to the new circumstances in the region and based on the priorities laid down in the Declaration of Commitments adopted by the Follow-up Committee of the International Conference on Central American Refugees and in the new subregional strategy, the Alliance for Sustainable Development; supported the efforts of the Central American Governments in their commitments to the alleviation of extreme poverty and the fostering of sustainable human development, and urged them to intensify their efforts to implement policies and programmes in carrying out those commitments; stressed the importance of international economic, financial and technical cooperation in implementing the commitments of the new strategy for sustainable human development in Central America; requested the Secretary-General, the United Nations system and, in particular, UNDP to continue their efforts to mobilize resources in order to put into effect the new strategy; urged all States and the international community to continue the necessary support for the implementation of the goals and objectives of the new strategy; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fiftieth session and decided to consider the question of international assistance to and cooperation with the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America at that session and subsequently on a biennial basis (resolution 49/21 I).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/21 I).

---

[49] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 37 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/683;
(b) Draft resolution: A/49/L.36/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 49/21 G;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.93.

[50] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 37 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/397;
(b) Draft resolution: A/49/L.37/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 49/21 I;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.93.

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1992, at the request of El Salvador (resolution 47/158). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make all possible efforts to encourage the international community to increase the level of economic, financial and technical assistance to El Salvador (resolution 47/158).

The General Assembly also considered this question at its forty-eighth session (resolution 48/203).

At its forty-ninth session,[51] the General Assembly invited the international financial organizations to work with the Government of El Salvador in considering measures to harmonize the priority programmes arising out of the Peace Agreement and the National Reconstruction Plan with economic adjustment and stabilization policies in order to facilitate the consolidation of the peace process and make it more viable; again requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures and make every possible effort to mobilize the material and financial resources needed to meet the requirements of the priority programmes in El Salvador that are critical to the successful outcome of the peace process; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fiftieth session and decided to consider the question of assistance for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador at that session and subsequently on a biennial basis (resolution 49/21 J).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/21 J).

Emergency assistance to the Sudan

At its forty-ninth session,[52] the General Assembly, recalling its resolutions 43/8, 43/52, 44/12, 45/226, 46/178, 47/162 and 48/200 on assistance to the Sudan and noting that, despite the progress, considerable relief needs still remained to be addressed, expressed appreciation and encouraged increased cooperation by the Government of the Sudan with the United Nations, took note of the agreements and arrangements achieved to facilitate relief operations, and encouraged the Government of the Sudan to continue to improve their implementation; called upon the international community to contribute generously to the emergency needs and recovery of the country; called upon the donor community and the United Nations system to provide assistance to combat malaria in the Sudan; appealed to all parties concerned to continue to pursue dialogue and negotiations and to terminate hostilities; stressed the importance of assuring safe access for personnel providing relief assistance to all in need; urged all parties involved to continue to offer all feasible assistance, including facilitating the movement of relief supplies and personnel in all parts of the country; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize and coordinate resources and support to the Sudan Emergency Operation and Operation Lifeline Sudan, to assess the emergency situation in the country and to report thereon, as well as on the recovery and rehabilitation of the country, to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/21 K).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/21 K).

---

[51] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 37 (b)):
  (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/49/562 and S/1994/1212 and Add.1;
  (b) Draft resolution: A/49/L.39/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
  (c) Resolution 49/21 J;
  (d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.93.

[52] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 37 (b)):
  (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/376;
  (b) Draft resolution: A/49/L.41/Rev.1;
  (c) Resolution 49/21 K;
  (d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.93.

Assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia

At its forty-ninth session,[53] the General Assembly urged all States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue the further implementation of resolution 47/160 in order to assist the Somali people in embarking on the rehabilitation of basic social and economic services as well as institution-building aimed at the restoration of civil administration at the local level in all those parts of the country where peace, security and stability prevail; appealed to all the Somali parties concerned to terminate hostilities and to engage in a national reconciliation process that would allow for the transition from relief to reconstruction and development; called upon all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to respect fully the security and safety of personnel of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and of non-governmental organizations and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement throughout Somalia; called upon the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize international humanitarian, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for Somalia; and requested the Secretary-General, in view of the critical situation in Somalia, to take all measures necessary for the implementation of the resolution, to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1995 of the progress made and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/21 L).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/21 L).

Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council, in resolutions 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, called upon UNDP, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify, in coordination with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, their efforts in identifying the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people. It also urged those agencies and organizations to consult and cooperate with the Palestine Liberation Organization in establishing concrete projects to improve the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people.

At its forty-ninth session,[54] the General Assembly, welcoming the signing at Cairo on 4 May 1994 by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization of the first implementation agreement of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements of 13 September 1993, namely, the Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area, and the Agreement on Preparatory Transfer of Powers and Responsibilities of 29 August 1994, conscious of the urgent necessity for international assistance to the Palestinian people, taking into account the Palestinian priorities, stressing the need for the full engagement of the United Nations in the process of building Palestinian institutions and in providing broad assistance to the Palestinian people, and noting the appointment by the Secretary-General in June 1994 of a Special Coordinator in the occupied territories, stressed the importance of that appointment and of the steps taken under the auspices of the Secretary-General to ensure the achievement of a coordinated mechanism for United Nations activities throughout the occupied territories; suggested the convening in 1995 of a United Nations-sponsored seminar on Palestinian administrative, managerial and financial needs and challenges in the light of the new developments; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session, through the

---

[53] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 37 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/456;
(b) Draft resolution: A/49/L.42/Rev.1;
(c) Resolution 49/21 L;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.93.

[54] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 37 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/263-E/1994/112 and Corr.1;
(b) Draft resolution: A/49/L.50;
(c) Resolution 49/21 N;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.93.

Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution, containing an assessment of the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people and an assessment of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session, under the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance", a sub-item entitled "Assistance to the Palestinian people" (resolution 49/21 N).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/21 N), A/50/286-E/1995/113.

Emergency international assistance for a solution to the problem of refugees, the restoration of total peace, reconstruction and socio-economic development in war-stricken Rwanda

This question was included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, in 1994, at the request of Rwanda (A/49/233 and Add.1).

At its forty-ninth session,[55] the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance for the socio-economic rehabilitation of Rwanda, urged all States, United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international financial and development institutions to provide all possible financial, technical and material assistance to facilitate the restoration of basic services, to rehabilitate the economy and to ensure the reconstruction of the social and economic infrastructure of Rwanda and the return of refugees and internally displaced persons; invited the international community to provide emergency assistance; urged all States to contribute to the trust fund established by the Secretary-General to finance humanitarian relief and rehabilitation programmes; invited all States and the international financial institutions to respond to the financial needs of Rwanda to ensure the restoration and normal functioning of State institutions; requested the Government of Rwanda and the other partners concerned, including the States of the subregion, to meet to consider the problems relating to Rwandan refugees at a subregional conference; and requested the Secretary-General to provide all possible assistance to support the strengthening of total peace in Rwanda and to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 49/23).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/23).

Special assistance to countries receiving refugees from Rwanda

The question of special assistance to countries receiving refugees from Rwanda was included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, in 1994, at the request of Zaire (A/49/235).

At its forty-ninth session,[56] the General Assembly, bearing in mind the serious crisis which had shaken Rwanda to its very foundations, and deeply concerned about the massive presence of refugees from Rwanda in the territories of neighbouring countries, expressed its deep concern at the grave social, economic, health and ecological impact of the massive and unexpected presence of refugees in countries which are neighbours of Rwanda; commended the Governments of Burundi, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire for the sacrifices which they had made and for their continuing commitment to do their utmost to assist the refugees from Rwanda, notwithstanding the constraints which their limited resources placed on them; urged all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and called upon the international financial and development institutions, to provide all financial, technical and material assistance possible with a view to facilitating the restoration of the basic services destroyed in the countries receiving refugees from Rwanda; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the follow-up to the resolution (resolution 49/24).

---

[55] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 37 (f)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/516;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/49/L.24/Rev.2 and Rev.2/Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 49/23;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.74.

[56] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 37 (g)):
- (a) Draft resolution: A/49/L.17/Rev.3, as orally corrected;
- (b) Resolution 49/24;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.74.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/24).

(c) International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly decided to designate the 1990s as a decade in which the international community, under the auspices of the United Nations, would pay special attention to fostering international cooperation in the field of natural disaster reduction, and to take a decision at its forty-third session on the content and modalities of United Nations participation therein after having considered the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the preparations, with particular emphasis on defining the catalytic and facilitating role envisaged for the United Nations system (resolution 42/169).

The Assembly considered this item at its forty-third to forty-sixth and forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 43/202, 44/236, 45/185, 46/149 and 48/188).

At its forty-ninth session,[57] the General Assembly endorsed the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation, in particular its Plan of Action, adopted on 27 May 1994 by the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction, and the mid-term review of the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, carried out by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994; invited the Secretary-General to make proposals to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on all possible ways and means to ensure the functional security and continuity of disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness, taking into account the recommendations of the Conference; decided to convene, not later than the year 2000, a second world conference on natural disaster reduction in order to carry out an overall review of the accomplishments of the Decade and map a strategy for continued disaster reduction activities into the twenty-first century; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fiftieth session initial recommendations for a second world conference on natural disaster reduction; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fiftieth session a report on progress made in the implementation of the resolution and of the recommendations of the mid-term review of the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction carried out by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994 (resolution 49/22 A).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 44/236 and 49/22 A), A/50/201-E/1995/74.

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on early-warning capacities within the United Nations system and to make proposals on how they might be improved and better coordinated in order to provide for an adequate response to natural disasters and similar disasters with an adverse impact on the environment and, in that context, also to make concrete proposals on the transfer of technologies related to early warning, in particular to developing countries; and also requested the Secretary-General to include in his report recommendations on the capacity of the United Nations system to coordinate effectively information about natural disasters and similar disasters with an adverse impact on the environment and to pass on that information to regional, national and sectoral early-warning capacities (resolution 49/22 B).

---

[57] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 37 (c)):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/49/453;
(b) Report of the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction: A/CONF.172/9 and Add.1;
(c) Draft resolutions: A/49/L.21 and A/49/L.29/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(d) Resolutions 49/22 A and B;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.74 and 93.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/22 B).

(d) Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

At its second regular session of 1990, the Economic and Social Council, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, on the activities currently under way or planned within the United Nations system relating to the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and its consequences, particularly those relating to the agreement between the Government of the USSR and IAEA to study the radiological consequences of the accident and the agreement between the Government of the USSR and WHO on the efforts to mitigate the health consequences of the accident, with recommendations for further action within the United Nations system (resolution 1990/50).

At its forty-fifth session, in 1990, the General Assembly considered this question under the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" (resolution 45/190).

The General Assembly continued to consider this item at its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 46/150 and 47/165). The Economic and Social Council also continued to consider the item at its second regular sessions of 1991, 1992 and 1993 (Council resolutions 1991/51 and 1992/38 and decision 1993/232).

At its forty-eighth session,[58] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in the implementation of resolutions 45/190, 46/150 and 47/165 and, in particular, to continue to maintain close contact with the Commission of the European Communities and regional and other relevant organizations, with a view to encouraging the regular exchange of information, cooperation, coordination and complementarity in the multilateral and bilateral efforts in those areas, while implementing programmes and specific projects; invited the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of a further exchange of information between the United Nations, as a catalyst, existing coordination mechanisms and Member States on the activities related to Chernobyl; and also requested him to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/206).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/206).

(e) Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 47/119 and 48/208).

---

[58] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 105):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/406;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/48/731;
(c) Resolution 48/206;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/48/SR.33-35, 39 and 45;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.86.

At its forty-ninth session,[59] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to authorize the United Nations special mission to Afghanistan, established under Assembly resolution 48/208, to continue its efforts to facilitate national *rapprochement* and reconstruction in Afghanistan, in particular by promoting the earliest possible establishment of a fully representative and broad-based authoritative council with authority: (a) to negotiate and oversee an immediate and durable cease-fire; (b) to create and control a national security force to provide for security throughout the country and oversee the collection and safeguarding of all heavy weapons in the country; (c) to form an acceptable transitional government, which could, *inter alia*, control the national security force, until conditions for free and fair elections are established throughout the country, possibly utilizing traditional decision-making structures, such as a grand assembly, to help establish those conditions; called upon all Afghans, especially the leaders of warring parties, to agree on an immediate cease-fire and a speedy transfer of power and to support the special mission's efforts to facilitate national reconstruction, expedite the process leading to the speedy establishment of an acceptable transitional government and restore a fully representative and broad-based government for Afghanistan; called upon all States: to respect Afghanistan's sovereignty and territorial integrity, strictly to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and to respect the right of the Afghan people to determine their own destiny; to take all steps necessary to promote peace in Afghanistan, to stop the flow of weapons to the parties and to put an end to that destructive conflict; requested the Secretary-General to continue efforts to develop plans for national reconstruction and rehabilitation beginning in areas of peace and security, on the basis of the recommendations contained in his report; called upon the international community to respond to the consolidated appeal for emergency humanitarian assistance for Afghanistan, launched by the Secretary-General for the period from 1 October 1994 to 30 September 1995, having in mind the availability of the Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 49/140).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/140).

21. University for Peace

The idea of establishing a University for Peace was proposed by the President of Costa Rica and approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/111 of 14 December 1979.

By its resolution 35/55 of 5 December 1980, the General Assembly approved the establishment of the University for Peace and requested the Secretary-General to open for signature the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace contained in the annex to that resolution.

At its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 45/8 and 46/11).

At its forty-eighth session,[60] the General Assembly reiterated its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the establishment of the Trust Fund for Peace, consisting of voluntary contributions for the purpose of assisting the University for Peace to develop its activities for the promotion of peace and to ensure that it has the increasing and essential resources to pursue its future activities; invited Member States, non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental bodies as well as interested individuals and organizations to contribute directly to the Trust Fund for Peace and to the budget of the University; and decided to include in the agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "University for Peace" (resolution 48/9).

---

[59] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 37 (e)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/688;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/49/208-S/1994/766;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/794;
(d) Draft resolution: A/49/L.45 and Add.1;
(e) Resolution 49/140;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.32 and 33;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.76 and 93.

[60] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 22):
(a) Draft resolution: A/48/L.11 and Add.1;
(b) Resolution 48/9;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.36.

No advance documentation is expected.

22. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin

The item entitled "Restitution of works of art to countries victims of expropriation" was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of Zaire (A/9199). Since that session, the General Assembly has continued its consideration of this item on a biennial basis.

At its forty-eighth session,[61] the General Assembly commended UNESCO and the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to Its Countries of Origin or Its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation on the work they had accomplished, in particular through the promotion of bilateral negotiations, for the return or restitution of cultural property, the preparation of inventories of movable cultural property, the reduction of illicit traffic in cultural property and the dissemination of information to the public; reaffirmed that the restitution to a country of its objects d'art, monuments, museum pieces, archives, manuscripts, documents and any other cultural or artistic treasures contributes to the strengthening of international cooperation and to the preservation and flowering of universal cultural values through fruitful cooperation between developed and developing countries; recommended that Member States adopt or strengthen the necessary protective legislation with regard to their own heritage and that of other peoples; requested Member States to study the possibility of including in permits for excavations a clause requiring archaeologists and palaeontologists to provide the national authorities with photographic documentation of each object brought to light during the excavations immediately after its discovery; invited Member States to continue drawing up, in cooperation with UNESCO, systematic inventories of cultural property existing in their territory and of their cultural property abroad; also recommended that Member States should ensure that inventories of museum collections include not only the items on display but also those in storage, and that they comprise all necessary documentation, particularly photographs of each item; also invited Member States engaged in seeking the recovery of cultural and artistic treasures from the seabed, in accordance with international law, to facilitate by mutually acceptable conditions the participation of States having a historical and cultural link with those treasures; appealed to Member States to cooperate closely with the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to Its Countries of Origin or Its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation and to conclude bilateral agreements for this purpose; also appealed to Member States to encourage the mass information media and educational and cultural institutions to strive to arouse a greater and more general awareness with regard to the return or restitution of cultural property to its countries of origin; requested States parties to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property to keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO fully informed of the measures taken to ensure implementation of the Convention at the national level; requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with UNESCO, to continue to develop all possibilities for bringing about the attainment of the above-mentioned objectives; welcomed the steady increase in the number of States parties to the Convention;

---

[61] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 21):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/466;
(b) Draft resolution: A/48/L.15 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 48/15;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.47.

invited once again those Member States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to submit to the Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/15).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/15).

23. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields[1]

At its forty-fifth session, in 1990, the General Assembly decided to reconvene in a resumed session for an in-depth consideration and negotiations of proposals for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields (resolution 45/177). At its resumed forty-fifth session, the Assembly adopted the text contained in the annex to its resolution 45/264, including the basic principles and guidelines, goals and measures, as well as issues to be addressed in the future, for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, and decided to carry out at its forty-sixth session a review of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly (resolution 45/264).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted the text contained in the annex to resolution 46/235; and requested the Secretary-General to implement the proposed restructuring measures as contained in that annex and to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the action he had taken (resolution 46/235).

The General Assembly also considered the agenda item at its forty-seventh and forty-eighth session (decision 47/467 and resolution 48/162).

At its forty-ninth session,[62] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/49/558 and Add.1) (decision 49/411).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/264).

24. Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly, recalling its resolutions S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, 42/163 of 8 December 1987, 43/27 of 18 November 1988 and 45/178 A of 19 December 1990, adopted the conclusions of the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, consisting of the assessment of the implementation of the Programme of Action and the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the New Agenda (resolution 46/151).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study, in consultation with relevant financial institutions, recommending appropriate measures further to improve financial intermediation systems and practices in African countries to be submitted to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, which should take into account an in-depth analysis of the current traditional systems and practices of capital formation at the local level and the kind of support measures the international community could provide (resolution 48/214).

---

[62] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 43):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (A/49/558 and Add.1 and A/49/834);
(b) Decision 49/411;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.75.

At its forty-ninth session,[63] the General Assembly invited State participants in the African Development Fund existing within the African Development Bank to pay particular attention to the diversification of African commodities with a view to accelerating this process, and invited them to consider urgently making an initial adequate special contribution to finance the preparatory phase of commodity diversification projects and programmes in African countries; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Inter-agency Task Force for the Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s accorded high priority to the consideration of the diversification of African economies and to the coordination of activities of the relevant organizations and programmes of the United Nations system in this field, and invited the Task Force to make available advisory services to the African Development Bank on questions related to the diversification of Africa's commodities; invited the African Development Bank group to elaborate a set of criteria for the identification of diversification projects and to extend any other assistance as appropriate; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session an item entitled "Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s" (resolution 49/142).

Document: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 48/214 and 49/142).

25. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1987, at the request of Bolivia, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay (A/42/192 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-second to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 42/12, 43/5, 44/4, 45/5, 46/12, 47/13 and 48/22).

At its forty-ninth session,[64] the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General; urged ECLAC to continue broadening and deepening its coordination and mutual support activities with the Latin American Economic System; urged UNDP to strengthen and expand its support to the programmes that the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System is carrying out, aimed at complementing the technical assistance activities conducted by the Latin American Economic System; urged the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue and intensify their support for, and cooperation in the activities of, the Latin American Economic System; requested both the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System to assess, at the appropriate time, the implementation of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 49/6).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/6).

---

[63] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 154):
- (a) Draft resolution: A/49/L.44/Rev.2;
- (b) Resolution 49/142;
- (c) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.87, 88 and 94.

[64] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 29):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/382;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/49/L.7;
- (c) Resolution 49/6;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.41.

26. The situation in Burundi

At its forty-ninth session,[65] the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the signing, on 10 September 1994 at Bujumbura, of the agreement embodying a Convention of Governance between the forces for democratic change (presidential majority) and the opposition political parties and invited the parties concerned to continue their efforts to re-establish peace and democracy in the country; profoundly concerned about the large-scale and uncontrolled population movements, including armed groups which constituted a serious threat to the peace and security of the whole subregion, fully endorsed the wish of the heads of State and Government of African countries to convene a regional conference for assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes region, and invited the competent bodies of the United Nations system to take part in the implementation of such an initiative; invited the international community to become fully involved in providing substantial technical and financial support for the early implementation of the plan of action to be produced by a regional conference; encouraged the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to continue efforts to normalize the situation in Burundi, which remained precarious and worrisome; and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close collaboration with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to mobilize resources for that purpose, to ensure the implementation of the resolution and to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/7).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/7).

27. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of the Government of Cuba (A/46/1993).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions (decision 46/407 and resolutions 47/19, 48/16 and 49/9).

At its forty-ninth session,[66] the General Assembly reiterated its call to all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures whose extraterritorial effects affect the sovereignty of other States and the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law which, *inter alia*, reaffirm the freedom of trade and navigation; once again urged States that have and continue to apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 49/9).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/9).

---

[65] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 25):
- (a) Draft resolution: A/49/L.10 and Add.1;
- (b) Resolution 49/7;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.43.

[66] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 24):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/398 and Add.1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/49/L.9;
- (c) Resolution 49/9;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.45.

28. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina[1]

Various aspects of the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been dealt with by the Security Council and by the General Assembly. The issue was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Turkey (A/46/237).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 46/242, 47/121 and 48/88).

At its forty-ninth session,[67] the General Assembly strongly condemned the Bosnian Serb party for its refusal to accept the proposed territorial settlement, and demanded that it immediately accept the settlement unconditionally and in full; commended the efforts of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other related agencies, and noted with the utmost appreciation all the individuals who had shown exemplary bravery and courage, those who had made the ultimate sacrifice in carrying out their commitments and all those who continued to perform their duties faithfully; urged all parties to cooperate fully with UNPROFOR in implementing its mandates, in particular those related to safe areas; demanded that the Bosnian Serb party lift forthwith the siege of Sarajevo and other safe areas, as well as other besieged Bosnian towns and urges the Secretary-General to direct UNPROFOR to take necessary measures, in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions, for the protection of the safe areas; condemned the continuing military activities of the Bosnian Serbs against the territory of the Republic of Croatia, and their actions in cooperation with the Serb paramilitary units from the occupied territories of Croatia in launching coordinated attacks against the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina and demanded the immediate cessation of all such activities; strongly condemned the Serbian self-proclaimed authorities in the Serbian-controlled territories of Bosnia and Herzegovina for their actions in pursuit of the ethnic cleansing of those areas as a matter of policy; reaffirmed its support for the principle that all statements and commitments made under duress, particularly those regarding land and property, were wholly null and void; reaffirmed that the consequences of ethnic cleansing should not be accepted by the international community and that those who had seized land and property by ethnic cleansing and by the use of force must relinquish those lands, in conformity with norms of international law; reaffirmed once again the right of refugees and displaced persons from the areas of conflict in the territory of the former Yugoslavia to return voluntarily to their homes in safety and dignity, and therefore requested UNHCR and other relevant United Nations bodies to facilitate their return; urged UNHCR, as part of its humanitarian assistance programme, to provide appropriate assistance to facilitate cultural exchanges between Sarajevo and other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the international community and to facilitate and the delivery and installation of a reliable communications system in Sarajevo for the use of the civilian population; condemned vigorously all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed by parties to the conflict, especially those violations committed as policy by Serbia and Montenegro and the Bosnian Serbs, who had done so systematically, flagrantly and on a massive scale against the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina; expressed its deep alarm at the continuing systematic abuses committed against Albanians, Bosnians, Hungarians and Croatians, and others in Kosovo, Sandzak and Vojvodina, respectively, by the authorities of Serbia and Montenegro, and in that regard condemned the decision of those authorities not to renew the mandate of the monitoring missions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in those regions; demanded that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) uphold its commitment and obligation to comply with relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolution 752 (1992), and to cease any military and logistic support to the Bosnian Serbs, and supported the decision of the Council to terminate automatically the partial suspension of sanctions in the event that the Federal

---

[67] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 39):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/48/847 and A/49/758;
(b) Draft resolution: A/49/L.14/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 49/10;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.50 and 51.

Republic was found not to implement effectively its decision to close the border between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic in accordance with Security Council resolution 943 (1994); called for mutual recognition between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) within their existing internationally recognized borders as a critical step towards a lasting peace settlement; called upon all parties, in particular the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), to fully comply with all Security Council resolutions regarding the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and strictly to respect its territorial integrity, and in that regard concluded that their activities aimed at achieving integration of the occupied territories of Bosnia and Herzegovina into the administrative, military, educational, transportation and communication systems of the Federal Republic leading to a de facto state of occupation were illegal, null and void, and must cease immediately; expressed its appreciation for the efforts of UNPROFOR to help create the conditions conducive to the rapid and complete implementation of the Washington Agreements on the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and encouraged the international community, acting through the United Nations and other international organizations and bilaterally, to enhance its support for the Governments of the Republic and of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; noted with deep concern the failure to open the Tuzla airport as called for in numerous resolutions and urged the Secretary-General to take immediate action to reopen it, aware of the importance of that airport in facilitating the receipt and distribution of international humanitarian aid, consistent with the provisions of Security Council resolution 770 (1992); demanded that all concerned facilitate the unhindered flow of humanitarian assistance, including the provision of water, electricity, fuel and communications, in particular to the safe areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in that context urged the Security Council to implement fully its resolution 770 (1992) to ensure the free flow of humanitarian assistance, particularly to the safe areas; condemned activities by any of the parties or others concerned in contravention of paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 820 (1993), and demanded full compliance with that provision; commended all States, and in particular the States bordering on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the other Danube riparian States, for the measures they had taken to comply with the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council against the Federal Republic, and urged all States to continue their vigilant enforcement of those sanctions measures; urged the Security Council, in fulfilling its responsibility under Article 24 of the Charter of the United Nations, to take all appropriate steps to uphold and restore fully the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in cooperation with States Members of the United Nations and the Government of the Republic; encouraged the Security Council to give all due consideration and exempt the Governments of the Republic and of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the embargo on deliveries of weapons and military equipment originally imposed by the Security Council in resolution 713 (1991) and as further outlined in the eighth preambular paragraph of Assembly resolution 49/10; urged Member States, as well as other members of the international community, from all regions, to extend their cooperation to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in exercise of its inherent right of individual and collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter; requested the Security Council to act immediately to close all detention camps in Bosnia and Herzegovina and further to close concentration camps established by the Serbs in Serbia and Montenegro and in Bosnia and Herzegovina and, until implementation, to assign international observers to those camps; requested that the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) be granted free access to all detention camps established by the Serbs in Serbia and Montenegro and in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to all persons imprisoned in those camps and that all prisoners be notified of that action without delay; further affirmed individual responsibility for the perpetration of crimes against humanity and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina; welcomed the fact that delays which had hampered the work of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 had been removed and looked forward to a speedy assumption of the judiciary process free of interference and delays, and in that context encouraged the provision of all resources necessary, including full funding as well as voluntary contributions from States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in accordance with the above-stated principle of non-interference, so that the Tribunal could conduct without any further delay its stipulated functions of trying and punishing those responsible for the perpetration of violations of international law; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution within 30 days of its adoption, as well as the report called for under the auspices of the London Conference, which, regrettably, had not yet been issued and decided to remain seized of the matter and to continue the consideration of this item (resolution 49/10).

On 6 December 1994, the Secretary-General submitted the report called for in resolution 49/10 (A/49/758).

No advance documentation is expected.

29. Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations[4]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991. At that session, the Assembly decided to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations, consisting of the members of the General Committee and open to the participation of all Member States, and to entrust the Preparatory Committee with the task of considering and recommending to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session proposals for suitable activities in connection with the observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, on the understanding that its decisions would be taken by consensus (decision 46/472).

At its forty-ninth session,[68] the General Assembly endorsed the creation of a United Nations Fiftieth Anniversary Coin Programme and the offer of the Royal Mint of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to manage that Programme; and requested the Secretariat to make the necessary arrangements with the Royal Mint to implement the Coin Programme on a timely basis (resolution 49/11).

At the same session, the General Assembly approved the report of the Preparatory Committee and noted its work in 1994, including the progress of work in the open-ended drafting group of the Committee; looked forward to receiving, before the end of 1994, the report of the Secretary-General on the responses received in regard to the special commemorative meeting to be held in October 1995, in order to enable it to recommend a precise timetable and agenda for that meeting; expressed its appreciation to the Secretariat for its efforts to make this a global commemoration, involving, *inter alia*, national committees, non-governmental organizations and the United Nations system and staff; welcomed the commemorative programme being formulated by the Secretariat and requested that emphasis continue to be placed on the development of programmes addressing the general public, in particular youth and children; welcomed also the continuation of the work of the Preparatory Committee on the draft declaration for the fiftieth anniversary; and decided that it should continue its work and report thereon to the Assembly at its fiftieth session, and/or during the forty-ninth session, as required (resolution 49/12).

Document: Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations, Supplement No. 48 (A/50/48).

---

[68] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 44):

(a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations: Supplement No. 48 (A/49/48);

(b) Resolutions 49/11 and 49/12;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.55.

30. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

The item entitled "Coordination of the activities of the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe" was included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1992, at the request of Czechoslovakia (A/47/192). The Conference was granted observer status in the General Assembly at the forty-eighth session (resolution 48/5).

At its forty-ninth session,[69] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, recalling its resolution 48/19 and the framework for cooperation and coordination between the United Nations Secretariat and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, signed on 26 May 1993, took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference; welcomed the increased cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and the Conference on the basis of the framework agreement, and requested the Secretary-General to explore with the Chairman-in-Office of the Conference possibilities for further improvements in that regard; decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe" and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 49/13).

At the Budapest Summit Meeting (5 and 6 December 1994), the participating States decided to change the name, with effect from 1 January 1995, from Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/13).

31. Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Algeria (A/36/196). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 477 (V), in which it requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to attend sessions of the Assembly as an observer; decided to invite the League to participate in the sessions and the work of the Assembly and of its subsidiary organs as an observer; recognized the importance of continued close association by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, where appropriate, with the efforts of the League in order to promote social and economic development and to advance intra-Arab as well as international cooperation in that vital field; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen cooperation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and the League (resolution 36/24).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/17, 38/6, 39/9, 40/5, 41/4, 42/5, 43/3, 44/7, 45/82, 46/24, 47/12 and 48/21).

---

[69] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 27):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/529;
(b) Draft resolution: A/49/L.20 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 49/13;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.57.

At its forty-ninth session,[70] the General Assembly requested the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, within their respective fields of competence, to intensify further their cooperation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of international peace and security, economic development, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his initiative in meeting with heads of regional organizations on 1 August 1994, and recommended that consideration be given to the organization of further meetings; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and the League and its specialized organizations in order to enhance their capacity to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social, humanitarian, cultural and administrative fields; also requested the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate the follow-up action to facilitate the implementation of the proposals of a multilateral nature adopted at the Tunis meeting in 1983 and to take appropriate action regarding the proposals adopted at previous meetings; decided that, in order to intensify cooperation and for the purpose of review and appraisal of progress as well as to prepare comprehensive periodic reports, a general meeting between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States should take place once every two years, and inter-agency sectoral meetings should be organized annually on areas of priority and wide importance in the development of the Arab States; recommended, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations and the League of Arab States, that the next general meeting on cooperation between the representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of the League and its specialized organizations be held during 1995; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the League, to encourage periodic consultation between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League to review and strengthen coordination mechanisms with a view to accelerating implementation and follow-up action of multilateral projects, proposals and recommendations adopted at the meetings between the two organizations; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a progress report on the implementation of the resolution (49/14).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/14).

32. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Islamic Conference" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Pakistan (A/35/194). At that session, the Assembly decided to promote further cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to examine ways and means of strengthening such cooperation (resolution 35/36).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/23, 37/4, 38/4, 39/7, 40/4, 41/3, 42/4, 43/2, 44/8, 45/9, 46/13, 47/18 and 48/24).

---

[70] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 28):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/519;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/49/L.16 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 49/14;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.57.

At its forty-ninth session,[71] the General Assembly requested the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue cooperation in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and economic and technical development; welcomed the intention of the secretariats of the two organizations to strengthen cooperation between them in the political field and to undertake consultations with a view to defining the mechanisms of such cooperation; encouraged the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to expand their cooperation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly by negotiating cooperation agreements, and invited them to multiply the contacts and meetings of the focal points for cooperation in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference; urged the organizations of the United Nations system, especially the lead agencies, to provide increased technical and other forms of assistance to the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in order to enhance cooperation; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his continued efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields; requested the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to hold consultations on a regular basis between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference focusing on the implementation of programmes, projects and follow-up action; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to continue to encourage the convening of sectoral meetings in the priority areas of cooperation, as recommended by the previous meetings between the two organizations, including follow-up to the sectoral meetings; noted that the next focal point meeting of the lead agencies of the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference would be held in 1995, the date and venue to be decided after consultations between the two organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the state of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (resolution 49/15).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/15).

33. International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1992, at the request of Nicaragua (A/47/248).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system and in close cooperation with the Nicaraguan authorities, to provide all necessary assistance for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Nicaragua and to support the consolidation of peace (resolution 47/169).

---

[71] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 31):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/465;
(b) Draft resolution: A/49/L.23;
(c) Resolution 49/15;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.57.

At its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions,[72] the General Assembly reiterated that request to the Secretary-General (resolutions 48/8 and 49/16).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/16).

34. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

At its twenty-second session, in 1967, the General Assembly established the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa by integrating earlier special programmes to assist persons from Namibia, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) and Territories formerly under Portuguese administration in Africa (resolution 2349 (XXII)). It is administered by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, which was established by the Assembly in 1968 (resolution 2431 (XXIII)), and is financed from a trust fund made up of voluntary contributions by States, organizations and individuals.

Assistance under the Programme is now provided to students from South Africa and, until 31 December 1992, was provided to students from Namibia.

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly authorized the Programme, for the first time since its establishment, to provide educational and training programmes inside South Africa (resolution 46/80).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to include the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa in the annual United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities; and appealed to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer such financial and other assistance to the Programme so as to enable it to carry out its programmed activities (resolution 48/160).

At its forty-ninth session,[73] the General Assembly welcomed the transfer to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in Accordance with Assembly resolution 48/258 B, of the residual funds of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa; encouraged further contacts and consultations on the Programme between the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the relevant South African ministries; and invited the Secretary-General, in the light of the changed political circumstances in South Africa, to make recommendations to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the future role of the Programme after having consulted with the Advisory Committee (resolution 49/17).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided that the one student remaining under the United Nations Fund for Namibia should be transferred for administration purposes with the necessary funds until completion of his programme in 1996 to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, administered by the Department for Development Support and Management Services of the Secretariat (resolution 49/91).

---

[72] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 23):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/487;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/49/L.25/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 49/16;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.58.

[73] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda items 41 and 160):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/491 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1;
- (b) Final report on the United Nations Fund for Namibia: report of the Trust Committee for the United Nations Fund for Namibia: A/49/782, para. 14;
- (c) Draft resolutions: A/49/L.27 and Add.1 and A/49/782, para. 17;
- (d) Resolutions 49/17 and 49/91;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.65 and 92.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/17).

35. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1976, at the request of Madagascar (A/31/241). At that session, the Assembly condemned and considered null and void the referendums of 8 February and 11 April 1976 organized in Mayotte by the Government of France and called upon France to withdraw immediately from the island (resolution 31/4).

At its thirty-second to forty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolution 32/7, decision 33/435, resolutions 34/69, 35/43, 36/105, 37/65, 38/13, 39/48, 40/62, 41/30, 42/17, 43/14, 44/9, 45/11, 46/9, 47/9, and 48/56).

At its forty-ninth session,[74] the General Assembly reaffirmed the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte; invited the Government of France to honour the commitments entered into prior to the referendum on the self-determination of the Comoro Archipelago of 22 December 1974 concerning respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros; called for the translation into practice of the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to the question of Mayotte; urged the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the island of Mayotte to the Comoros; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to maintain continuous contact with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity with regard to this problem and to make available his good offices in the search for a peaceful negotiated solution to the problem; and also requested the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/18).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/18).

36. Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War

The item was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994, at the request of the Russian Federation (A/49/143). At that session,[75] the Assembly proclaimed the year 1995 as World Year of Peoples' Commemoration of the Victims of the Second World War; called upon all States and peoples solemnly to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the War; and decided to convene a special solemn meeting on 18 October 1995 in commemoration of the victims of the War (resolution 49/25).

---

[74] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 36):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/584;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/49/L.38 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 49/18;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.69.

[75] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 150):
- (a) Draft resolution: A/49/L.33 and Corr.2 and Add.1;
- (b) Resolution 49/25;
- (c) Decision 49/402;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.74.

In order for the General Assembly to hold the special meeting in 1995, the Assembly decided, on the proposal of the President, to include the item in the agenda of the fiftieth session (decision 49/402).

No advance documentation is expected.

37. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of Brazil (A/41/143 and Corr.1).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-second to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 42/16, 43/23, 44/20, 45/36, 46/19, 47/74 and 48/23).

At its forty-ninth session,[76] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, emphasized the importance of the purposes and objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic; called upon all States to cooperate in the promotion of the objectives established in the declaration of the zone and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives and with the Charter and relevant resolutions of the Organization, particularly action which might create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region; welcomed with satisfaction the holding of the third meeting of the States members of the zone at Brasilia on 21 and 22 September 1994, and took note of the Final Declaration, the Declaration on the Denuclearization of the South Atlantic, the Declaration on the Marine Environment, the Declaration on Business Cooperation in the South Atlantic and the decision on the establishment of the Permanent Committee of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic, adopted at the meeting; welcomed the agreement reached at Brasilia to encourage democracy and political pluralism and, in accordance with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993, to promote and defend human rights and fundamental freedoms and also to cooperate towards the achievement of those goals; welcomed also the recent progress towards the full entry into force of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) for all States in Latin America and the Caribbean, which will permit the consolidation in the near future of the status of the Treaty region as a nuclear-weapon-free zone; welcomed further the efforts made towards the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa leading to the conclusion of a treaty on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa; warmly welcomed South Africa into the community of South Atlantic States; expressed its appreciation for the efforts of the international community, especially the recent adoption by the Security Council of resolutions aimed at achieving a lasting peace in Angola and Liberia, and welcomed in particular the initialling, on 31 October 1994, of the Lusaka Protocol by the Government of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola; welcomed the offers made by the Governments of South Africa, Argentina and Benin to host the fourth, fifth and sixth ministerial meetings of the zone in 1995, 1996 and 1997; and the offer made by the Government of Namibia to host a meeting of ministers of trade and industry of the States of the zone in early 1995; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 and subsequent resolutions on the matter under review and to submit a report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session, taking into account, *inter alia*, the views expressed by Member States (resolution 49/26).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/26).

---

[76] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 30):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/524;
(b) Documents adopted by the third meeting of States members of the zone: A/49/467, annexes I-V;
(c) Draft resolution: A/49/L.18/Rev.1;
(d) Resolution 49/26;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.74.

38. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti[1]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Honduras (A/46/231).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 46/7, 47/20 A and B and 48/27 A and B).

At its forty-ninth session,[77] the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction at the return of President Aristide, which was contributing to the establishment of a lasting peace, the advance of democracy, national reconciliation and the creation of proper conditions for the implementation of the programmes for the reconstruction and development of Haiti; commended the progress in the preparations for holding as soon as possible parliamentary and municipal elections; welcomed the appointment of the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General; commended the cooperation of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States, and requested the speedy return to Haiti of all members of the International Civilian Mission to Haiti with the task of verifying compliance by Haiti with its human rights obligations; urged the international community to increase technical, economic and financial cooperation with Haiti in support of its economic and social development efforts and in order to strengthen Haitian institutions responsible for dispensing justice and guaranteeing democracy, respect for human rights, political stability and economic development; requested the Secretary-General to support the Government of Haiti as it worked towards the national reconstruction and development of Haiti; and also requested the Secretary-General to ensure the coordination of the efforts of the United Nations system towards an appropriate response capable of providing humanitarian aid and of meeting the development requirements of Haiti (resolution 49/27).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/27).

39. Law of the sea

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea entered into force on 16 November 1994, one year after the deposit of the sixtieth instrument of ratification or accession. The Convention had received a total of 159 signatures, 119 of which were entered on 10 December 1982 at Montego Bay, Jamaica, when the Convention was opened for signature. As at 20 April 1995, it had 74 parties.

The General Assembly has considered developments relating to the Convention since 1983 under the agenda item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 37/66, 38/59, 39/73, 40/63, 41/34, 42/20, 43/18, 44/26, 45/145, 46/78, 47/65 and 48/28).

At its forty-eighth session, on 28 July 1994,[78] the General Assembly adopted the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, annexed to the resolution (resolution 48/263). The Agreement, which resulted from the consultations of the Secretary-General on outstanding issues relating to the deep seabed mining provisions of the Convention, was opened for signature on 29 July 1994 for one year. As at 20 April 1995, the Agreement had been signed by 74 States and by the European Community; a total of 118 States and the European Community had agreed to its provisional application, and 13 of them had also expressed their consent to be bound by it.

---

[77] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 34):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/49/689 and A/49/926;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/49/L.40 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 49/27;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.68, 69 and 75.

[78] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 36):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the consultations: A/48/950;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: A/48/7/Add.16;
- (c) Draft resolution: A/48/L.60 and Add.1;
- (d) Resolution 48/263;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.101.

As a consequence of the entry into force of the Convention, the International Seabed Authority is established at Kingston, Jamaica, and the Assembly of the Authority has commenced its first session (16 to 18 November 1994, 27 February to 17 March 1995 and 7 to 18 August 1995 at Kingston); the Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, established by resolution I of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and financed from the regular budget of the United Nations (resolution 37/66), having submitted its final report to the Assembly of the Authority and a draft budget for the first financial period of the Authority, will be finally dissolved at the end of the first session of its Assembly (i.e., 18 August 1995) in accordance with resolution I; an Ad Hoc Meeting of States Parties has been convened by the Secretary-General (21 to 22 November 1994 and 15 to 19 May 1995 at New York) to deal with the establishment of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, to be located at Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany; and preparations have been initiated by the Secretary-General for the establishment of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf in 1996. The Assembly of the Authority will complete the elections for the Council of the Authority at the third part of its first session, in August 1995; and the meeting of States parties has agreed to defer the first election of the members of the Tribunal to 1 August 1996. At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to service the meetings of States parties and the Commission from within existing resources (resolution 49/28). Having earlier decided that the administrative expenses of the Authority would initially be met from the regular budget of the United Nations (resolution 48/263), the Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to implement that decision taking into account the recommendations of the Preparatory Commission (resolution 49/28).

At its forty-ninth session,[79] subsequent to the entry into force of the Convention on 16 November 1994, the General Assembly called upon all States that had not done so to become parties to the Convention and the Agreement in order to achieve the goal of universal participation; also called upon States to harmonize their national legislation with the provisions of the Convention and to ensure consistent application of those provisions; decided to undertake an annual review and evaluation of the implementation of the Convention and other developments relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea; noted with appreciation the functions and role of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to carry out his responsibilities, in particular by: (a) preparing annually a comprehensive report, for the consideration of the Assembly, on developments relating to the law of the sea, which could also serve as a basis for reports to all States parties to the Convention, the International Seabed Authority and competent international organizations, and which the Secretary-General is required to provide under the Convention; (b) formulating recommendations for the consideration of, and for action by, the Assembly or other appropriate intergovernmental forums, and undertaking special studies aimed at a better understanding of the provisions of the Convention and facilitating their effective implementation; (c) preparing periodically special reports on specific topics of current interest, including those requested by intergovernmental conferences and bodies, and providing secretariat services to such conference in accordance with decisions of the Assembly; (d) strengthening the existing system for the collection, compilation and dissemination of information on the law of the sea and related matters and developing, in cooperation with the relevant international organizations, a centralized system with integrated databases for providing coordinated information and advice, *inter alia*, on legislation and marine policy, taking into account chapter 17, paragraph 17.117(e) of Agenda 21, as well as establishing a system for notifying Member States and relevant international organizations and bodies of information of general interest submitted by States and intergovernmental bodies; (e) ensuring that the institutional capacity of the Organization can respond to requests of States, in particular developing States, and competent international organizations for advice and assistance and identify additional sources of support for national, subregional and regional efforts to implement the Convention, taking into account the special needs of developing countries; (f) establishing appropriate facilities, as required by the Convention, for the deposit by States of maps, charts and geographic coordinates concerning national maritime zones and establishing a system for their recording and publicity as part of an integrated programme on the law of the sea and ocean affairs, distinct from the usual depositary functions of the Secretary-General; (g) preparing for and convening the meetings of State parties to the Convention and providing the necessary services for such meetings, in accordance with the Convention; and (h) preparing for the meetings of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf and providing the necessary services to the Commission, in accordance with the Convention; also requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements within the integrated programme for administering and supporting conciliation and arbitration procedures for the resolution of disputes; called upon all States and competent international organizations to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the discharge of his mandate; invited the competent international organizations to assess the implications of the entry into force of the Convention in their respective fields of competent and to identify additional measures that may need to be taken to ensure a uniform, consistent and coordinated approach to the implementation of the provisions of the Convention; invited them, together with the development and funding institutions, to take specific account of the impact of the entry into force of the Convention on the needs of States for technical and financial assistance, and to support subregional or regional cooperative initiatives to implement the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to take fully into account the requirements under the Convention and the resolution in the preparation of an integrated programme on ocean affairs and the law of the sea, which should be duly reflected in the proposed programme budget for 1996-1997 and the medium-term plan for 1998-2003 (resolution 49/28).

---

[79] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 35):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/49/631 and Corr.1 and A/C.5/49/25;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: A/49/7/Add.3;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/822;
(d) Draft resolution: A/49/L.47 and Add.1;
(e) Resolutions 49/28 and 49/219, section II;
(f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.35;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.77, 78 and 95.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Convention and other developments relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea (resolution 49/28);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General on certain aspects of the implementation of the Convention, submitted under item 98 (c) (resolutions 49/116 and 49/121 and decision 49/436).

40. Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal

The item "Building a peaceful and better world through sport" was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations, in his capacity as Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (A/48/237).

At that session, the General Assembly commemorated the centenary of the founding of the International Olympic Committee by proclaiming 1994 as International Year of Sport and the Olympic Ideal (resolution 48/10) and requested the Secretary-General to promote the observance of the Olympic Truce (resolution 48/11).

At its forty-ninth session,[80] the General Assembly, noting the mutually beneficial cooperation agreements made between the International Olympic Committee and the relevant organs, organizations, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and aware of the increasing humanitarian activities of the Committee, called upon Member States to reaffirm during the fiftieth session of the Assembly the observance of the Olympic Truce and decided to include the item "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic Ideal" in the provisional agenda of the fiftieth session (resolution 49/29).

41. Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

The question of support by the United Nations system for the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly at the request of 38 Member States (A/49/236 and Add.1). A first International Conference of Newly Restored Democracies, attended by representatives of 13 States, was held at Manila from 3 to 6 June 1988. The Conference adopted the Manila Declaration, which highlighted the fact that, with mutual support, internal and external forces that endanger emerging democracies could be overcome. The Second International Conference of New or Restored Democracies, held at Managua from 4 to 6 July 1994 and attended by representatives of 51 States, adopted the Managua Declaration (A/49/713, annex I), and a Plan of Action (A/49/713, annex II) in which it decided to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to undertake a study on ways in which the United Nations system could support the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies.

At its forty-ninth session,[81] the General Assembly, recognizing the importance of the Managua Declaration and the Plan of Action, requested the Secretary-General to undertake such a study, from within existing resources, and to submit a comprehensive report thereon to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/30).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/30).

42. Question of Palestine[1]

This item, which had been on the agenda of the second and third sessions of the General Assembly, was included in the agenda of its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in its deliberations on the question of Palestine in plenary meetings (resolution 3210 (XXIX)). At the same session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly also invited the PLO to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its auspices; and considered that the PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

---

[80] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 156):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/720, annex;
(b) Draft resolution: A/49/L.46 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 49/29;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.79.

[81] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 159):
(a) Draft resolution: A/49/L.49 and Add.1;
(b) Resolution 49/30;
(c) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.79 and 80.

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East that were held under the auspices of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly decided to establish a Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People composed of 20 Member States; requested the Committee to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights previously recognized; and requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)). The Committee was expanded by the addition of three members at the thirty-first session (decision 31/318).

At its thirty-first and subsequent sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee (resolutions 31/20, 32/40 A, 33/28 A, 34/65 A, 35/169 A, 36/120 A, 37/86 A, 38/58 A, 39/49 A, 40/96 A, 41/43 A, 42/66 A, 43/175 A, 44/41 A, 45/67 A, 46/74 A, 47/64 A, 48/158 A and 49/62 A).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, which would prepare, under the Committee's guidance, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and would organize, in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (resolution 32/40 B). The Assembly later requested that the Special Unit be redesignated as the Division for Palestinian Rights, with an expanded mandate of work.

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly decided to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, an International Conference on the Question of Palestine, and authorized the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to act as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference (resolution 36/120 C).

The International Conference on the Question of Palestine was held at Geneva from 29 August to 7 September 1983. The Conference adopted the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights. The Declaration called, *inter alia*, for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the PLO, as well as the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other concerned States, on an equal footing.

At its thirty-eighth and subsequent sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the call for the convening of the conference.

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly acknowledged the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council on 15 November 1988; affirmed the need to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their sovereignty over their territory occupied since 1967; and decided that, effective as at 15 December 1988, the designation "Palestine" should be used in place of the designation "Palestine Liberation Organization" in the United Nations system, without prejudice to the observer status and functions of the PLO within the United Nations system, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions and practice (resolution 43/177).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly, noting the convening at Madrid, on 30 October 1991, of the Peace Conference on the Middle East and the subsequent bilateral negotiations, as well as meetings of the multilateral working groups, welcomed the ongoing peace process and expressed the hope that it would lead to the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region; and considered that the convening, at a certain stage, of an International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, as previously proposed, would contribute to the promotion of peace in the region (resolution 47/64 D).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, including its Annexes and Agreed Minutes, by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization on 13 September 1993 in Washington, D.C. (resolution 48/158 A).

At its forty-ninth session,[82] the General Assembly, welcoming the signing of the Declaration of principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements and the subsequent implementation agreements, including the Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area, signed on 4 May 1994 at Cairo, and reaffirming the permanent responsibility of the United Nations with respect to the question of Palestine until it is resolved in all its aspects in accordance with international legitimacy, considered that the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People could continue to make a valuable and positive contribution to international efforts to promote the effective implementation of the Declaration of Principles and to mobilize international support for and assistance to the Palestinian people during the transitional period; authorized the Committee to continue to promote the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, to make such adjustments in its approved programme of work as it might consider appropriate in the light of developments, to mobilize support for and assistance to the Palestinian people and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fiftieth session and thereafter; it also requested the Committee to continue to extend its cooperation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution to heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine and promoting assistance to meet the needs of the Palestinian people, and to involve additional non-governmental organizations in its work (resolution 49/62 A).

At that session, the Assembly also considered that the Division for Palestinian Rights continued to make a useful and constructive contribution through the organization of seminars and meetings of non-governmental organizations, as well as through its research and monitoring activities, the preparation of studies and publications, and the collection and dissemination of information in printed and electronic form on the question of Palestine; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Division with the necessary resources, including the further development of the United Nations information system on the question of Palestine, and to ensure that it continued to discharge the tasks detailed in earlier resolutions (resolution 49/62 B).

At the same session, the Assembly also considered that the special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information helped to raise the awareness of the international community on the question and the situation in the Middle East in general; and requested the Department, in full cooperation and coordination with the Committee, to continue with the necessary flexibility, its special information programme for the biennium 1994-1995, with particular emphasis on public opinion in Europe and North America (resolution 49/62 C).

At the same session, the Assembly reaffirmed the necessity of achieving a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, in all its aspects; expressed its full support for the ongoing peace process, which began in Madrid, and for the Declaration of Principles and the subsequent implementation agreements, and expressed the hope that the process would lead to a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East; called for the timely and scrupulous implementation of the agreements; stressed the need for the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination, the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, and for resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948; urged Member States to expedite economic and technical assistance to the Palestinian people during the current critical period; emphasized the importance for the United Nations to play a more active and expanded role in the current peace process and in the implementation of the Declaration of Principles; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, for the promotion of peace in the region and to submit progress reports on developments in this matter (resolution 49/62 D).

---

[82] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 40):
- (a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/49/35);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/636-S/1994/1240;
- (c) Draft resolutions: A/49/L.53 and Add.1, A/49/L.54 and Add.1, A/49/L.55/Rev.1 and A/49/L.56 and Add.1;
- (d) Resolutions 49/62 A to D;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.70, 71, 72 and 88.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, Supplement No. 35 (A/50/35);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/62 D).

43. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

The question of cooperation between the United Nations and OAU was first considered by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2011 (XX)).

From the twenty-first to twenty-sixth sessions, the question of cooperation between the two organizations continued to be considered by the General Assembly, but it was focused on specific areas (resolutions 2103 (XXI), 2193 (XXII), 2505 (XXIV) and 2863 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh to forty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly considered the question in the broader context of cooperation between OAU, on the one hand, and the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system on the other (resolutions 2962 (XXVII), 3066 (XXVIII), 3280 (XXIX), 3412 (XXX), 31/13, 32/19, 33/27, 34/21, 35/117, 36/80, 37/15, 38/5, 39/8, 40/20, 41/8, 42/9, 43/12, 44/17, 45/13, 46/20, 47/148 and 48/25).

At its forty-ninth session,[83] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon the United Nations organs, in particular the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, to continue to involve OAU closely in all their activities concerning Africa; commended the establishment by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU in June 1993 of a mechanism for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts in Africa, and also commended its good functioning; commended the United Nations and OAU for their ongoing cooperative activities in the resolution of conflicts in Africa, and stressed the need to enhance and strengthen the existing pattern of exchange of information and consultations, especially in the areas of preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping operations; called upon the United Nations to coordinate its efforts and to cooperate with OAU in the context of the pacific settlement of disputes and the maintenance of international peace and security in Africa, as provided for under Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations; urged the United Nations, within existing resources, and encouraged its Member States to help OAU to strengthen its conflict resolution capacity, in particular in the areas of establishment of an early earning system, conflict prevention and management and settlement of disputes, training of staff of OAU and African peace-keepers, and logistical support; encouraged Member States to consider ways and means of providing financial assistance to the conflict resolution activities of OAU; urged the United Nations to continue to support OAU in its efforts to manage a peaceful democratic transition in Africa; urged all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations, to provide the necessary and appropriate economic, financial and technical assistance to refugees and displaced persons, as well as to African countries of asylum, taking into account recent disquieting developments in this respect; urged the Secretary-General, Member States, regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, and non-governmental organizations to extend their support to the operation of the African Economic Community and to assist in economic integration and cooperation in Africa; emphasized the urgency of the need to adopt appropriate measures to ensure the effective implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, in particular in the areas of resource flows, debt relief and diversification of African economies; called upon the Secretary-General to work in close coordination and cooperation with the Secretary-General of OAU, in particular on the follow-up to and effective implementation of the New Agenda; endorsed the agreement reached between the organizations of the United Nations system and OAU on the convening of a meeting between the secretariats of those organizations, to be held in 1995 at Addis Ababa, to review and evaluate the progress made in implementing the proposals and recommendations agreed upon in September 1993 on cooperation between them in 1994-1995 and to adopt new and effective joint action; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the resolution and on the development of the cooperation between OAU and the organizations of the United Nations system (resolution 49/64).

---

[83] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 32):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/490;

(b) Draft resolution: A/49/L.43;

(c) Resolution 49/64;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.89.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/64).

44. The situation in the Middle East

Various aspects of the Middle East problem have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the General Assembly and the Security Council, since 1947. Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)).

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions, from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV), 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII)), and at its thirtieth to forty-eighth sessions, from 1975 to 1994 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207, 36/226 A and B, 37/123 A to F, 38/180 A to E, 39/146 A to C, 40/168 A to C, 41/162 A to C, 42/209 A to D, 43/54 A to C, 44/40 A to C, 45/83 A to C, 46/82 A and B, 47/63 A and B, 48/58 and 48/59 A and B).

At its forty-ninth session,[84] the General Assembly determined that the decision of Israel to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem was illegal and therefore null and void and had no validity whatsoever; deplored the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980) and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution; called once more upon those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the resolution (49/87 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly declared that Israel had failed thus far to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981); declared also that the Knesset decision of 11 November 1991 annexing the occupied Syrian Golan constituted a grave violation of Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and therefore was null and void and had no validity whatsoever, and called upon Israel to rescind it; reaffirmed its determination that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907, and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, continued to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and called upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect for their obligations under those instruments in all circumstances; determined once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and its de facto annexation constituted a stumbling-block in the way of achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region; demanded once more that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the resolution (49/87 B).

---

[84] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 38):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/49/556 and A/49/636-S/1994/1240;
(b) Draft resolutions: A/49/L.59, A/49/L.60 and A/49/L.61 and Add.1;
(c) Resolutions 49/87 A and B and 49/88;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.72, 73 and 91.

Also at the same session, the General Assembly welcomed the peace process started at Madrid, and supported the subsequent bilateral negotiations; stressed the importance of, and need for, achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East; expressed its full support for the achievements of the peace process thus far, in particular the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, signed by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the subsequent Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area, signed by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, their 29 August 1994 agreement on the preparatory transfer of powers and responsibilities, the Agreement between Israel and Jordan on the Common Agenda, the Washington Declaration, signed by Jordan and Israel on 25 July 1994, and the Jordan-Israel Treaty of Peace of 26 October 1994, which constituted important steps in achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and urged all parties to implement the agreements reached; stressed the need to achieve rapid progress on the other tracks of the Arab-Israeli negotiations within the peace process; welcomed the results of the Conference to Support Middle East Peace, convened in Washington, D.C., on 1 October 1993, including the establishment of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, and the subsequent work of the World Bank Consultative Group, welcomed also the appointment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories, and urged Member States to expedite economic, financial and technical assistance to the Palestinian people during the interim period; called upon all Member States to extend economic, financial and technical assistance to parties in the region and to render support for the peace process; considered that an active United Nations role in the Middle East peace process and in assisting in the implementation of the Declaration of Principles could make a positive contribution; and encouraged regional development and cooperation in the areas where work had already begun within the framework of the Madrid Conference (resolution 49/88).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 49/87 A and B).

45. The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development[5]

The item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives" was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of the Government of Nicaragua (A/38/242).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first, forty-second, forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 38/10, 39/4, 41/37, 42/1, 43/24, 44/10, 45/15 and 46/109 A and B and decision 40/470).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development" (resolution 47/118). The Assembly also considered the item at its forty-eighth session (resolution 48/161).

At its forty-ninth session,[85] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, commended the efforts of the Central American peoples and Governments to consolidate peace by implementing the agreements adopted at recent meetings of the Central American Presidents, especially their fifteenth meeting (Guácimo, Costa Rica), the Central American Environment Summit for Sustainable Development (Managua), and the International Conference on Peace and Development in Central America (Tegucigalpa), and requested the Secretary-General to continue to give support to the initiatives and activities of the Central American Governments; supported the decision of the Central American Presidents to declare Central America a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development and encouraged those countries' initiatives to consolidate Governments which base their development on democracy, peace, cooperation and full respect for human rights; emphasized the decision of the Central American Presidents included in the Declaration of Guácimo and adopted at the Managua Environment Summit, in which the national and regional strategy known as the Alliance for Sustainable Development was concretized, translating that strategy into a programme of immediate action through which the Central American countries hope to become, with the support of the international community, an example of sustainable development for other regions; welcomed the efforts of the Central American countries to promote economic growth within a context of human development; also emphasized the functioning of the Central American Integration System and the registry of the Tegucigalpa Protocol with the United Nations Secretariat, expressed its full support for the efforts made by Central Americans, under the political leadership of their Presidents, to stimulate and broaden the integration process in the context of the Central American Integration System, and called on Member States and international organizations to provide effective cooperation to Central America; reaffirmed the importance of creating a new model of regional security based on a reasonable balance of forces, the pre-eminence of civil authority, the elimination of extreme poverty, the promotion of sustainable development, the protection of the environment and the eradication of violence, corruption, terrorism and trafficking in drugs and arms, a commitment made at the fifteenth meeting of Central American Presidents; called upon the international community and the United Nations system to expand their technical and financial support for the professionalization of the police forces of the Central American countries in order to safeguard democratic institutions; noted with satisfaction the signing of the Framework Agreement for the Resumption of the Negotiating Process between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca, the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights and the Agreement on a Timetable for the Negotiation of a Firm and Lasting Peace in Guatemala, the Agreement on Resettlement of the Population Groups Uprooted by the Armed Conflict and the Agreement on the Establishment of the Commission to Clarify Past Human Rights Violations and Acts of Violence that have Caused the Guatemalan Population to Suffer; called upon those concerned to advance speedily in the Guatemalan peace process in order to achieve, as close as possible to the 31 December 1994 deadline, agreement on a firm and lasting peace in keeping with the commitments made in the Framework Agreement; reiterated its appreciation to the Secretary-General and the Group of Friends for their efforts in support of the Guatemalan peace process, as well as its appreciation for the contribution of the Assembly of Civil Society and other Guatemalans, within the constitutional framework and the peace agreements, for their efforts in support of that process; noted with satisfaction the establishment of the United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala, and, in the context of human rights, urged those concerned fully to comply with their commitments under the agreements already signed, including the agreement relating to the Mission; also noted with satisfaction the efforts of the Secretary-General, the agencies of the United Nations system and the international community as a whole to coordinate their support for the peace process and, in particular, for the implementation of the agreements, and encouraged them to continue their assistance in favour of peace, national reconciliation, democracy and development in Guatemala; requested the Secretary-General to continue his support for the Guatemalan peace process; called upon the Government of El Salvador and all the political forces involved in the peace process to make all possible efforts to fulfil their vital outstanding commitments in accordance with the "Timetable for the implementation of the most important outstanding agreements" and fully to implement all aspects of the agreements, and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Government of El Salvador, the Member States and the specialized agencies, to devise procedures for providing El Salvador, in the context of the Peace Agreement, with the necessary cooperation and assistance in the period after the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador, in order to safeguard peace and the strengthening and consolidation of national reconciliation, democracy and sustainable development; requested all States and invited the international development and financing institutions to react quickly and generously to the joint appeal of the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to provide the additional resources required for the full implementation of the Peace Agreement; reiterated its recognition of the effective and timely participation of the Secretary-General and his representatives and encouraged them to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the successful implementation of all the commitments made by the parties to the El Salvador Peace Agreement, including efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for the reconstruction and development of the country, which are essential for the consolidation of peace and democracy in El Salvador; recognized the achievements made by the people and the Government of Nicaragua in their efforts to consolidate peace, democracy and reconciliation among Nicaraguans, as well as the political dialogue and the process of economic and social consultation among all sectors of the country, in order to strengthen the bases for the country's reconstruction; supported the treatment accorded to Nicaragua in the light of its continuing exceptional circumstances, so that the international community and financial institutions could incorporate that treatment into programmes to support the country's economic recovery and social reconstruction; expressed its approval of the establishment of a support group for Nicaragua, which, under the coordination of the Secretary-General, is playing an active role in supporting the country's efforts towards economic recovery and social development, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to support those efforts; requested the Secretary-General to give the Central American countries every possible assistance for the consolidation of peace and the strategy of sustainable development in the region; requested the agencies of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, and international institutions to mobilize the necessary resources to set in motion new national and regional programmes in support of the content of the Declaration of Guácimo, the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America and the Tegucigalpa Commitments on Peace and Development in order to prevent the progress made in Central America from being reversed and to ensure that peace is consolidated in the region by means of integrated, sustainable development; reiterated its full appreciation to and thanked the Secretary-General for his efforts in favour of the pacification process in Central America, particularly in those countries where it is necessary to achieve and consolidate peace, national reconciliation, democracy and sustainable development, and to the groups of friendly countries which have made a direct contribution to attaining those ends; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 49/137).

---

[85] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 42):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) A/49/480 and Corr.1;
  - (ii) Guatemala: A/49/857-S/1995/168;
  - (iii) United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala: A/49/860;
- (b) Notes by the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Reports of the Director of the Human Rights Division of ONUSAL: A/49/59-S/1994/47, A/49/116-S/1994/385, A/49/281-S/1994/886, A/49/585-S/1994/1220 and A/49/888-S/1995/281;
  - (ii) Reports of the Director of the United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala: A/49/856 and Corr.1 and A/49/929;
- (c) Draft resolutions: A/49/L.35/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1 and A/49/L.64 and Add.1;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/793;
- (e) Resolutions 49/137 and 49/236;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.32-35;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.69, 70, 92 and 99.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/137).

United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala

At its resumed forty-ninth session in March 1995,[85] the General Assembly took note of the first report of the Director of the United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala; authorized the renewal of the mandate of the Mission for a further six months; called upon the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca to comply fully with their commitments on human rights, to cooperate with the Mission and to give new momentum to the negotiating process; and invited the international community to increase its support for institution-building and cooperation projects, in particular through voluntary contributions to the trust fund being established by the Secretary-General (resolution 49/236).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/236).

46. Assistance in mine clearance

The item entitled "Assistance in mine clearance" was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/48/193). The Assembly considered the item at that session (resolution 48/7).

At its forty-ninth session,[86] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, welcomed the establishment by the Secretary-General of a voluntary trust fund to finance, in particular, information and training programmes relating to mine clearance and to facilitate the launching of mine-clearance operations; urged Member States, regional organizations, governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations to continue to extend full assistance and cooperation to the Secretary-General and, in particular, to provide him with all information and data as well as other pertinent resources which could be useful in strengthening the coordination role of the United Nations in the fields of mine awareness, training, surveying, mine detection and clearance, scientific research for mine-detection and clearance technology and information on and distribution of medical equipment and supplies; requested the Secretary-General to consider the convening, as early as possible, of an international meeting on mine clearance, to include a meeting of experts and a meeting of potential donors, in order to promote the work of the United Nations and international cooperation in this field; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly before its fiftieth session a report covering the activities of the United Nations on assistance in mine-clearance activities during the past year and especially the operation of the voluntary trust fund (resolution 49/215).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/215).

47. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council[1]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Guyana, India, Maldives, Nepal, Nigeria and

---

[86] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 22):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/357 and Add.1 and 2;
(b) Draft resolution: A/49/L.8 and Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 49/215;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.44, 45 and 95.

Sri Lanka (A/34/246). At that session, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session and to transmit to that session the draft resolution submitted at the thirty-fourth session and related documents (decision 34/431).

At its thirty-fifth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (decisions 35/453, 36/460, 37/450, 38/454, 39/455, 40/460, 41/469, 42/459, 43/458, 44/460, 45/421 and 46/418).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to submit, not later than 30 June 1993, written comments on a possible review of the membership of the Security Council; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report containing comments made by Member States on the subject (resolution 47/62).

In July 1993, the Secretary-General issued a report containing comments made by Member States on the subject (A/48/264 and Add.1, 2 and Add.2/Corr.1 and Add.3-10) in response to resolution 47/62.

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Open-ended Working Group to consider all aspects of the question of increase in the membership of the Security Council, and other matters related to the Security Council; and requested the Working Group to submit a report on the progress of its work to the Assembly before the end of its forty-eighth session (resolution 48/26).

In September 1994, the Open-ended Working Group submitted a report on the progress of work (A/48/47).

The General Assembly decided that the Open-ended Working Group should continue its work and submit a report to the Assembly before the end of the forty-ninth session (decision 48/498).

Accordingly, the Open-ended Working Group continued its work during 1995.[87]

Document: Report of the Open-ended Working Group (decision 48/498).

48. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

The item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)" was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of 20 Member States (A/37/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-seventh to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25; and decisions 38/405, 39/404, 40/410, 41/414, 42/410, 43/409, 44/406, 45/424, 46/406, 47/408 and 48/408).

At its forty-ninth session,[88] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the agenda item and to include it in the provisional agenda of the fiftieth session (decision 49/408).

No advance documentation is expected.

---

[87] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 33): Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.29, 30, 31 and 32.

[88] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 45):
(a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: Supplement No. 23 (A/49/23 (Part VIII, chap. XI));
(b) Decision 49/408;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.50.

49. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

The International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 was established by the Security Council in its resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993. The Tribunal submits an annual report to the General Assembly under article 34 of the Statute of the International Tribunal; the Assembly considers the report in accordance with article 15, paragraph 2. The International Tribunal's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

At its forty-ninth session,[89] the General Assembly took note of the first report of the International Tribunal (decision 49/410).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the International Tribunal, covering the period from 29 July 1994 to 28 July 1995.

50. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (A/41/241). At that session, the Assembly condemned the military attack perpetrated against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 15 April 1986; called upon the Government of the United States to refrain from the threat or use of force in the settlement of disputes and differences with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; called upon all States to refrain from extending any assistance or facilities for perpetrating acts of aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; affirmed the right of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to receive appropriate compensation for the material and human losses inflicted upon it; requested the Security Council to remain seized of the matter and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/38).

At its forty-second to forty-ninth sessions,[90] the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of the forty-third to fiftieth sessions (decisions 42/457, 43/417, 44/417, 45/429, 46/436, 47/463, 48/435 and 49/444).

No advance documentation is expected.

---

[89] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 149):
  (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/49/342-S/1994/1007;
  (b) Decision 49/410;
  (c) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.56.

[90] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 46):
  (a) Decision 49/444;
  (b) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.93.

51. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security[6]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 43 Member States (A/36/194 and Add.1 and 2). At that session, the Assembly, recalling in particular Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and noting with concern Israel's refusal to comply with that resolution, strongly condemned Israel for its premeditated and unprecedented act of aggression; issued a solemn warning to Israel to cease its threats and the commission of such armed attacks against nuclear facilities; reiterated its call to all States to cease forthwith any provision to Israel of arms and related material of all types that enabled it to commit acts of aggression against other States; and demanded that Israel should pay prompt and adequate compensation for the material damage and loss of life suffered as a result of the said act (resolution 36/27).

At its thirty-seventh to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 37/18, 38/9, 39/14 and 40/6).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly again called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards in accordance with Security Council resolution 487 (1981); considered that Israel had not yet committed itself not to attack or threaten to attack nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere, including facilities under IAEA safeguards; reaffirmed that Iraq is entitled to compensation for the damage it had suffered as a result of the Israeli armed attack on 7 June 1981; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to reaching an immediate conclusion of the agreement on the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes (resolution 41/12).

At its forty-second to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 42/460 and 43/459).

At its forty-fifth to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of the next session (decisions 45/430, 46/442, 47/464, 48/436 and 49/474).

No advance documentation is expected.

52. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development[6]

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly in 1980, at a high level, in order to assess the progress made in the various forums of the United Nations system in the establishment of the new international economic order and, on the basis of that assessment, to take appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic cooperation, including the adoption of the new international development strategy for the 1980s. At its thirty-fourth, eleventh special, thirty-fifth, resumed thirty-fifth and in all subsequent sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolution 34/139 and decisions S-11/24, 35/443, 35/454, 36/461, 37/438, 38/448, 39/454 A and B, 40/450, 41/467, 42/458, 43/457, 44/459, 45/435, 46/443, 47/465 and 48/437).

No advance documentation is expected.

53. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations[6]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Cyprus (A/37/245).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 37/457, 38/459, 39/465, 40/470, 41/470, 42/402, 43/421, 44/458, 45/454, 46/444, 47/466 and 48/438).

No advance documentation is expected.

54. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security[6]

On 3 January 1980, a number of Member States addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council requesting an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. The Council met from 5 to 9 January 1980. On 9 January, the Council decided, in view of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, to call for an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the matter (resolution 462 (1980)).

At its sixth emergency special session, held in January 1980, the General Assembly strongly deplored the armed intervention in Afghanistan; appealed to all States to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan and to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of that country; called for the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of the foreign troops; urged all parties concerned to assist in bringing about conditions necessary for the voluntary return of the Afghan refugees to their homes; and called upon the Security Council to consider ways and means to assist in the implementation of the resolution (resolution ES-6/2).

The item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 35 Member States (A/35/144 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 35/37).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/34, 37/37, 38/29, 39/13, 40/12, 41/33, 42/15, 43/20, 44/15, 45/12 and 46/23).

At its forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decisions 47/467 and 48/484).

The efforts of the Secretary-General from 1981 to 1991 and the activities of his representatives are described in the Secretary-General's reports of 6 November 1981 (A/36/653-S/14745), 24 September 1982 (A/37/482-S/15429), 28 September 1983 (A/38/449-S/16005), 21 September 1984 (A/39/513-S/16754), 7 October 1985 (A/40/709-S/17527), 18 September 1986 (A/41/619-S/18347), 29 September 1987 (A/42/600-S/19160), 14 October 1988 (A/43/720-S/20230), 20 October 1989 (A/44/661-S/20911), 17 October 1990 (A/45/635-S/21879), 17 October 1991 (A/46/577-S/23146 and Corr.1) and 27 November 1992 (A/47/705-S/24831).

No advance documentation is expected.

55. Question of Cyprus[6]

Various aspects of the question of Cyprus have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the Security Council and the General Assembly, since 1963.

In March 1964, the Security Council established the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force has subsequently been extended by the Council, usually for a period of six months. In connection with the events of 1974, the Council requested UNFICYP to perform certain additional or modified functions, relating, in particular, to the maintenance of the cease-fire (see S/15149, para. 7). In addition, UNFICYP supports humanitarian activities coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The last report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus was issued on 7 June 1994 (S/1994/680).

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and to refrain from all acts and interventions directed against it; urged the speedy withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from Cyprus; commended the contacts and negotiations that were taking place on an equal footing, with the good offices of the Secretary-General, between the representatives of the two communities and called for their continuation with a view to reaching freely a mutually acceptable political settlement; considered that all the refugees should return to their homes in safety; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide United Nations humanitarian assistance to all parts of the population of Cyprus; called upon all parties to continue to cooperate fully with UNFICYP; and requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of the Security Council (resolution 3212 (XXIX)). Since 1975, the Council has periodically requested the Secretary-General to undertake missions of good offices to facilitate comprehensive negotiations and to keep it informed of the progress made.

From April 1993 until July 1994, by agreement of the two Cypriot parties, the efforts of the Secretary-General's mission of good offices concentrated on a package of confidence-building measures (see S/26026) first presented to the two Cypriot parties in May 1993.

On 29 July 1994, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to consult with members of the Council, with the Guarantor Powers and with the two leaders in Cyprus with a view to undertaking a fundamental and far-reaching reflection on ways of approaching the Cyprus problem in a manner that would yield results. The Council also urged the parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General to achieve agreement on the modalities for implementing the confidence-building measures at the earliest possible time. Finally, the Council requested the Secretary-General to report by the end of October 1994 (resolution 939 (1994)).

The Secretary-General reported to the Security Council on 29 October 1994 (S/1994/1229) that he had sought the views of the members of the Security Council and of the Guarantor Powers. He had also written to the two Cypriot community leaders informing them of that initiative and that he would ask his Special Representative to return to the island for consultations with them. The Secretary-General received responses from members of the Security Council and all the Guarantor Powers which indicated continuing support for the Secretary-General's efforts, but mostly reaffirmed positions taken on resolution 939 (1994). In September 1994, the Special Representative travelled to the United Kingdom, Greece, Cyprus and Turkey for consultations with the Guarantor Powers and the Cypriot parties. He reported to the Secretary-General that matters were close to an impasse both on the substance of the Cyprus problem and on the confidence-building measures.

Before reporting to the Security Council, the Secretary-General wrote to both Cypriot leaders on 10 October 1994, informing them that he had requested his Deputy Special Representative to invite them to join him for a number of informal consultations with a view to exploring in a concrete manner ways in which progress might be made both in the implementation of the confidence-building measures and in the overall settlement of the Cyprus problem. Both leaders accepted and five meetings took place between 18 and 31 October 1994.

The leaders discussed the essential elements of a federation in Cyprus as well as matters related to the implementation of the confidence-building measures. They explored a broad range of ideas pertaining to political equality, sovereignty, membership in the European Union, aspects of the federal constitutional arrangements, security and demilitarization, displaced persons, property claims and the issue of territorial adjustments, as well as possible ways for the early establishment of the federation and implementation of the confidence-building measures. The ideas discussed under those headings offered, on the basis of certain trade-offs, ways of satisfying in an equitable manner what have consistently been the most deeply held concerns and interests of both the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot communities.

In November and December 1994, the Secretary-General met separately with each Cypriot community leader to hear his views on the informal meetings. He told them that, given the necessary political will, the elements discussed during their meetings offered the possibility of a significant step forward both on the substance of the Cyprus question and on the confidence-building measures. He strongly encouraged the Turkish Cypriot leader to respond in a commensurate manner to the ideas discussed during the joint meetings. The Secretary-General also instructed his Representatives to pursue contacts with the parties in order to establish the basis for a further discussion.

The President of the Security Council wrote to the Secretary-General on 4 November 1994 (S/1994/1256) thanking him and his Representatives for their continuous efforts, noting that his review remained in progress and looking forward to receiving his definitive report at an appropriate time. In resolution 969 (1994) renewing the mandate of UNFICYP, the Council welcomed the Secretary-General's decision to continue contacts with the two leaders in order to find common ground for the basis for a resumption of direct talks. The Council also reaffirmed the importance it attached to early progress on the substance of the Cyprus problem and on the implementation of the confidence-building measures.

In early March 1995, the Special Representative travelled to London and the region to review with the Cypriot leaders and the Guarantor Powers the situation in the light of developments since the beginning of the year. Also in March, the Secretary-General met with the Presidents of Cyprus and Turkey at Copenhagen. He urged each of them to make every effort to facilitate the resumption of direct talks and progress in the negotiations.

The Special Representative again travelled to Greece, Turkey and Cyprus from 15 to 19 May 1995. The objective of the visit was to assess with the Cypriot parties and the Governments of Greece and Turkey the situation after the Turkish Cypriot electoral process. After hearing the views of all concerned, the Secretary-General's Representatives concluded that grounds did not yet exist for the resumption of face-to-face meetings. Given the recent emphasis on the prospective membership of Cyprus in the European Union, Mr. Clark the Special Representative also visited Brussels for consultations of an informational nature with relevant officials of the European Commission.

At its forty-ninth session,[91] the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda at that session (decision 49/474).

No advance documentation is expected.

56. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait[6]

The item entitled "Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General

---

[91] References to the forty-ninth session (agenda item 51):
(a) Decision 49/474;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.95.

Assembly, in 1990, at the request of Kuwait (A/45/233). At that session, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 45/455).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session under the new title "Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait" (see A/46/PV.3 and 79) and also to include the item on the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session (decision 46/475).

At the forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 47/467, 48/484 and 49/474).

57. Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament obligations

The item entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements" was included in the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, in 1985, as a sub-item under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament". At that session, the Assembly urged all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the provisions subscribed to; and appealed to all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions (resolution 40/94 L).

At its forty-first to forty-fourth and forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 41/59 J, 42/38 M, 43/81 A, 44/122 and 46/26).

At its forty-eighth session,[92] the General Assembly called upon all Member States to give serious consideration to the implications that non-compliance with arms limitation and disarmament obligations has for international security and stability, as well as for the prospects for further progress in the field of disarmament; also called upon all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions, with a view to encouraging strict observance by all parties of the provisions of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and maintaining or restoring the integrity of such agreements; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance that might be necessary in restoring and protecting the integrity of arms limitation and disarmament agreements; encouraged efforts by States parties to develop additional cooperative measures, as appropriate, that can increase confidence in compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament obligations and reduce the possibility of misinterpretation and misunderstanding; noted the contribution that verification experiments and research can make and already have made in confirming and improving verification procedures for arms limitation and disarmament agreements under study or negotiation, thereby providing an opportunity, from the time that such agreements enter into force, for enhancing confidence in the effectiveness of verification procedures as a basis for determining compliance; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session an item entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament obligations" (resolution 48/63).

No advance documentation is expected.

---

[92] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 59):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/48/133-S/25556;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/48/664;
(c) Resolution 48/63;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/48/SR.3-14 and 18-30;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.81.

58. Education and information for disarmament

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1989, at the request of Costa Rica (A/44/194). At that session, the General Assembly invited Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations to inform the Secretary-General about all the efforts that they had made to respond to the call made in paragraph 106 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly.

At its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item and took note of the report on the item.

At its forty-eighth session,[93] the General Assembly reiterated that the efforts of Member States, international governmental and non-governmental organizations and educational institutions for peace and disarmament, in the promotion of activities under the Disarmament Information Programme, would strengthen not only education and information for disarmament, as described in the second and third preambular paragraphs of the resolution, but also the arms reduction and disarmament processes or agreements that are being carried out at the regional and international levels; invited Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and educational institutions for peace and disarmament to redouble their efforts to respond to the appeal made in paragraph 106 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and to submit to the Secretary-General a report on their activities in that regard; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fiftieth session, under the item entitled "Education and information for disarmament" and from within existing resources, the reports requested in paragraph 5 of the resolution (resolution 48/64).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/64).

59. Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification

The item entitled "Verification in all its aspects" was included in the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, in 1986, as a sub-item under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session". At that session, the Assembly invited Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on verification principles, procedures and techniques for promoting the inclusion of adequate verification in arms limitation and disarmament agreements and on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification (resolution 40/152 O).

At its forty-first to forty-third, forty-fifth and forty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 41/86 Q, 42/42 F, 43/81 B, 45/65 and 47/45).

---

[93] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 60):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/366 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/48/665;
- (c) Resolution 48/64;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/48/SR.3-14 and 18-30;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.81.

At its forty-eighth session,[94] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General containing the views of Member States; requested the Secretary-General, as a further follow-up to the study on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification and in view of significant developments in international relations since that study, to undertake, with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts, an in-depth study that would: (a) examine the lessons from recent United Nations verification experiences, as well as other relevant international developments, for future activities by the United Nations and by the Conference on Disarmament in the field of verification in all its aspects, taking into consideration its specific experience, and with particular attention to the ways verification can facilitate United Nations activities with respect to confidence-building and conflict management and disarmament; (b) explore the further development of guidelines and principles for the involvement of the United Nations in verification; (c) review the conclusions of the 1990 study group with particular attention to the ways that the United Nations might facilitate verification through relevant procedures, processes and bodies for acquiring, integrating and analysing verification information from a variety of sources; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the subject to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 48/68).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/68).

60. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The item entitled "The strengthening of international security" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/7654). At that session, the Assembly invited Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their views and suggestions as well as of any measures they took for the purpose of strengthening international security (resolution 2606 (XXIV)).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (resolution 2734 (XXV)). At its twenty-sixth to forty-seventh sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 2880 (XXVI), 2993 (XXVII), 3185 (XXVIII), 3332 (XXIX), 3389 (XXX), 31/92, 32/154, 33/75, 34/100, 35/158, 36/102, 37/118, 38/190, 39/154, 40/158, 41/90, 42/92, 43/85, 43/86, 43/87, 43/88, 44/126 and 45/80, and decisions 46/414 and 47/60 A).

At its forty-eighth session,[95] the General Assembly reaffirmed the continuing validity of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and called upon all States to contribute effectively to its implementation; also reaffirmed that all States must respect, in their international relations, the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations; emphasized that, until an enduring and stable universal peace based on a comprehensive, viable and readily implementable structure of international security was established, peace, the achievement of disarmament and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means continued to be the first and foremost task of the international community; called upon all States to refrain from the use or threat of use of force, aggression, intervention, interference, all forms of terrorism, suppression, foreign occupation or measures of political and economic coercion that violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of other States, as well as the permanent sovereignty of peoples over their natural resources; urged all Governments to take immediate measures and to develop effective policies to prevent and combat all forms and manifestations of racism, xenophobia or related intolerance; called for regional dialogues, where appropriate, to promote security and economic, environmental, social and cultural cooperation, taking into account the particular characteristics of each region; stressed the importance of global and regional approaches to disarmament, which should be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security; reaffirmed the fundamental role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security, and expressed the hope that it would continue to address all threats to international peace and security in accordance with the Charter; urged all States to take further immediate steps aimed at promoting and using effectively the system of collective security as envisaged in the Charter, as well as halting effectively the arms race, with the aim of achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control; stressed the urgent need for more equitable development of the world economy and for redressing the current asymmetry and inequality in economic and technological development between the developed and developing countries, which are basic prerequisites for the strengthening of international peace and security; considered that respect for and promotion of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as the recognition of the inalienable right of peoples to self-determination and independence, would strengthen international peace and security, and reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under foreign occupation and their inalienable right to self-determination and independence; reaffirmed that the democratization of international relations is an imperative necessity, and stressed its belief that the United Nations offered the best framework for the promotion of that goal; and invited Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, particularly in the light of recent positive developments in the global political and security climate, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the basis of the replies received (resolution 48/83).

---

[94] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 64):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/227 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/48/669;
- (c) Resolution 48/68;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/48/SR.3-14 and 18-30;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.81.

[95] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 79):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/316 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/48/684;
- (c) Resolution 48/83;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/48/SR.3-14 and 18-30;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.81.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/83).

61. Reduction of military budgets

The question of the reduction of military budgets was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9191). At that session, the Assembly recommended that all States permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the following financial year; appealed to those States to allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for assistance to developing countries; established a Special Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolution 3093 A (XXVIII)); and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified experts, a report on the matter (resolution 3093 B (XXVIII)).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to thirty-sixth, twelfth special, thirty-seventh to forty-fourth and forty-sixth to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 3245 (XXIX), 3463 (XXX), 31/87, 32/85, S-10/2, para. 89, 33/67, 34/83 F, 35/142 A and B, 36/82 A, S-12/24, 37/95 A and B, 38/184 B, 39/64 A and B, 40/91 A and B, 41/57, 42/36, 43/73, 44/114 A and B and 46/25, decision 47/418 and resolution 48/62).

At its forty-ninth session,[96] recalling its resolution 35/142 B, which introduced the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, and its resolutions 48/62, calling upon all Member States to participate in it, and 47/54 B, endorsing the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters and inviting Member States to provide relevant information to the Secretary-General regarding their implementation, the General Assembly recommended the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters to all Member States for implementation, fully taking into account specific political, military and other conditions prevailing in a region, on the basis of initiatives and with the agreement of the States of the region concerned; called upon all Member States to report annually, by 30 April, to the Secretary-General their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data are available, using, for the time being, the reporting instrument as recommended in its resolution 35/142 B; and requested the Secretary-General to circulate annually the reports on military expenditures, as received from Member States (resolution 49/66).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 35/142 B and 49/66).

62. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security

At its forty-third session, in 1988, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" should be included in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session (resolution 43/77 A).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 44/118 A, 45/60, 47/43 and 48/66).

At its forty-ninth session,[97] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to follow scientific and technological developments and to make a relevant assessment in keeping with the criteria presented to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session and to submit a report to it at its fiftieth session; and also requested the Secretary-General to develop a database of concerned research institutions and experts with a view to promoting transparency and international cooperation in the applications of the scientific and technological developments for pursuing disarmament objectives; and invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and assessments (resolution 49/67).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/67).

---

[96] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 53) (see also item 64):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/49/190 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1-3 and Add.3/Corr.1 and A/49/209;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/49/690;
- (c) Resolution 49/66;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/49/PV.3-10, 12-16 and 19-25;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.90.

[97] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 54):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/502;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/49/691;
- (c) Resolution 49/67;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/49/PV.3-10, 12-16 and 19-25;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.90.

63. The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 44/118 B, 45/61, 47/44 and 48/67).

At its forty-ninth session,[98] the General Assembly affirmed that scientific and technological achievements should be used for the benefit of all mankind to promote the sustainable economic and social development of all States and to safeguard international security, and that international cooperation in the use of science and technology through the transfer and exchange of technological know-how for peaceful purposes should be promoted; invited Member States to undertake additional efforts to apply science and technology for disarmament-related purposes and to make disarmament-related technologies available to interested States; recommended that Member States adopt and implement national measures, consistent with international law, regulating the transfer of high technology with military applications in order to seek to ensure that such transfers do not undermine international peace and security and that access is not denied to high-technology products, services and know-how for peaceful purposes; also invited Member States to widen multilateral dialogue, seeking universally acceptable norms and guidelines that would regulate international transfers of high technology with military applications; and encouraged the United Nations to contribute, within existing mandates, to promoting the application of science and technology for peaceful purposes (resolution 49/68).

No advance documentation is expected.

64. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water

The question of an amendment to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water that would convert it into a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty was first discussed in conjunction with the question of the cessation of all nuclear-test explosions at the fortieth session of the General Assembly. As early as the ninth session, in 1954, the question of the cessation of nuclear tests was treated independently of agreements on other disarmament measures. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America signed, on 5 August 1963, the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water. That Treaty, which entered into force on 10 October 1963, did not cover underground tests.

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fortieth through forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 40/80 B, 41/46 B, 42/26 B, 43/63 B, 44/106, 45/50, 46/48, 47/46 and 48/69).

At its forty-ninth session,[99] the General Assembly, reiterating its conviction that the Amendment Conference would facilitate the attainment of the objectives set forth in the Treaty and thus serve to strengthen it, noting with satisfaction the unilateral nuclear-test moratoriums announced by several nuclear-weapon States, recalling also the decision adopted by the Amendment Conference to the effect that, since further work needed to be undertaken on certain aspects of a comprehensive test-ban treaty, especially those with regard to verification of compliance and possible sanctions against non-compliance, the President of the Conference should conduct consultations with a view to achieving progress on those issues and to resuming the work of the Conference at an appropriate time, and welcoming the ongoing efforts being conducted by the President of the Amendment Conference, noted with satisfaction that in 1994 the Conference on Disarmament initiated the multilateral negotiation of a universal and effectively verifiable comprehensive nuclear-test ban, which would contribute effectively to the prevention of proliferation in all its aspects, to the process of nuclear disarmament and therefore to the enhancement of international peace and security; noted the intention of the President of the Conference to convene, after appropriate consultations and in the light of the work carried out by the Conference on Disarmament, another special meeting of the States parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, as envisaged by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/69, to review developments and assess the situation regarding a comprehensive test ban and to examine the feasibility of resuming the work of the Amendment Conference; recommended that arrangements be made to ensure the fullest possible participation of non-governmental organizations in the Amendment Conference; and reiterated its conviction that, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, the nuclear-weapon States should suspend all nuclear-test explosions through an agreed moratorium or unilateral moratoriums (resolution 49/69).

---

[98] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 55):
(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/49/42);
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/49/692;
(c) Resolution 49/68;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/49/PV.3-10, 12-16 and 19-25;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.90.

[99] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 56):
(a) Report of the First Committee: A/49/693;
(b) Resolution 49/69;
(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/49/PV.3-10, 12-16 and 19-25;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.90.

No advance documentation is expected.

65. Comprehensive test-ban treaty

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests, independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to take the necessary steps, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of the highest priority at the beginning of its session to be held in 1981 and to determine the institutional and administrative steps necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network and effective verification system (resolution 35/145 B).

The General Assembly continued to consider this question at its thirty-sixth through forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 36/85, 37/73, 38/63, 39/53, 40/81, 41/47, 42/27, 43/64, 44/107, 45/51, 46/29, 47/47 and 48/70).

At its forty-ninth session,[100] the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 48/70, in which the entire international community, for the first time, supported the commencement of multilateral negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, welcomed the multilateral negotiation on a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty in the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban of the Conference on Disarmament, and the positive and substantial contributions to the elaboration of the rolling text made by States participating in those negotiations; called upon participants in the Conference on Disarmament to advance work on the basis of the rolling text during the inter-sessional negotiating period with a view to making substantial progress; also called upon the Conference on Disarmament, upon the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee at the commencement of its 1995 session and renewal of its mandate, to proceed to a new phase of negotiation; and urged all States participating in the Conference on Disarmament, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to negotiate intensively, as a high priority task, and to conclude a universal and multilaterally and effectively verifiable comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty which contributes to nuclear disarmament and the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects (resolution 49/70).

---

[100] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 57):
(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/49/27);
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/49/694;
(c) Resolution 49/70;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/49/PV.3-10, 12-16 and 19-25;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.90.

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/50/27).

66. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3).

The General Assembly continued to consider this question at its thirtieth to thirty-second, tenth special, and thirty-third to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 3474 (XXX), 31/71, 32/82, S-10/2, para. 63 (d), 33/64, 34/77, 35/147, 36/87 B, 37/75, 38/64, 39/54, 40/82, 41/48, 42/28, 43/65, 44/108, 45/52, 46/30, 47/48 and 48/71).

At its forty-ninth session,[101] the General Assembly urged all parties directly concerned seriously to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly, and, as a means of promoting that objective, invited the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; called upon all countries of the region that had not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; took note of resolution GC(XXXVIII)/RES/21 of the General Conference of IAEA concerning the application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East; took note also of the importance of the ongoing bilateral Middle East peace negotiations and the activities of the multilateral working group on arms control and regional security in promoting mutual confidence and security in the Middle East, including the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone; invited all countries of the region, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (d) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council; also invited those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices; invited the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and the spirit of the resolution; took note of the report of the Secretary-General; invited all parties to consider the appropriate means that might contribute towards the goal of general and complete disarmament and the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the region of the Middle East; requested the Secretary-General to continue to pursue consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States, in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 46/30 and taking into account the evolving situation in the region, and to seek from those States their views on the measures outlined in chapters III and IV of the study annexed to his report or other relevant measures, in order to move towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 49/71).

---

[101] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 58):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/324;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/49/695;
- (c) Resolution 49/71;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/49/PV.3-10, 12-16 and 19-25;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.90.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/71).

67. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Pakistan (A/9706).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the twenty-ninth to the forty-eighth (resolutions 3265 B (XXIX), 3476 A (XXX), 3476 B (XXX), 31/73, 32/83, 33/65, 34/78, 35/148, 36/88, 37/76, 38/65, 39/55, 40/83, 41/49, 42/29, 43/66, 44/109, 45/53, 46/31, 47/49 and 48/72).

At its forty-ninth session,[102] the General Assembly reaffirmed its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; urged once again the States of South Asia to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to that objective; welcomed the support of all the five nuclear-weapon States for the proposal, and called upon them to extend the necessary cooperation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; requested the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and to promote consultations among them with a view to exploring the best possibilities of furthering the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; and also requested him to report on the subject to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/72).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/72).

68. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-third to the forty-eighth (resolutions 33/72 B, 34/85, 35/155, 36/95, 37/81, 38/68, 39/58, 40/86, 41/52, 42/32, 43/69, 44/111, 45/54, 46/32, 47/50 and 48/73).

At its forty-ninth session,[103] the General Assembly reaffirmed the urgent need to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; noted with satisfaction that in the Conference on Disarmament there was no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all had also been pointed out; appealed to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to work actively towards an early agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character; and recommended that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective (resolution 49/73).

---

[102] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 59):
  (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/296;
  (b) Report of the First Committee: A/49/696;
  (c) Resolution 49/72;
  (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/49/PV.3-10, 12-16 and 19-25;
  (e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.90.

[103] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 60):
  (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/49/27);
  (b) Report of the First Committee: A/49/697;
  (c) Resolution 49/73;
  (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/49/PV.3-10, 12-16 and 19-25;
  (e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.90.

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/50/27).

69. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly in 1981, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/192).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-sixth to the forty-eighth (resolutions 36/99, 37/83, 38/70, 39/59, 40/87, 41/53, 42/33, 43/70, 44/112, 45/55 A and B, 46/33, 47/51 and 48/74 A).

At its forty-ninth session,[104] the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space and the readiness of all States to contribute to that common objective, in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies; reaffirmed its recognition, as stated in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, that the legal regime applicable to outer space by itself does not guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, that this legal regime plays a significant role in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, that there is a need to consolidate and reinforce that regime and enhance its effectiveness, and that it is important strictly to comply with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral; emphasized the necessity of further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space; called upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to refrain from actions contrary to that objective and to the relevant existing treaties in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation; requested the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, building upon areas of convergence and taking into account relevant proposals and initiatives, including those presented in the Ad Hoc Committee at the 1994 session of the Conference and at the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly; further requested the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an ad hoc committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its 1995 session and recognized, in that respect, the growing convergence of views on the elaboration of measures designed to strengthen transparency, confidence and security in the peaceful uses of outer space; and urged the Russian Federation and the United States of America to resume their bilateral negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work (resolution 49/74).

---

[104] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 61):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/49/27);
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/49/698;
(c) Resolution 49/74;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/49/PV.3-10, 12-16 and 19-25;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.90.

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/50/27).

70. General and complete disarmament:

(a) Notification of nuclear tests

(b) Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof

(c) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

(d) Review of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade

(e) Transparency in armaments

(f) Step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat

(g) Fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

(h) Relationship between disarmament and development

(i) Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms

(j) Regional disarmament

(k) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels

(l) Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, in 1959, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every session.

At its sixteenth to forty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (see resolutions 1722 (XVI), 1767 (XVII), 1884 (XVIII), 2031 (XX), 2162 (XXI), 2342 (XXII), 2454 (XXIII), 2602 (XXIV), 2661 (XXV), 2825 (XXVI), 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX), 3484 A to E (XXX), 31/189 B, 32/87 A to G, 33/91 A to I, 34/87 A to F, 35/156 A to K, 36/97 A to L, 37/99 A to K, 38/188 A to J and decision 38/447, resolutions 39/151 A to J, 40/94 A to O, 41/59 A to O, 42/38 A to O and decision 42/407, resolutions 43/75 A to T and decision 43/422, resolutions 44/116 A to U and decision 44/432, resolutions 45/58 A to P and decisions 45/415 to 45/418, resolutions 46/36 A to L and decisions 46/412 and 46/413, resolutions 47/52 A to L and decisions 47/419 and 47/420 and resolutions 48/75 A to L).

At its forty-ninth session,[105] the General Assembly adopted 16 resolutions under the item (resolutions 49/75 A to P) and one decision (49/427).

In the first resolution under this item, entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes", the General Assembly called upon all States to take appropriate measures with a view to preventing any dumping of nuclear or radioactive wastes that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States; requested the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, radioactive wastes as part of the scope of such a convention; also requested the Conference on Disarmament to intensify efforts towards an early conclusion of such a convention and to include in its report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session the progress recorded in the negotiations on that subject; and requested the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue keeping the subject under active review, including the desirability of concluding a legally binding instrument in this field (resolution 49/75 A).

In the second resolution under this item, entitled "Review of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade", the General Assembly decided to undertake, at its fiftieth session, the middle of the Decade, a review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade; and requested the Disarmament Commission, at its 1995 session, to make a preliminary assessment of the implementation of the Declaration and report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/75 B).

In the third resolution under this item, entitled "Transparency in armaments", the General Assembly decided, with a view to further development of the Register, to keep the scope of and participation in the Register under review, and, to that end: requested Member States to provide the Secretary-General with their views on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development and on transparency measures related to weapons of mass destruction; requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts to be convened in 1997, on the basis of equitable geographical representation, to prepare a report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, taking into account work of the Conference on Disarmament, the views expressed by Member States and the 1994 report of the Secretary-General on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, with a view to a decision at its fifty-second session; invited the Conference on Disarmament to consider continuing its work undertaken in the field of transparency in armaments; reiterated its call upon all Member States to cooperate at the regional and subregional levels, taking fully into account the specific conditions prevailing in the region or subregion, with a view to enhancing and coordinating international efforts aimed at increased openness and transparency in armaments; and also requested the

---

[105] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 62):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/49/27);
(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/49/42);
(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
    (i) Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects: A/INF/49/3;
    (ii) Regional disarmament: A/49/202 and Add.1;
    (iii) Moratorium on the export of anti-personnel land-mines: A/49/275 and Add.1;
    (iv) Report on the continuing operation of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and its further development: A/49/316;
    (v) Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms: A/49/343;
    (vi) Transparency in armaments - United Nations Register of Conventional Arms: A/49/352 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2;
    (vii) Relationship between disarmament and development: A/49/476;
(d) Notes by the Secretary-General:
    (i) Notification of nuclear tests: A/49/68 and Add.1 and A/49/420;
    (ii) Prohibition of the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices: A/49/97-S/1994/322;
(e) Report of the First Committee: A/49/699;
(f) Resolutions 49/75 A to P and decision 49/427;
(g) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/49/PV.3-10, 12-16 and 19-25;
(h) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.90.

Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on progress made in implementing the resolution (resolution 49/75 C).

In the fourth resolution under this item, entitled "Moratorium on the export of anti-personnel land-mines", the General Assembly welcomed the moratoriums already declared by certain States on the export of anti-personnel land-mines; urged States that had not yet done so to declare such moratoriums at the earliest possible date; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on steps taken by Member States to implement such moratoriums, and to submit it to the Assembly at its fiftieth session under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (resolution 49/75 D).

In the fifth resolution under this item, entitled "Step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat", the General Assembly identified three general areas for step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat: steps to counter; steps to actuate; and steps to prepare, under international auspices, an inventory of the nuclear arsenals; asked Member States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to consider steps which they might take unilaterally, bilaterally, or in cooperation with other States, to promote progress in the identified areas, and fully to inform the international community of any steps taken in that regard; recommended to the Conference on Disarmament that in 1995 it develop from the three general areas identified above a comprehensive set of practical, verifiable measures for possible negotiation in their next 5- and 10-year periods; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to report in 1995 (resolution 49/75 E).

In the sixth resolution under this item, entitled "1995 Review and Extension Conference of States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons", the General Assembly called upon States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to give appropriate consideration to the import of the Treaty in its entirety and with special attention to its article X, paragraph 2; and invited States parties to provide their legal interpretations of article X, paragraph 2, of the Treaty and their views on the different options and actions available, for compilation by the Secretary-General as a background document of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, well before the holding of that Conference (A/50/115 and Add.1) (resolution 49/75 F).

In the seventh resolution under this item, entitled "Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them", the General Assembly invited Member States to implement national control measures in order to check the illicit circulation of small arms, in particular by curbing the illegal export of such arms; invited the international community to give appropriate support to the efforts made by the affected countries to suppress the illicit circulation of small arms, which is likely to hamper their development; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly on this issue at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/75 G).

In the eighth resolution under this item, entitled "Nuclear disarmament with a view to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons", the General Assembly urged States not parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to accede to it at the earliest possible date, recognizing the importance of the universality of the Treaty; and called upon the nuclear-weapon States to pursue their efforts for nuclear disarmament with the ultimate objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons in the framework of general and complete disarmament, and called upon all States to implement fully their commitments in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (resolution 49/75 H).

In the ninth resolution under this item, entitled "Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament", the General Assembly decided, in principle, to convene, in 1997 if possible, the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, the date to be determined at its fiftieth session; and also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session an item entitled "Fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament" (resolution 49/75 I).

In the tenth resolution under this item, entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International

Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development and to submit a report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/75 J).

In the eleventh resolution under this item, entitled "Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons", the General Assembly decided, pursuant to Article 96, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations, to request the International Court of Justice urgently to render its advisory opinion on the following question: "Is the threat or use of nuclear weapons in any circumstance permitted under international law?" (resolution 49/75 K).

In the twelfth resolution under this item, entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament", the General Assembly encouraged the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakstan and Ukraine to continue their cooperative efforts aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and strategic offensive arms on the basis of existing agreements, and expressed support for the Russian Federation and the United States in their efforts to reduce their nuclear armaments and to continue to give those efforts the highest priority in order to contribute to the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons; and invited the Russian Federation and the United States to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their discussions and in the implementation of their strategic offensive arms agreements and unilateral decisions (resolution 49/75 L).

In the thirteenth resolution under this item, entitled "Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms", the General Assembly invited the Disarmament Commission to study measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms; invited Member States to provide the Secretary-General with relevant information on national control measures on arms transfers with a view to preventing illicit arms transfers and to take immediate, appropriate and effective measures to seek to ensure that illicit transfers of arms are discontinued; and requested the Secretary-General: to seek the views of Member States on effective ways and means of collecting weapons illicitly transferred in interested countries, as well as on concrete proposals concerning measures at national, regional and international levels to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms, to study the possibilities of the collection of weapons illicitly transferred, and to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/75 M).

In the fourteenth resolution under this item, entitled "Regional disarmament", the General Assembly welcomed the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and subregional levels; and supported efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at regional and subregional levels (resolution 49/75 N).

In the fifteenth resolution under this item, entitled "Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels", the General Assembly decided to give urgent consideration to the issues involved in conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels; and requested the Conference on Disarmament, as a first step, to consider the formulation of principles that could serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control, and looked forward to a report of the Conference on that subject (resolution 49/75 O).

In the sixteenth resolution under this item, entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament", the General Assembly, after expressing support for the actions taken by the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms, and for their continuing implementation of the treaty on the elimination of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles, encouraged the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakstan and Ukraine to continue their cooperative efforts aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and strategic offensive arms on the basis of existing agreements; welcomed the accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of Belarus and Kazakstan as non-nuclear-weapon States and looked forward to similar action on the part of Ukraine; and invited the Russian Federation and the United States of America to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their discussions and in the implementation of their strategic offensive arms agreements and unilateral decisions (resolution 49/75 P).

In addition to the adoption of 16 resolutions, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects" (decision 49/427).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/50/42);

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/50/27);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 42/38 C, 44/116 O, 46/36 L, 47/52 L and 49/75 C, D, G, J and M);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General (resolution 42/38 C), A/50/261.

71. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

(a) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services

(b) Regional confidence-building measures

(c) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

(d) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24). Annex IV of the Concluding Document contained the recommendation that the Assembly should decide to endorse the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament, to continue the programme and to increase the number of fellowships from 20 to 25 from 1983 onwards. The Assembly also launched the World Disarmament Campaign in order to promote public interest in and support for the goals set out in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session (A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 1).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/100 A to J, 38/73 A to J, 39/63 A to K, 40/151 A to I, 41/60 A to J, 42/39 A to K, 43/76 A to H, 44/117 A to F, 45/59 A to E, 46/37 A to F and 47/53 A to F, decision 47/421 and resolutions 48/76 A to E).

At its forty-ninth session,[106] the General Assembly adopted five resolutions under the item (resolutions 49/76 A to E).

In the first resolution, entitled "United Nations Disarmament Information Programme", the General Assembly noted with appreciation the contributions to the efforts of the Programme by the United Nations information centres and the regional centres for disarmament; recommended that the Programme should further focus its efforts: (a) to inform, to educate and to generate public understanding of the importance of and support for multilateral action, including action by the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament, in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, in a factual, balanced and objective manner; (b) to facilitate unimpeded access to and an exchange of information on ideas between the public sector and public interest groups and organizations, and to provide an independent source of balanced and factual information that takes into account a range of views to help further an informed debate on arms limitation, disarmament and security; (c) to organize meetings to facilitate exchanges of views and information between governmental and non-governmental sectors and between governmental and other experts in order to facilitate the search for common ground; and invited all Member States to contribute to the Voluntary Trust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme (resolution 49/76 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme", the General Assembly reaffirmed its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978; expressed its appreciation to the Governments of Finland, France, Germany, Japan and Sweden for inviting the 1994 fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament; noted with satisfaction that the Centre for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat organizes regional disarmament workshops for Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean; and commended the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme had continued to be carried out (resolution 49/76 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Regional confidence-building measures", the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on regional confidence-building measures, which dealt chiefly with the meetings of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, held at Yaoundé in April and September 1994; reaffirmed its support for efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament, non-proliferation and the peaceful settlement of disputes in Central Africa; also reaffirmed its support for the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee adopted at the organizational meeting of the Committee held at Yaoundé from 27 to 31 July 1992; noted the readiness of the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States to reduce the military forces, equipment and budgets in the subregion and to continue reviewing the studies carried out on the subject with a view to reaching agreements to that end; welcomed with satisfaction the initialling of the Non-Aggression Pact between the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States, which is likely to contribute to the prevention of conflicts and to confidence-building in the subregion, and encouraged those

---

[106] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 63):
- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/49/27);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme (A/49/371);
  - (ii) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/49/389);
  - (iii) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme (A/49/504);
  - (iv) Regional confidence-building measures (A/49/546);
- (c) Report of the First Committee: A/49/700;
- (d) Resolutions 49/76 A to E;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/49/PV.3-10, 12-16 and 19-25;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.90.

States to sign the Pact as soon as possible; also welcomed with satisfaction the decision taken by the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States to participate in peace-keeping operations of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and, to that end, to establish units specializing in peace-keeping operations within their respective armed forces; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 49/76 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean", the General Assembly encouraged the regional centres to continue intensifying their efforts in promoting cooperation with subregional and regional organizations and among the States in their respective regions to facilitate the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament, with a view to strengthening peace and security; also encouraged further use of the potential of the regional centres to maintain the increased interest in and momentum for revitalization of the Organization to meet the challenges of a new phase of international relations in order to fulfil the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations related to peace, disarmament and development, taking into account the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security as adopted by the Disarmament Commission at its 1993 substantive session; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the directors of the regional centres are locally based in order to revitalize the activities of the centres (resolution 49/76 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons", the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a possible basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the resolution; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to report to the Assembly on the results of those negotiations (resolution 49/76 E).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/50/27);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 49/76 C and D).

72. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament

(c) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

(d) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

(e) Disarmament Week

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" should be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third and subsequent sessions (resolution S-10/2, para. 115).

At its thirty-third to forty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/71 A to H, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M, 37/78 A to K, 38/183 A to P, 39/148 A to R, 40/18 and 40/152 A to Q, 41/86 A to R, 42/42 A to N, 43/78 A to M, 44/119 A to H, 45/62 A to G, 46/38 A to D, 47/54 A to G and 48/77 A and B, and decisions 34/422, 39/423, 40/428, 41/421, 44/432 and 47/422).

At its forty-ninth session,[107] the General Assembly adopted four resolutions under the item (resolutions 49/77 A to D).

In the first resolution under this item, entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission", the General Assembly noted with regret that the Disarmament Commission had been unable to achieve agreement on guidelines and recommendations under its agenda item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields", consideration of which was concluded in 1994; noted the continuing consideration by the Disarmament Commission of its agenda item entitled "Process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons", which is to be concluded in 1995; noted also that the Disarmament Commission held a preliminary exchange of views on its agenda item entitled "International arms transfers, with particular reference to General Assembly resolution 46/36 H of 6 December 1991"; reaffirmed the importance of further enhancing the dialogue and cooperation among the First Committee, the Disarmament Commission and the Conference on Disarmament; requested the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations on the items of its agenda, taking into account the adopted "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission"; recommended that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1994 organizational session, adopt the following items for consideration at its 1995 substantive session: (a) process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons; (b) international arms transfers, with particular reference to Assembly resolution 46/36 H; also recommended that, pursuant to the adopted three-item phased approach, the Disarmament Commission, at its 1994 organizational session, consider including in the agenda of its 1995 substantive session a new third item and, in that context, noted, *inter alia*, the following proposals: "General guidelines for non-proliferation, with special emphasis on weapons of mass destruction" and "Review of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade"; and requested the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1995 and to submit a substantive report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/77 A).

In the second resolution under this item, entitled "Expansion of the membership of the Conference on Disarmament", the General Assembly recalled the report of 12 August 1993 of the Special Coordinator for membership designated by the Conference on Disarmament and the subsequent statement made by the Special Coordinator on 26 August 1993, recommending a dynamic solution to the question of membership, as well as the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1994 session; and urged the Conference on Disarmament to make every effort to reach a solution resulting, by the beginning of 1995, in a significant expansion of its composition, which would then include at least 60 countries (resolution 49/77 B).

---

[107] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 64) (see also item 53):

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/49/42);
(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/49/27);
(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
    (i) Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures (A/49/210 and Add.1);
    (ii) Guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters (A/49/225);
    (iii) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters: A/49/360;
    (iv) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: A/49/379;
(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: A/49/329;
(e) Report of the First Committee: A/49/701;
(f) Resolutions 49/77 A to D;
(g) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/49/PV.3-10, 12-16 and 19-25;
(h) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.90.

In the third resolution under this item, entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament", the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to continue as a priority task its negotiations to conclude a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty; noted the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the balance of its future work be considered more fully by the Conference before it decides which ad hoc committees, besides the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban, should be established in 1995; urged the Conference on Disarmament to make every effort to reach a solution on the expansion of its membership by the beginning of its 1995 session; encouraged the ongoing review of the agenda, membership and methods of work of the Conference on Disarmament; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/77 C).

In the fourth resolution under this item, entitled "Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures", the General Assembly stressed the need for the development and implementation of confidence-building measures as a concrete means to facilitate the disarmament and arms limitation process and to improve the prospects for the peaceful settlement of disputes, thus contributing to maintaining and enhancing regional and international peace and security; recommended the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures to all States for implementation, taking fully into account the specific political, military and other conditions prevailing in a region; also recommended to all States and regions that have already started to implement confidence-building measures to pursue further and strengthen this process; appealed to all States to consider the widest possible use of confidence-building measures in their international relations, including bilateral, regional and global activities, as an important step towards prevention of conflict and, in times of political tension and crisis, as an instrument for peaceful settlement of conflicts; called upon, in particular, all States in whose regions military tensions exist, or armed conflicts occur, to make the best possible use of confidence-building measures, among other appropriate activities and if needed in cooperation with other States, to ease tensions and to contribute to peacemaking and peace-building; and invited the Secretary-General to continue to collect relevant information from all Member States (resolution 49/77 D).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/50/42);

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/50/27);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 38/183 O, 39/148 H, 47/54 C and 49/77 A to D).

73. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

This item, previously referred to as "Israeli nuclear armament", was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Iraq (A/34/142).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-fourth to the forty-eighth (resolutions 34/89, 35/157, 36/98, 37/82, 38/69, 39/147, 40/93, 41/93, 42/44, 43/80, 44/121, 45/63, 46/39, 47/55 and 48/78).

At its forty-ninth session,[108] the General Assembly called upon Israel and all other States of the region that are not yet party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons and to accede to the Treaty; called upon the States of the region that have not done so to place all their nuclear facilities under full-scope safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency as an important confidence-building measure among all States of the region and as a step towards enhancing peace and security; requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session an item entitled "The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East" (resolution 49/78).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/78).

74. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly considered this question under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" and welcomed the report of the Secretary-General entitled *Napalm and Other Incendiary Weapons and All Aspects of Their Possible Use* (resolution 29/32 A (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth to forty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly discussed the question under agenda items relating to certain conventions. It invited the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts to consider the question of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons, as well as other specific conventional weapons that might be deemed to cause unnecessary suffering or to have indiscriminate effects; noted the resolution regarding prohibitions or restrictions of use of certain conventional weapons adopted by the Diplomatic Conference on 7 June 1977 and decided to convene in 1979 a United Nations conference on the question and to convene a preparatory conference for that conference; welcomed the successful conclusion of the Conference, which had resulted in the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III); took note of article 3 of the Convention, which stipulated that the Convention would be open for signature on 10 April 1981; and commended the Convention and the three annexed Protocols to all States, with a view to achieving the widest possible adherence to those instruments (resolutions 3076 (XXVIII), 3255 A and B (XXIX), 3464 (XXX), 31/64, 32/152, 33/70, 34/82, 35/153, 36/93, 37/79, 38/60, 39/56, 40/84, 41/50, 42/30, 43/67, 44/430, 45/64, 46/40, 47/56 and 48/79 and decision 44/430).

---

[108] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 65):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/652;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/49/702;
(c) Resolution 49/78;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/49/PV.3-10, 12-16 and 19-25;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.90.

At its forty-ninth session,[109] the General Assembly registered its satisfaction with the reports of the Secretary-General; welcomed the fact that additional States had signed, ratified or accepted the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, which was opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1981, or have acceded to the Convention; urgently called upon all States that had not done so to take all measures to become parties, as soon as possible, to the Convention and upon successor States to take appropriate measures so that ultimately access to that instrument would be universal; called upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his capacity as depositary of the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto, to continue to inform it periodically of accessions to the Convention and the Protocols; welcomed the request made by States parties on 22 December 1993 that the Secretary-General convene at an appropriate time, in accordance with article 8, paragraph 3, of the Convention, a conference to review the Convention, and establish a group of governmental experts to prepare the review conference; took note with satisfaction of the progress made by the group of governmental experts in reviewing the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and in discussing other weapon categories at present not covered by the Convention; took note of the decisions by the group of governmental experts to hold an additional meeting at Geneva from 9 to 20 January 1995 and to request the Secretary-General to convene the review conference at Geneva during the period from 25 September to 13 October 1995; requested the Secretary-General to continue furnishing needed assistance and to ensure the provision of services to the group of governmental experts and to the conference to review the Convention; and again called upon the maximum number of States to attend the conference, to which the States parties might invite interested non-governmental organizations, in particular the International Committee of the Red Cross (resolution 49/79).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/79).

75. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", considered that further efforts were necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation (resolution 36/102).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly considered that the security of the Mediterranean and that of the adjacent regions were interdependent and that further efforts were necessary for the creation of conditions of security and fruitful cooperation in all fields for all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean (resolution 37/118).

At its thirty-eighth to forty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 38/189, 39/153, 40/157, 41/89, 42/90, 43/84, 44/125, 45/79, 46/42, 47/58 and 48/81).

---

[109] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 66):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/421;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/49/703;
(c) Resolution 49/79;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/49/PV.3-10, 12-16 and 19-25;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.90.

At its forty-ninth session,[110] the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction at the continuing efforts by Mediterranean countries to contribute actively to the elimination of all causes of tension in the region and to the promotion of just and lasting solutions to the persistent problems of the region through peaceful means, thus ensuring the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and respecting the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all countries of the Mediterranean and the right of peoples to self-determination, and therefore called for full adherence to the principles of non-interference, non-intervention, non-use of force or threat of use of force and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations; recognized that the elimination of the economic and social disparities in levels of development as well as other obstacles in the Mediterranean area would contribute to enhancing peace, security and cooperation among Mediterranean countries through the existing forums; commended the efforts by the Mediterranean countries in the continuation of initiatives and negotiations as well as the adoption of measures that would promote confidence- and security-building as well as disarmament in the Mediterranean region, and encouraged them to pursue those efforts further; welcomed with satisfaction Algeria's announcement of its decision to deposit its instruments of accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and called upon all other States in the region that had not yet done so to adhere to all the multilaterally negotiated legal instruments; encouraged all States of the region to promote genuine openness and transparency in all military matters, particularly by participating in the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures as well as by providing accurate data and information to the Register of Conventional Arms; invited all States of the region to address, through various forms of cooperation, problems and threats, such as terrorism and criminal acts, which jeopardize the friendly relations among States, hinder the development of international cooperation and result in the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and the democratic basis of pluralistic society; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 49/81).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/81).

76. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The item entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1971, at the request of Sri Lanka, later joined by the United Republic of Tanzania (A/8492 and Add.1).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the twenty-sixth to the forty-eighth (resolutions 2832 (XXVI), 2922 (XXVII), 3080 (XXVIII), 3259 A (XXIX), 3468 (XXX), 31/88, 32/86, 33/68, 34/80 B, 35/150, 36/90, 37/96, 38/185, 39/149, 40/153, 41/87, 42/79, 43/79, 44/120, 45/77, 46/49, 47/59 and 48/82).

---

[110] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 68):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/333 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/49/705;
- (c) Resolution 49/81;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/49/PV.3-10, 12-16 and 19-25;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.90.

At its forty-ninth session,[111] the General Assembly noted that the entry into force in November 1994 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea would enhance prospects for mutually accommodative measures of cooperation on a regional as well as global basis, including the freedom of the high seas, in conformity with the Convention; reiterated its conviction that the participation of all permanent members of the Security Council as well as major maritime users in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee was important and would greatly facilitate development of a mutually beneficial dialogue to advance peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region; requested the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to apprise the Governments of the permanent members of the Security Council concerned and the major maritime users of the progress of work in the Committee, and to consult with them in order to encourage their renewed participation in the work of the Committee; requested the Ad Hoc Committee to hold a session during 1995, of a duration of not more than five working days; also requested the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the provision of summary records (resolution 49/82).

Document: Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, Supplement No. 29 (A/50/29).

77. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was opened for signature at Tlatelolco, Mexico, in February 1967, was welcomed by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session. The Assembly then recommended States that were or might become signatories of the Treaty and those contemplated in Additional Protocol I of the Treaty to strive to take all the measures within their power to ensure that the Treaty speedily obtained the widest possible application among them (resolution 2286 (XXII)).

The item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2286 (XXII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of 18 Latin American States (A/9692).

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-ninth to thirtieth, thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to forty-fifth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 3262 (XXIX), 3473 (XXX), 32/76, S-10/2, para. 63 (b), 33/58, 34/71, 35/143, 36/83, 37/71, 38/61, 39/51, 40/79, 41/45, 42/25, 43/62, 44/104, 45/48, 47/61 and 48/85).

At its forty-ninth session,[112] the General Assembly welcomed the concrete steps taken by several countries of the region during the past year for the consolidation of the regime of military denuclearization established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean

---

[111] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 69):
- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/49/29);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/203 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1;
- (c) Report of the First Committee: A/49/706;
- (d) Resolution 49/82;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/49/PV.3-10, 12-16 and 19-25;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.90.

[112] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 71):
- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/49/708;
- (b) Resolution 49/83;
- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/49/PV.3-10, 12-16 and 19-25;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.90.

(Treaty of Tlatelolco); noted with satisfaction the full adherence of Argentina, Belize, Brazil and Chile to the Treaty of Tlatelolco; and urged the countries of the region that had not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification of the amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco approved by the General Conference of the Agency on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in its resolutions 267 (E-V), 268 (XII) and 290 (VII) (resolution 49/83).

No advance documentation is expected.

78. Final text of a treaty on an African nuclear-weapon-free zone

The item entitled "Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, in 1965, at the request of 34 African States (A/5975).

The General Assembly considered the item at its twentieth, twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special and thirty-third to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 2033 (XX), 3261 E (XXIX), 3471 (XXX), 31/69, 32/81, S-10/2, para. 63 (c), 33/63, 34/76 A and B, 35/146 A and B, 36/86 A and B, 37/74 A and B, 38/181 A and B, 39/61 A and B, 40/89 A and B, 41/55 A and B, 42/34 A and B, 43/71 A and B, 44/113 A and B, 45/56 A and B, 46/34 A and B 47/76 and 48/86).

At its forty-ninth session,[113] under the item entitled "Final text of a treaty on an African nuclear-weapon-free zone", the General Assembly took note of the report of the fourth and fifth meetings of the Group of Experts to Prepare a Draft Treaty on an African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (A/49/436, annex); noted the South African Government's offer of South Africa as the seat of the African commission on nuclear energy once it is established; reaffirmed that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security; welcomed with satisfaction the announcement by Algeria of its decision to deposit its instruments of accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; strongly renewed its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), to take appropriate action to enable the Group of Experts designated by the United Nations in cooperation with OAU to meet jointly with the Intergovernmental Group of Experts of OAU early in 1995 at Pretoria in order to finalize the drafting of a treaty on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa, and to submit the text of the treaty to the Assembly at its fiftieth session under the item entitled "Final text of a treaty on an African nuclear-weapon-free zone" (resolution 49/138).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the treaty (resolution 49/138).

79. Rationalization of the work and reform of the agenda of the First Committee

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands,

---

[113] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 72):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/550;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/49/436;
(c) Report of the First Committee: A/49/709;
(d) Resolution 49/138;
(e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/49/PV.3-10, 12-16 and 19-25;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.92.

Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/48/194). At that session, the Assembly decided to enhance the effectiveness of the Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee) by: (a) addressing in a more systematic manner the issues of disarmament and related matters of international security; (b) streamlining its functioning and, as a first step towards that end, encouraging more detailed and focused discussion of the specific agenda items; and (c) reviewing annually the time and resources allotted for its work; decided also, in relation to the restructuring and reorganization of the annual agenda of the First Committee, to adopt, in order to promote more detailed and focused discussions, a thematic approach whereby items presented by Member States are clustered in broad topic areas, such as: (a) nuclear weapons; (b) other weapons of mass destruction; (c) conventional weapons; (d) regional disarmament and security; (e) confidence-building measures, including transparency in armaments; (f) outer space (disarmament aspects); (g) disarmament machinery; (h) other disarmament measures; (i) international security; and (j) related matters of disarmament and international security; requested the Chairman of the First Committee to continue consultations on the further rationalization of the work of the Committee in terms of improving its effective functioning, taking into account relevant resolutions adopted by the Committee, as well as views and proposals presented to it on that issue; and urged the Secretary-General to provide the appropriate means and adequate resources to the Centre for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat in order to ensure that it can carry out its mandated tasks, in particular those relating to deliberation and negotiation, taking into account existing resource constraints, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/87).

At its forty-ninth session,[114] the General Assembly decided to adopt for the proceedings of the First Committee, pursuant to the thematic approach set out in paragraph 2 of Assembly resolution 48/87, a phased approach with respect to the items on the agenda of the Committee, as follows: (a) general debate on all disarmament and international security agenda items; (b) informal thematic discussion of specific items under consideration in the First Committee; (c) consideration of all draft resolutions submitted under all disarmament and international security agenda items; (d) action on all draft resolutions submitted under all disarmament and international security items; and (e) general debate, consideration of and action on draft resolutions submitted under the item entitled "Question of Antarctica"; also decided that the number of meetings of the First Committee during the regular session of the General Assembly shall be recommended by the members of the Bureau of the First Committee after consultations with delegations and the Secretariat; requested the incoming Chairman of the First Committee to continue consultations on the further rationalization of the work and effective functioning of the Committee; requested the First Committee to keep under review the programme of work adopted under paragraph 1 of the resolution; urged the Secretary-General, from within existing resources, to allocate appropriate support and a higher proportion of available conference space to the First Committee during the fiftieth session to enable it adequately to implement its work programme; and decided to review at its fiftieth session the question of further rationalization and improvement of the work of the First Committee (resolution 49/85).

No advance documentation is expected.

---

[114] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 73):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/579;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/49/710;
(c) Resolution 49/85;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/49/PV.17, 18 and 22;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.90.

80. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, from 1966 to 1968, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 70). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was included in the agenda of the Assembly for the first time at its twenty-fourth session, in 1969.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth to thirty-second sessions (resolutions 2603 (XXIV), 2662 (XXV), 2826 (XXVI), 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII), 3256 (XXIX), 3465 (XXX), 31/65 and 32/77).

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force on 26 March 1975.

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that all States should adhere to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, that all States that had not yet done so should consider adhering to the Convention and that the conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and their destruction was one of the most urgent tasks of multilateral negotiations (resolution S-10/2, paras. 72, 73 and 75).

At its thirty-third to forty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/59 B, 34/72, 35/144 A to C, 36/96 A to C, 37/98 A, C and D, 38/187 A to C, 39/65 A to E, 40/92 A to C 41/58 A to D, 42/37 A to C, 43/74 A to C, 44/115 A to C, 45/57 A to C, 46/35 A to C and 47/39).

At its forty-ninth session,[115] the General Assembly noted that a majority of States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction requested the depositary Powers to convene a special conference in order to consider the final report of the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts to Identify and Examine Potential Verification Measures from a Scientific and Technical Standpoint; welcomed the final report of the Special Conference, adopted by consensus on 30 September 1994, in which the States parties agreed to establish an ad hoc group, open to all States parties, whose objective shall be to consider appropriate measures, including possible verification measures, and draft proposals to strengthen the Convention, to be included, as appropriate, in a legally binding instrument to be submitted for the consideration of the States parties; welcomed the information and data provided to date and reiterated its call upon all States parties to the Convention to participate in the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction; requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance to the depositary Powers of the Convention and to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Third Review Conference, as well as the decisions contained in the Final Report of the Special Conference, including all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts; and called upon all signatory States that had not yet ratified the Convention to do so without delay, and also called upon those other States that had not signed the Convention to become parties thereto at an early date, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention (resolution 49/86).

---

[115] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 153):

(a) Report of the First Committee: A/49/711;

(b) Resolution 49/86;

(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/49/PV.3-10, 12-16 and 19-25;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.90.

No advance documentation is expected.

81. Maintenance of international security

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, pursuant to resolution 47/60 B of 9 December 1992. At that session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that, with the end of the cold war and of bipolar confrontation, the United Nations faces new tasks in the area of maintaining international peace and security; recognized the need for effective, dynamic and flexible measures, in accordance with the Charter, to prevent and remove threats to peace and to suppress acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and in particular for measures to build, maintain or restore international peace and security; emphasized its commitment to preventive diplomacy and the need to develop appropriate political mechanisms for the early solution of disputes and for the timely and peaceful resolution of any situation that might impair friendly relations among States, so as to preserve peace and strengthen international security; stressed the need for the full implementation of Security Council resolutions; recognized that it had an important role to play in helping to address situations that might lead to international friction or dispute, in close cooperation and coordination with the Security Council and the Secretary-General in accordance with the Charter; stressed the great importance of the role of regional arrangements and organizations and recognized the need to coordinate their efforts with those of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security; urged all States to strive for sustainable progress in the field of disarmament, arms control, non-proliferation, transparency in arms transfers and confidence-building measures, which can provide a crucial contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security; recognized the importance of humanitarian concerns in conflict situations and welcomed the increasing role of the United Nations system in providing humanitarian assistance; and decided to continue consideration of the question of maintenance of international security and invited Member States to provide their views on further consideration of that question (resolution 48/84 A). The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States, particularly those from the Balkan region, and of international organizations, as well as of competent organs of the United Nations, on the development of good-neighbourly relations in the region and on measures and preventive activities aimed at creation of a stable zone of peace and cooperation in the Balkans by the year 2000; and decided to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the subject at its fiftieth session (resolution 48/84 B).

At its forty-ninth session,[116] the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Maintenance of international security" (decision 49/428).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/84 B).

82. Effects of atomic radiation

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, consisting of 15 Member States, and requested it to assemble, study and disseminate information on observed levels of ionizing radiation and radioactivity in the environment, and on the effects of such radiation upon man and his environment (resolution 913 (X)).

---

[116] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 70):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/49/269;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/49/707;
(c) Decision 49/428;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/49/PV.3-10, 12-16 and 19-25;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.90.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)) and, at its forty-first session, the Assembly decided to increase the membership to a maximum of 21 (resolution 41/62 B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 Member States: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Sudan, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Substantive scientific reports reviewing in detail the levels, doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation were submitted by the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session (A/3838), seventeenth session (A/5216), nineteenth session (A/5814), twenty-first session (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth session (A/7613 and Corr.1), twenty-seventh session (A/8725 and Corr.1), thirty-second session (A/32/40), thirty-seventh session (A/37/45), forty-first session (A/41/16), forty-third session (A/43/45), forty-eighth session (A/48/46) and forty-ninth session (A/49/46). Shorter reports on progress of work were also submitted at the intervening sessions.

At its forty-ninth session,[117] the General Assembly commended the Scientific Committee for the valuable contribution it had been making in the course of the past 39 years to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation; noted with satisfaction the completion in 1994 of the twelfth comprehensive report of the Scientific Committee; requested the Committee to continue its work, including its important activities to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources; endorsed the Committee's intentions and plans for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the Assembly; also requested the Scientific Committee to continue the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fiftieth session; requested UNEP to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the work of the Committee and for the dissemination of its findings; expressed its appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, IAEA and non-governmental organizations, and invited them to increase their cooperation in the field; and invited them to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation (resolution 49/32).

Document: Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, Supplement No. 46 (A/50/46).

83. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members, and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly on the activities and resources of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international bodies relating to the peaceful uses of outer space, on the area of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space, on future organizational arrangements and on the nature of legal problems that might arise in carrying out programmes to explore outer space (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

---

[117] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 75):
- (a) Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/49/46);
- (b) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/49/617;
- (c) Resolution 49/32;
- (d) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/49/SR.7 and 8;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.83.

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up a permanent body, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was expanded to 28 at the sixteenth session (resolution 1721 E (XVI)), to 37 at the twenty-eighth session (resolution 3182 (XXVIII)), to 47 at the thirty-second session (resolution 32/196 B), to 53 at the thirty-fifth session (resolution 35/16) and to 61 at the forty-ninth session (resolution 49/33). The Committee established a Legal Subcommittee and a Scientific and Technical Subcommittee. The Committee and Subcommittees have from time to time established working groups to give detailed consideration to topics of particular concern. The working groups meet during the session of the Committee or Subcommittees. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 61 Member States: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.[118]

The Committee has considered the work of its subsidiary bodies and reported each year to the General Assembly. The discussions and recommendations of the Committee have led to the formulation and adoption of several important international legal instruments, including the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)), the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI)), the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII)), the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI)), the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX)), the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68), the Principles Governing the Use by States of Artificial Earth Satellites for International Direct Television Broadcasting (resolution 37/92), the Principles Relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Outer Space (resolution 41/65) and Principles relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space (resolution 47/68).

On the recommendation of the Committee, the General Assembly has adopted annual resolutions relating to international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space and, more recently, relating to the promotion of practical applications of space technology, particularly for the benefit of developing countries.

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the wide-ranging recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, held in 1982, and requested the Committee to consider the implementation of those recommendations (resolutions 37/89, 37/90 and 38/80). At its thirty-ninth to forty-eighth sessions, the Assembly reiterated that request (resolutions 39/96, 40/162, 41/64, 42/68, 43/56, 44/46, 45/72, 46/45, 47/67 and 48/39).

---

[118] Peru and Malaysia were also appointed members of the Committee. They will rotate every two years, as from 1 January 1995, with Cuba and the Republic of Korea, respectively.

At its forty-ninth session,[119] the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee that the Legal Subcommittee, at its thirty-fourth session, and the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, at its thirty-second session, should continue consideration of the items included in their agenda under resolution 49/34; that the Legal Subcommittee, should at its thirty-fourth session, conduct extensive, open-ended informal consultations on its working methods and agenda; and that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee should, at its thirty-second session, develop a continuing, deliberate, specific multi-year plan for its work on the question of space debris, which should be considered on a priority basis; emphasized the urgency and importance of implementing fully the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and invited the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the matter; considered it particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations: (a) all countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space; (b) data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of coordination; (c) the United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked, whenever possible, to institutions implementing space programmes; necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions; and (d) the United Nations should organize a fellowship programme through which selected graduates or postgraduates from developing countries should get in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology or applications; and that it was also desirable to encourage the availability of opportunities for such exposure on other bilateral or multilateral bases outside the United Nations system; endorsed the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 1995 as proposed by the Expert on Space Applications; agreed that a third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space could be convened in the near future and that, prior to recommending a date for the conference, there should be a consensus recommendation on the agenda, venue and funding of the conference; agreed that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee should, at its thirty-second session, discuss a broad range of themes and subjects that could be refined into a sharply focused and detailed agenda and should also continue its examination of other means of achieving the goals set for such a conference; and agreed that those discussions should provide the basis for a prompt decision by the Committee on a recommendation to the General Assembly regarding the agenda, timing, funding and organization of such a conference (resolution 49/34).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Supplement No. 20 (A/50/20);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/34).

84. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East[1]

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States of America (resolution 194 (III)).

---

[119] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda items 76 and 147):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/49/20);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/280;
(c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/49/618;
(d) Resolutions 49/33 and 49/34 and decision 49/319;
(e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee: A/C.4/49/SR.2 and 18-22;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.83.

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing education, training, health, relief and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967 and 1982, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance, as a result of the 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 37/120 B). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 1996 (resolution 47/69 A).

By its resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency in the execution of its programme. At present, the Advisory Commission of UNRWA is composed of the following 10 Member States: Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

In the same resolution, the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency was requested to submit to the General Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and requested it to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency and to assist the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General in reaching solutions to the financial problems of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)). The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States: France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

The Working Group submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and at every subsequent session recommendations to help solve the financial problems of the Agency. The Assembly has annually extended the Working Group's mandate.

At its forty-ninth session,[120] the General Assembly adopted seven resolutions under this item (resolutions 49/35 A to G).

In the first resolution, entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees", the General Assembly noted with regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees, as provided for in paragraph 11 of its resolution 194 (III) had not been effected; endorsed the Secretary-General's decision to transfer the headquarters of the

---

[120] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 77):

- (a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/49/13);
- (b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA: A/49/570;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine: A/49/509;
- (d) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees: A/49/439;
  - (ii) Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967: A/49/440;
  - (iii) Return of population and refugees displaced since 1967: A/49/441;
  - (iv) Protection of Palestine refugees: A/49/442;
  - (v) Protection of Palestinian students and educational institutions and safeguarding of the security of the facilities of UNRWA in the occupied Palestinian territories: A/49/443;
  - (vi) Revenues derived from Palestine refugees' properties: A/49/488;
  - (vii) University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees: A/49/505;
- (e) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/49/619;
- (f) Resolutions 49/35 A-G;
- (g) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/49/SR.15-17 and 25-28;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.83.

Agency, requested the Commissioner-General to implement that decision in a manner which would not adversely affect the efficient and continued running of the Agency in all fields of its area of operation, and requested the Secretary-General to produce a detailed financial plan to present to the Working Group on the Financing of the Agency as soon as possible; noted with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine had been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) and requested it to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but not later than 1 September 1995; noted the significant success of the peace implementation programme of the Agency during the first year after the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements; urged all Member States to extend and expedite aid and assistance with a view to the economic and social development of the occupied territories; directed attention to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency; noted with profound concern that the structural deficit problem confronting the Agency portended an almost certain decline in the living conditions of Palestine refugees and therefore had possible consequences for the peace process; called upon all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, including the costs of moving the headquarters to Gaza, and urged non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions (resolution 49/35 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", the General Assembly requested the Working Group to continue its efforts, in cooperation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year (resolution 49/35 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities", the General Assembly reaffirmed the right of all persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967; endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the Agency to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to persons in the area currently displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly before its fiftieth session on the progress made with regard to the implementation of the resolution (resolution 49/35 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees", the General Assembly urged all States to respond to the appeal contained in its resolution 32/90 F and reiterated in subsequent relevant resolutions in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training; strongly appealed to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees, in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the Agency; invited the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students; appealed to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees; also appealed to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees; requested the Agency to act as the recipient and trustee for such special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/35 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", the General Assembly acknowledged the support of the host Governments and the Palestine Liberation Organization for the Agency in the discharge of its duties; called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to accept the *de jure* applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 and to abide scrupulously by its provisions; also called upon Israel to abide by Articles 100, 104 and 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations with regard to the safety of personnel of the Agency and the protection of its institutions and the safeguarding of the security of the facilities of the Agency in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem; called once again upon the Government of Israel to compensate the Agency for damages to its property and facilities resulting from actions by the Israeli side; requested the Commissioner-General to proceed with the issuance of identification cards for Palestine refugees and their descendants in the occupied Palestinian territory; noted that the new context created by the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements had had major consequences for the activities of the Agency, which was thenceforth called upon, in close cooperation with the Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories, the specialized agencies and the World Bank, to continue to contribute towards the development of economic and social stability in the occupied territory; noted also that the functioning of the Agency remained essential in all fields of operation; urged all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to continue and to increase their contributions to the Agency so as to ease the current financial constraints and to support the Agency in maintaining the provision of the most basic and effective assistance to the Palestine refugees (resolution 49/35 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Revenues derived from Palestine refugees' properties", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel and to establish a fund for the receipt of income derived therefrom, on behalf of the rightful owners; called once more upon Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolution; called upon the Governments of all the other Member States concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel which would assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/35 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "University of Jerusalem 'Al-Quds' for Palestine refugees", the General Assembly emphasized the need for strengthening the educational system in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem, and specifically the need for the establishment of the proposed university; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with Assembly resolution 35/13 B, giving due consideration to the recommendations consistent with the provisions of that resolution; called once more upon Israel, the occupying Power, to cooperate in the implementation of the resolution and to remove the hindrances that it had put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds"; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/45 G).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/50/13);

(b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (resolution 49/35 B);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 49/35 C, D, F and G).

85. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Malaysia, Senegal and Sri Lanka.

In the course of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in October 1970, the Special Committee presented its first report to the Secretary-General in conformity with resolution 2443 (XXIII). The Secretary-General made the report available to the Assembly and, following the inclusion of the item in the agenda of that session, the report was referred to the Special Political Committee. At that session, the Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to forty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G, 37/88 A to G, 38/79 A to H, 39/95 A to H, 40/161 A to G, 41/63 A to G, 42/160 A to G, 43/58 A to G, 44/48 A to G, 45/74 A to G, 46/47 A to G, 47/70 A to G and 48/41 A to D).

At its forty-ninth session,[121] the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arose thereafter, and to submit regularly to the Secretary-General periodic reports on the current situation in the occupied Palestinian territory; and requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, to circulate regularly its periodic reports to Member States and to report on the tasks entrusted to him in the resolutions (resolutions 49/36 A to D).

Documents:

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Special Committee (resolution 49/36 A), A/50/170;

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 49/36 A to D).

86. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects[1]

At its nineteenth session, in February 1965, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, which was to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the financial difficulties of the United Nations (resolution 2006 (XIX)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twentieth to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 2053 (XX), 2220 (XXI), 2308 (XXII), 2451 (XXIII), 2576 (XXIV), 2670 (XXV), 2835 (XXVI), 2965 (XXVII), 3091 (XXVIII), 3239 (XXIX), 3457 (XXX), 31/105, 32/106, 33/114, 34/53, 35/121, 36/37, 37/93, 38/81, 39/97, 40/163, 41/67, 42/161, 43/59 A and B, 44/49, 45/75, 46/48, 47/71, 47/72, 48/42, 48/43 and 49/37).

---

[121] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 78):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/49/598 to A/49/601;
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/49/67, A/49/172 and A/49/511;
(c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/49/620;
(d) Resolutions 49/36 A to D;
(e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/49/SR.27-29;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.83.

At its forty-ninth session,[122] the General Assembly adopted resolution 49/37, containing a number of observations, recommendations and requests under the headings of definition and implementation of mandates, consultation and coordination mechanisms, evaluation of operations, command and control, enhancing the capacity of the United Nations for peace-keeping, and cooperation with regional organizations.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/37).

87. Questions relating to information

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to consider at its thirty-third session an item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly considered the item as a sub-item under "Questions relating to information", which was allocated to the Special Political Committee. The Assembly decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States, and requested it to submit a report to it at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee and rename it the Committee on Information (resolution 34/182). The Assembly continued to consider the item at its thirty-fifth to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 35/201, 36/149 A and B, 37/94 A and B, 38/82 A and B, 39/98 A and B, 40/164 A and B, 41/68 A to E, 42/162 A and B, 43/60 A and B, 44/50, 45/76 A and B, 46/73 A and B, 47/73 A and B and 48/44 A and B). In addition, the Assembly took a number of decisions on membership of the Committee on Information during this period (decisions 43/418, 44/418, 45/422, 46/423, 47/424, 47/322 and 48/318).

At its forty-ninth session,[123] the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Committee on Information and of the report of the Secretary-General, urged all countries, organizations of the United Nations system and all others concerned to, among other things: cooperate and interact with a view to reducing existing disparities in information flows by increasing assistance for the development of communication infrastructures and capabilities in developing countries; ensure for journalists the free and effective performance of their professional tasks and condemn resolutely all attacks against them; and provide full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of UNESCO (resolution 49/38 A).

The General Assembly also decided to consolidate the role of the Committee on Information as its main subsidiary body mandated to make recommendations relating to the work of the Department of Public

---

[122] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 79):
(a) Report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations: A/49/136;
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/681;
(c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/49/621;
(d) Resolution 49/37;
(e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/49/SR.21-26;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.83.

[123] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 80):
(a) Report of the Committee on Information: Supplement No. 21 (A/49/21);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/385;
(c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/49/622;
(d) Resolutions 49/38 A and B and decisions 49/320 and 49/416;
(e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/49/SR.10-12 and 14;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.83.

Information as the focal point of the public information tasks of the United Nations; called upon the Secretary-General, in respect of the public information policies and activities of the United Nations, to implement fully the recommendations contained in paragraph 2 of its resolution 48/44 B of 10 December 1993; requested the Department of Pubic Information to review its publications and proposals for publications and to report thereon to the Committee at its seventeenth session; called upon the Secretary-General to study ways and means to rationalize and effect equitable disbursement of available resources to all United Nations information centres and to report thereon to the Committee at its seventeenth session; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee at its seventeenth session and to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the recommendations contained in resolution 49/38 B; and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/38 B).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information to 88 members (decision 49/416).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Information, Supplement No. 21 (A/50/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/38 B).

88. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

Under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its forty ninth session,[124] the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory; requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information was drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers on the Territories concerned; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures (resolution 49/39).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/50/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/39).

---

[124] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 81):
(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/49/23 (Part IV)), chap. VII;
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/384 and Add.1;
(c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/49/623;
(d) Resolution 49/39;
(e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/49/SR.2, 5, 6 and 13;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.83.

89. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination

In 1964, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII), the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples undertook a study on the implications of the activities of the mining industry and of the other international companies having interests in South West Africa (now Namibia). In 1965 and 1966, the Special Committee, pursuant to a decision taken by it in 1964, undertook a study of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Territories under Portuguese administration and submitted reports thereon to the Assembly at its twentieth and twenty-first sessions. Moreover, in 1966, the Special Committee, pursuant to a decision taken by it in the previous year, studied the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia and their mode of operation in order to assess their economic and political influence, and submitted a report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-first session.

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)). At its twenty-second, thirtieth, thirty-fifth, forty-fourth and forty-sixth sessions, the Assembly decided to amend further the title of the item (resolution 2288 (XXII), A/35/250, para. 22, and decisions 44/469 and 46/402 D). At its forty-eighth session, the Assembly decided to revise the title of the item to the present wording (resolution 48/46).

Since its twenty-second session, the General Assembly has maintained the item on its agenda and at each session has adopted resolutions in the light of further reports prepared by the Special Committee.

At its forty-ninth session,[125] the General Assembly urged the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, and requested the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/40).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its strong conviction that military bases and installations in the Territories concerned could constitute an obstacle to the exercise by the people of those Territories of their right to self-determination and reiterated its strong views that existing bases and installations, which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration, should be withdrawn; also reiterated that the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (decision 49/417).

Document: Relevant part of the report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/50/23).

---

[125] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda items 82 and 18):

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/49/23 (Part III)), chaps. IV and V; A/AC.109/1191;
(b) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/49/624;
(c) Resolution 49/40 and decision 49/417;
(d) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/49/SR.2, 5, 6 and 13;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.83.

90. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

This question has appeared as a separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly since its twenty-second session, in 1967. At that session, the Assembly recommended that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned should take urgent and effective measures to assist the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and work out, in cooperation with OAU, and through it with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes to that end (resolution 2311 (XXII)).

At its forty-ninth session,[126] the General Assembly requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen measures of support and formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining ... Non-Self-Governing Territories, within the framework of their respective mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories; urged the administering Powers concerned to facilitate the participation of the representatives of the Governments of ... Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the agencies and organizations so that the Territories might draw the maximum benefits from the related activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system; recommended that all Governments intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the ... Non-Self-Governing Territories; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/41).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/50/23);

(b) Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/50/3);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/41).

91. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories not only for study and training at the university level, but also for study at the post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of an immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). A similar invitation has been reiterated by the Assembly at subsequent sessions and, on each occasion, the Secretary-General has been requested to report to the following session on the implementation of the relevant resolution.

---

[126] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda items 83 and 12):

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/49/23 (Part IV)), chap. VI;
(b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/49/3/Rev.1), chaps. V (sect. C) and IX;
(c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/216 and Add.1;
(d) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/49/525;
(e) Resolution 49/41;
(f) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/49/SR.2, 5, 6 and 13;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.83.

At its forty-ninth session,[127] the General Assembly invited all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories that had not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students; urged the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/42).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/42).

92. The situation in the occupied territories of Croatia

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994, at the request of Croatia (A/49/142). At that session,[128] the Assembly expressed its commitment to ensure respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia; called upon all parties and, in particular, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), to comply fully with all Security Council resolutions regarding the situation in the Republic of Croatia, and to respect strictly its territorial integrity, and in this regard concluded that their activities aimed at achieving the integration of the occupied territories of Croatia into the administrative, military, educational, transportation and communication systems of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) were illegal, null and void, and must cease immediately; requested the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to cease immediately any military and logistic support to the self-proclaimed authorities in the Serbian-controlled parts of Croatia; strongly condemned the Serbian self-proclaimed authorities in the Serbian-controlled territories of Croatia for their militant actions that have resulted in ethnic cleansing of the United Nations Protected Areas, and for their constant refusal to comply with the relevant Security Council resolutions; reaffirmed its support for the principle that all statements or commitments in the Serbian-controlled parts of Croatia made under duress, particularly those regarding land and property, were wholly null and void; reaffirmed also the right of all refugees and displaced persons from the area of the former Yugoslavia to return voluntarily to their homes safely with dignity, with the assistance of the international community, and in that regard noted that the 1991 census was the basis for defining the population structure of the Republic of Croatia; urged the restoration of the authority of the Republic of Croatia in its entire territory and urged also the utmost respect for human minority rights in the territory of Croatia, including the right to autonomy in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia and established international standards, and for efforts to achieve a political solution within the framework of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia; called for mutual recognition between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) within their existing internationally recognized borders; commended the persistent efforts of the United Nations Protection Force in performing its duties in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, and in that regard emphasized the importance of its role for the overall peace process and for the success of the peaceful reintegration of Serbian-controlled territories of Croatia; called for full respect of the cease-fire agreements in the territory of Croatia, and urged the resumption of direct negotiations in close cooperation with the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fiftieth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 49/43).

---

[127] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 84):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/413;
- (b) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/49/626;
- (c) Resolution 49/42;
- (d) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/49/SR.2, 5, 6, 10 and 13;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.83.

[128] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 148):
- (a) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/49/630;
- (b) Resolution 49/43;
- (c) Meeting of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/49/SR.9;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.83.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/43).

93. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245 . At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the necessity of scrupulously respecting the national entity and territorial integrity of a colonial territory at the time of its accession to independence; invited the Government of France to initiate negotiations without further delay with the Government of Madagascar for the reintegration of the islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India, which had been arbitrarily separated from Madagascar; called upon the Government of France to repeal the measures that infringed the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Madagascar; and requested the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; took note also of resolution CM/Res.784/(XXXV) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown in June 1980; invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/432, 37/424, 38/422, 39/421, 40/429, 41/416, 42/415, 43/419, 44/419, 45/402, 46/402, 47/402, 48/402 and 49/402).

No advance documentation is expected.

94. Question of East Timor

At its fifteenth session, in 1960, the General Assembly decided that the Territories under Portuguese administration were Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter and requested the Government of Portugal to transmit to the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XI, information on the conditions prevailing in the Territories, which included Timor (resolution 1542 (XV)). Thereafter, the Assembly annually reviewed the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, until its thirtieth session when, under that item, it adopted a separate resolution on the question of Timor (resolution 3485 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly considered the question of Timor under the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session an item entitled "Question of East Timor" (resolution 31/53).

At its thirty-second to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 32/34, 33/39, 34/40, 35/27 and 36/50).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to initiate consultations with all parties directly concerned, with a view to exploring avenues for achieving a comprehensive settlement of the problem; requested the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under active consideration and to render all assistance to the Secretary-General with a view to facilitating the implementation of the resolution; and called upon all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular WFP, UNICEF and UNHCR, immediately to assist, within their respective fields of competence, the people of East Timor, in close consultation with Portugal, as the administering Power (resolution 37/30).

Since the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly has maintained the item on its agenda while deciding at each session to defer its consideration (decisions 38/402, 39/402, 40/402, 41/402, 42/402, 43/402, 44/402, 45/402, 46/402, 47/402 and 48/402).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly had before it a progress report of the Secretary-General (A/49/391), in which he recalled that the dialogue between Indonesia and Portugal had been under way since 1983 and that, after an interruption in 1991, it had been reactivated in 1992, since which time he had held four rounds of discussions with the Foreign Ministers of the two sides. While the positions of the parties on the Territory's status remained far apart, there had been an improved atmosphere in the dialogue and a number of mutually agreed confidence-building measures, primarily of a humanitarian nature, had been carried out. He also reported that at the most recent round of talks, held at Geneva on 6 May 1994, the two Ministers had agreed that he should explore ways of convening an all-inclusive intra-Timorese dialogue, and had expressed their willingness to meet separately with East Timorese representatives holding opposing views on the political status of East Timor, i.e., the Foreign Minister of Portugal would meet with those who supported integration with Indonesia and the Foreign Minister of Indonesia with those opposed to integration. The Secretary-General stated that he intended to assist the two Governments in identifying a series of issues for consideration, including possible avenues towards achieving a just, comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution.

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session (decision 49/402).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 49/402).

95. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1977, at the request of 29 Member States (A/32/243). At that session, the Assembly decided that consideration of the draft resolution (A/SPC/32/L.21) should be deferred until the thirty-third session and that a contact group, consisting of two or three representatives from each of the regional groups, should meet between the thirty-second and thirty-third sessions of the Assembly, under the chairmanship of a representative of the Asian Group, to study the question, on the understanding that its deliberations would serve as a basis for the consideration of the item by the Assembly at its thirty-third session (decision 32/427).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to increase the number of Vice-Presidents of the Assembly from 17 to 21 and amended rules 31 and 38 of its rules of procedure accordingly; and decided to replace the annex to its resolution 1990 (XVIII) by a new annex laying down the pattern for the election of the President of the Assembly (see item 4), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6) and the 7 Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5) (resolution 33/138).

At its thirty-fourth to forty-ninth sessions,[129] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 34/420, 35/404, 36/433, 37/425, 38/423, 39/422, 40/430, 41/417, 42/416, 43/420, 44/420, 45/423, 46/415, 47/425, 48/420 and 49/419).

96. Macroeconomic policy questions

(a) Financing of development

The question of an international conference on the financing of development was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, pursuant to the Economic and Social Council decision 1991/274. By that decision, the Council took note of the proposal made by the Secretary-General in his statement at the opening of the second regular session of the Council (see E/1991/SR.16) that consideration be given to the convening of an international conference on development financing, and decided to refer the matter to the General Assembly for further consideration.

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions (resolution 46/205 and decision 47/436).

At its forty-eighth session,[130] the General Assembly decided to continue to explore the issue of the financing of development and its potential funding sources in close consultation and cooperation with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the situation of all potential sources of financing for development, including sources of new and additional financing for development, in order to consider the issue of convening an international conference on the financing of development (resolution 48/187).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/187).

(b) Long-term trends in social and economic development

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly stated that an examination of long-term trends in the economic development of individual regions was of great importance for securing a rapid rate of economic development of all countries, in particular of developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report on the long-term trends and forecasts in the economic development of the various regions and their mutual relationship (resolution 3508 (XXX)).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its thirty-second, thirty-fourth, thirty-seventh and fortieth sessions (resolutions 32/57, 34/57, 37/249 and 40/207).

---

[129] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 86):
- (a) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/49/628;
- (b) Decision 49/419;
- (c) Meeting of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/49/SR.7;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.83.

[130] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 97):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/367;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/48/723;
- (c) Resolution 48/187;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/48/SR.3-8, 9, 15 and 46;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.86.

At its forty-third session,[131] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report, in time for the middle of the decade, on the basis of the updated overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000, and to consider the preparation of a subsequent report towards the end of the decade, selecting for topic-oriented studies the areas of common concern which warrant the special attention of the international community (resolution 43/194).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 43/194).

(c) External debt crisis and development

At its forty-ninth session,[132] the General Assembly recognized that a durable solution to the debt problems of the poorest and heavily indebted developing countries suggested even more favourable terms of debt relief measures, including a reduction of the stock of debt, and encouraged the Paris Club and its members to pursue vigorously efforts to improve the terms applied to those countries, including, where appropriate, a reduction in bilateral official debt sufficient to help them to exit from the rescheduling process and thus contribute to the prospect of those countries to resume growth and development; welcomed the write-off by certain creditor countries of a significant part of the bilateral official debt of the least developed countries, and invited them, whenever possible, to cancel official development assistance debt or provide relief with similar effect for the least developed countries, particularly those in Africa; called upon the donor countries and multilateral financial institutions, within their prerogatives, to consider appropriate new measures for substantially alleviating the debt burden of low-income countries, taking into account the specific situation of each country; noted the high proportion of multilateral debt of a number of developing countries, and invited the international financial institutions to examine proposals to tackle the problems of those countries with regard to multilateral debt, taking into account the specific situation of each country, while preserving the preferred creditor status of the multilateral financial institutions, in order to ensure that they can continue to provide concessional financing to those developing countries to assist their development. The Assembly also encouraged private creditors and, in particular, commercial banks to continue their initiatives and efforts to address the commercial debt problems of the least developed countries and of low- and middle-income developing countries; noted with concern the continuing existence of the debt and debt-service obligations of middle-income countries, including, in particular, those in Africa, and invited creditors, including multilateral financial institutions and commercial banks, to continue to address those obligations effectively; urged the international community to consider wider application of innovative measures, such as debt-for-equity and debt-for-nature swaps, without prejudice to more durable solutions such as debt reduction and/or cancellation; and called upon the international community, including the relevant international institutions, to build upon the momentum gained from various recent meetings that addressed debt issues and to address the debt problems of developing countries, particularly those of the least developed countries, in the elaboration of an agenda for development in order to further promote effective, equitable and durable solutions to those problems. Further, the Assembly emphasized the importance for developing countries to continue their efforts to promote a favourable environment for attracting foreign investment, and stressed the need for the international community to promote a conducive external economic environment through, *inter alia*, improved market access, stabilization of exchange rates, the effective stewardship of international interest rates and increased resource flows, as well as improved access to technology for the developing countries; called upon the international community to implement fully the Uruguay Round agreements and to continue its support for an open, free, equitable, non-discriminatory and rule-based international trading system that improves access to market of all countries, taking into account special and differential treatment agreed for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, as well as technical assistance for developing countries; stressed the need for new financial flows to debtor developing countries, and urged the creditor countries and multilateral financial institutions to continue to extend concessional financial assistance, particularly to the least developed countries, in order to support the implementation of economic reforms, stabilization and structural adjustment programmes and the eradication of poverty by the developing countries; also stressed the urgent need to continue to provide social safety nets to vulnerable groups most adversely affected by the implementation of economic reform programmes in the debtor countries, in particular low-income groups; invited creditor countries, private banks and multilateral financial institutions, within their prerogatives, to consider the extension of appropriate new financial support to the low-income countries with substantial debt burdens that continue, at great cost, to service the debt and meet their international obligations; recognized the need to assist developing countries to mobilize the resources needed for their development efforts; and recognized also that debt relief could contribute towards releasing domestic resources and to sustaining their development efforts, in particular their social development efforts (resolution 49/94).

---

[131] References for the forty-third session (agenda item 82 (f)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/43/554;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/43/915/Add.6;
- (c) Resolution 43/194;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/43/SR.43, 47 and 48;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/43/PV.83.

[132] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 87 (c)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/338;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/49/727/Add.2;
- (c) Resolution 49/94;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/49/SR.3-8, 11-12, 21, 22 and 35;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.92.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/94).

97. Sustainable development and international economic cooperation

Programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1993-2002)

At its forty-ninth session,[133] the General Assembly requested UNIDO to give full assistance to improving the competitiveness of the industrial sector of Africa and to formulating measures to improve it in the light of the conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations; also requested UNIDO, in cooperation with the African Development Bank and other subregional, regional and international financial and banking institutions, to provide support, especially in the development of new and innovative measures to mobilize resources and promote foreign direct investment, to African countries; called upon ECA and OAU to facilitate cooperation with UNIDO in order to provide support to improve African industrial cooperation and to integrate the African Economic Community into the industrial sphere; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/107).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/107).

---

[133] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 88 (f)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/372;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/49/347;
(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/49/728/Add.6;
(d) Resolutions 49/107 and 49/108;
(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/49/SR.28, 29 and 31;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.92.

(a) Trade and development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The members of the Conference are those States which are Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of IAEA. UNCTAD now consists of 188 members. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The Conference held its first session at Geneva in 1964, its second session at New Delhi in 1968, its third session at Santiago in 1972, its fourth session at Nairobi in 1976, its fifth session at Manila in 1979, its sixth session at Belgrade in 1983, its seventh session at Geneva in 1987 and its eighth session at Cartagena de Indias in 1992. The ninth session is scheduled to be held in 1996.

When the Conference is not in session, the Trade and Development Board carries out the functions that fall within the competence of the Conference. The Board reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. On 1 May 1995 membership of the Board stood at 140.

Paragraph 68 of the Cartagena Commitment provides that the Board will conduct, midway between Conferences, a review and evaluation of the work programme of the intergovernmental machinery, including its own; of technical assistance programmes; and bearing in mind the calendar established in this regard, of the programme budget and medium-term plan, so as to ensure full integration of all work undertaken by UNCTAD and to establish or adjust priorities for the period up to the following Conference. The Board met from 25 to 27 May 1994 to conduct the mid-term review. It established three new Ad Hoc Working Groups, namely: the Ad Hoc Working Group on Trade, Environment and Development, the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Role of Enterprises in Development and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Trading Opportunities in the New International Trading Context.

Following the mid-term review, the Board convened its sixth executive session from 13 to 14 September 1994 to continue its policy review of technical cooperation, which was completed at the first part of the forty-first session (agreed conclusions 421 (XLI) of 30 September 1994).

At the first part of its forty-first session (19-30 September 1994) the Board adopted terms of reference for the Ad Hoc Working Group to Explore the Issue of Structural Adjustment for the Transition to Disarmament (decision 420 (XLI) of 30 September 1994). The Ad Hoc Working Group is scheduled to hold one session from 27 November to 1 December 1995.

At the second part of its forty-first session (20-31 March 1995), pursuant to General Assembly resolution 49/130, the Board adopted terms of reference for the new Commission on International Investment and Transnational Corporations (decision 425 (LXI) of 31 March 1995). The Board also approved the substantive items of the provisional agenda for the ninth session of the Conference, together with the corresponding agreed annotations.

The Board convened its tenth executive session on 4 May 1995 to discuss new and emerging issues on the international trade agenda.

In accordance with paragraph 76 of the Cartagena Commitment, the Board will review the functioning of its Standing Committees immediately prior to the ninth session of the Conference.

Document: Report of the Trade and Development Board, Supplement No. 15 (A/50/15), vols. I and II.

International code of conduct on the transfer of technology

At its forty-eighth session,[134] the General Assembly recognized that the conditions did not currently exist to reach full agreement on all outstanding issues in the draft international code of conduct on the transfer of technology and invited the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, based on the relevant provisions of the Cartagena Commitment and taking into account the findings of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Interrelationship between Investment and Technology Transfer, to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the state of the discussion (resolution 48/167).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD (resolution 48/167).

Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

At its forty-eighth session,[134] the General Assembly called upon the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use by some developed countries of unilateral economic coercive measures against developing countries that are not authorized by relevant organs of the United Nations or are inconsistent with the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations, as a means of forcibly imposing the will of one State on another; requested the Secretary-General to assign to the Department of Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis of the Secretariat, in cooperation with UNCTAD, the function of continuing to monitor the imposition of measures of this nature, as well as to continue the preparation of studies in this field as mandated by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/215 of 22 December 1989 and 46/210 of 20 December 1991; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/168).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/168).

Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries

At its forty-eighth session,[134] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, took note of the report of the Meeting of Governmental Experts from Land-locked and Transit Developing Countries and Representatives of Donor Countries and Financial and Development Institutions held in New York from 17 to 19 May 1993, which was convened pursuant to Assembly resolution 46/212, and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein; requested the Secretary-General to convene in 1995, within existing resources, another meeting of governmental experts from land-locked and transit developing countries, representatives of donor countries and financial and development institutions to review progress in the development of transit systems in the land-locked and transit developing countries on the basis of an evaluation of the transit systems of those countries to be made by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD in cooperation with the Administrator of UNDP and to recommend further appropriate action, including elaboration of programmes for further improvement of those transit systems, to the Trade and Development Board and to the Assembly at its fiftieth session; noted the results of the specific studies on transit issues prepared by the secretariat of UNCTAD, and encouraged the international community to make use of them, as appropriate, when devising strategies to address the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries; invited the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to organize, within existing resources and in collaboration with the Administrator of UNDP and the executive heads of the regional commissions, a symposium in 1994 for land-locked and transit developing countries to address specific regional problems in implementing the recommendations of the Meeting of Governmental Experts held in May 1993 and to submit to that symposium the results of the specific studies referred to above; noted with appreciation the contribution of UNCTAD in formulating international measures to deal with the special problems of the land-locked developing countries, and urged the Conference, *inter alia*, to keep under constant review the evolution of transport-transit infrastructure facilities, institutions and services, monitor the implementation of agreed measures, collaborate in all relevant initiatives, including those of private sector and non-governmental organizations, and serve as focal point on cross-regional issues of interest to land-locked developing countries; welcomed the report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD (see A/48/487) and requested him to prepare another report, taking into account the provisions of the resolution, for submission to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 48/169).

---

[134] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 91 (a)):
(a) Report of the Trade and Development Board, Supplement No. 15 (A/48/15);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/363;
(c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/48/487, A/48/533 and A/48/535;
(d) Report of the Second Committee: A/48/717/Add.2;
(e) Resolutions 48/54, 48/55, 48/167 to 48/170 and decision 48/442;
(f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/48/SR.30-32, 39 and 47;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.75 and 86.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD (resolution 48/169).

Restrictive business practices

At its forty-eighth session,[134] the General Assembly took note of the recommendation of the Second United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices, held at Geneva from 26 November to 7 December 1990, that a third review conference be convened in 1995, and decided to convene, under the auspices of UNCTAD, a Third United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices, at Geneva in 1995 (decision 48/442).

The Third Review Conference is scheduled to be held at Geneva from 13 to 21 November 1995. The UNCTAD Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices has acted as a preparatory mechanism for the Conference. The Intergovernmental Group of Experts met twice, in October 1994 and in March 1995, and made specific proposals for consideration by the Conference relating to substantive issues, including competition policies and technical assistance. The outcome of the Conference will be reported to the General Assembly.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the outcome of the Third United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices (decision 48/442).

Translating the Uruguay Round commitments regarding the least developed countries and net food-importing countries into concrete action

At its forty-ninth session,[135] the General Assembly, welcoming the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations at the Ministerial Meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee, held at Marrakesh, Morocco, from 12 to 15 April 1994 expressing concern that during the reform programme leading to greater liberalization of trade in agriculture, least developed countries and net food-importing developing countries may experience negative effects in terms of the availability of adequate supplies of basic foodstuffs from external sources on reasonable terms and conditions, including short-term difficulties in financing normal levels of commercial imports of basic foodstuffs, stressing, in that context, the importance of establishing appropriate mechanisms, as provided in the Final Act of the Uruguay Round, and stressing the need to keep under review the specific needs of the least developed countries and to continue to seek the adoption of positive measures that will facilitate the expansion of trading opportunities in favour of those countries, requested UNCTAD to make proposals for translating the commitments made at the Ministerial Meeting regarding the least developed countries and net food-importing countries into concrete action (resolution 49/99).

---

[135] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 88 (a)):

(a) Report of the Trade and Development Board, Supplement No. 15 (A/49/15), vols. I and II;
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/49/227 and Add.1 and 2, A/49/277 and A/49/363;
(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/49/728/Add.1;
(d) Resolutions 49/97 to 49/102;
(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/49/SR.29-31, 34 and 35;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.92.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD (resolution 49/99).

United Nations International Symposium on Trade Efficiency

At its forty-ninth session,[135] the General Assembly welcomed the adoption of the Columbus Ministerial Declaration on Trade Efficiency and the official launching of the Global Trade Point Network, which, by electronically interconnecting trade points worldwide, would allow all member countries to trade more efficiently with each other and assist those that had so far remained at the fringe of international trade to participate actively and profitably in it, in particular the least developed countries and small and medium-sized enterprises in all countries; invited all States to take an active part in the implementation of the Declaration and stressed the importance of all actors, in particular private sector actors, and the close cooperation between private sector actors and national and local government authorities for purposes of such implementation; encouraged UNCTAD to continue its efforts to promote the use of the global marketplace to support development and the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration, in particular the establishment of trade points and their integration in the Global Trade Point Network, based on open systems and internationally recognized standards which guarantee equality of access for all countries to the network of trade points; stressed the importance of an integrated effort within the United Nations system in the implementation of the concept of trade efficiency, and requested UNCTAD to continue its efforts in the trade efficiency areas; and noted the interest of the Trade and Development Board in considering follow-up action to the Symposium and expressed its interest in being apprised of developments in that respect (resolution 49/101).

At the conclusion of the ministerial segment of the Symposium, a proposal to organize a second United Nations International Symposium on Trade Efficiency was received by acclamation. The process of evaluation and follow-up to the Symposium is taking place within UNCTAD and will be the subject of an executive session of the Trade and Development Board. The General Assembly will be apprised of developments in this respect through the report of the Trade and Development Board meeting in executive session.

(b) Human settlements

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, in the course of its consideration of item 12, Report of the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly adopted a number of institutional arrangements for international cooperation in the field of human settlements (resolution 32/162).

In section II of resolution 32/162, the General Assembly decided that the Economic and Social Council should transform the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning into a Commission on Human Settlements, which would have 58 members to be elected for three-year terms on the following basis:

(a) Sixteen seats for African States;

(b) Thirteen seats for Asian States;

(c) Six seats for Eastern European States;

(d) Ten seats for Latin American States;

(e) Thirteen seats for Western European and other States;

and that the Commission's reports would be submitted to the Assembly through the Council.

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly decided that, beginning with the terms of office commencing on 1 January 1987, membership in the Commission on Human Settlements would be for a term of four years instead of three (resolution 40/202 B).

At present the Commission is composed of the following 58 States:

> Austria,* Azerbaijan,** Bahamas,** Barbados,* Belarus,* Botswana,* Brazil,*** Bulgaria,* Cameroon,*** Canada,** Chile,*** China,** Costa Rica,*** Dominican Republic,*** Finland,*** France,** Gabon,*** Gambia,*** Germany,* Ghana,* Greece,* Haiti,* Hungary,** India,* Indonesia,** Iran (Islamic Republic of),*** Italy,** Jamaica,** Japan,*** Jordan,* Kazakstan,*** Kenya,* Lesotho,** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,** Madagascar,** Malawi,* Malaysia,* Mexico,* Netherlands,** Nigeria,*** Norway,* Pakistan,*** Papua New Guinea,** Philippines,* Romania,* Russian Federation,*** Somalia,** Sri Lanka,* Sudan,* Sweden,** Turkey,*** Uganda,*** United Arab Emirates,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United Republic of Tanzania,* United States of America,*** Venezuela** and Zimbabwe.***

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.

In section III of resolution 32/162, the General Assembly decided that a small and effective secretariat, to be named United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), should be established in the United Nations to service the Commission on Human Settlements and to serve as a focal point for human settlements action and the coordination of activities within the United Nations system, and that it should be headed by an Executive Director who would report to the Secretary-General until such time as any relevant recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System could be taken into account.

Mr. Wally N'Dow took up his duties as Assistant Secretary-General and Officer-in-Charge, UNCHS (Habitat), on 15 February 1994. He reports to the Secretary-General through the Executive Director of UNEP.

At its forty-third session,[136] the General Assembly requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to continue to assist Governments in their efforts to implement concrete and innovative programmes aimed at improving shelter, within the framework of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (resolution 43/180); and adopted the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (resolution 43/181).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its forty-fourth and forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 44/173, 44/174 and 46/162).

Document: Report of the Commission on Human Settlements, Supplement No. 8 and addendum (A/50/8 and Add.1).

(c) United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to convene the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) from 3 to 14 June 1996; also decided to establish a Preparatory Committee of the Assembly for the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to establish, through redeployment, an ad hoc secretariat for the Conference, which would be organizationally part of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (resolution 47/180).

---

[136] References for the forty-third session (agenda item 12):

(a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements: Supplement No. 8 (A/43/8 and Add.1);
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/43/750/Add.3;
(c) Resolutions 43/180 and 43/181;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/43/SR.10-15 and 48;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/43/PV.83.

Mr. Wally N'Dow took up his duties as the Secretary-General of the Conference on 15 February 1994.

At its forty-ninth session,[137] the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) on its organizational session, held at United Nations Headquarters from 3 to 5 March 1993, and its first substantive session, held at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 11 to 22 April 1994, and endorsed the decisions contained therein; took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General concerning progress in the preparations for the Conference; approved the recommendation contained in decision I/1 of the Preparatory Committee that a third substantive session of the Preparatory Committee, of relatively short duration, be held at United Nations Headquarters early in 1996 to complete the preparatory work for the Conference; noted with interest the call by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to give the Conference the dimensions of a "city summit", and reaffirmed its decision that the Conference should be held at the highest possible level of participation; requested that the work of the Preparatory Committee and the ad hoc secretariat of Habitat II continue to be funded within existing United Nations budgetary resources to ensure that the Conference would be treated adequately with respect to other global international United Nations conferences; requested the regional commissions to include in their programme of activities for 1995 an item on the preparations for the Conference, with particular emphasis on preparations in their respective regions, and to submit a report on those preparations to the Assembly at its fiftieth session; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Conference, to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the progress made in the preparations for the Conference, including the implementation of the resolution; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation", a sub-item entitled "United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)" (resolution 49/109).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Preparatory Committee (resolution 47/180);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/109);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the regional commissions on the preparations for the Conference (resolution 49/109).

(d) Science and technology for development

At its forty-eighth session,[138] the General Assembly, reaffirming the continuing validity of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, and reaffirming that capacity-building in science and technology in the developing countries should remain one of the priority issues on the agenda of the United Nations, welcomed the initiative for a consultative meeting to consider ways and means for organizing a more effective coalition of resources to meet the scientific and technological needs of the developing countries, and requested the Secretary-General to make provisions for convening such a meeting, within existing resources, as soon as possible; requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure the full implementation of programme 17, science and technology for development, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 and the activities planned for the biennium 1994-1995 in the field of science and technology for development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on progress in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/179).

---

[137] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 88 (g)):
   (a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II): Supplement No. 37 (A/49/37);
   (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/49/272 and A/49/640;
   (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/49/728/Add.7;
   (d) Resolution 49/109;
   (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/49/SR.29 and 33;
   (f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.92.

[138] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 91 (h)):
   (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/465;
   (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/48/728/Add.9;
   (c) Resolution 48/179;
   (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/48/SR.34 and 47;
   (e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.86.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/179).

(e) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly, stressing that the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s provided for a mid-term review conducted by UNCTAD, and stressing that the mid-term review provided a unique opportunity for the least developed countries and their development partners to take new measures as necessary, with a view to enhancing the implementation of the Programme of Action during the remainder of the 1990s, invited the preparatory bodies and all relevant forthcoming major meetings and conferences of the United Nations system to take into account the particular needs and requirements of the least developed countries in formulating their final documents; decided to convene a high-level intergovernmental meeting to conduct a mid-term global review, in accordance with paragraph 140 of the Programme of Action and General Assembly resolution 45/206 of 21 December 1990, on the implementation of the Programme of Action, to be held in the early part of September 1995 or at any other suitable date during the second half of 1995; requested the Trade and Development Board to consider, at its spring session in 1994, the elaboration of the preparatory activities for the mid-term global review meeting, including intergovernmental, expert, sectoral and inter-agency preparatory meetings and the substantive documentation; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General, in resolution 46/156 of 19 December 1991, to mobilize extrabudgetary resources to ensure the participation of at least one representative from each least developed country at the spring sessions of the Trade and Development Board, as well as at the intergovernmental, expert, sectoral and inter-agency preparatory meetings for the mid-term review process; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/171).

At its forty-ninth session,[135] the General Assembly decided: (a) to convene the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Mid-term Global Review of the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s in New York from 26 September to 6 October 1995, to be preceded by a one-day meeting of senior officials on 25 September 1995, to carry out the mid-term global review, consider new measures as necessary and report to the Assembly on progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action; (b) to convene one session of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Donor Countries and Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with representatives of the least developed countries in early 1995 at Geneva, for a duration of one week, in order to prepare for the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting; (c) to organize regional follow-up meetings by the relevant United Nations regional commissions, in close coordination with UNCTAD, to improve and strengthen existing cooperation arrangements at the regional and subregional levels and provide appropriate inputs to the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting; (d) to invite the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to undertake sectoral appraisals in their respective fields on the implementation of the Programme of Action; and (e) to request that an inter-agency meeting be convened in early 1995 to ensure the full mobilization and coordination of all organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system as part of the preparations for the mid-term global review; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 49/98).

Pursuant to the above, the following meetings have been convened: Expert Group Meeting on Women in Development in the Least Developed Countries, Niamey, 24-26 January 1995; Expert Group Meeting on Fiscal Policy Reforms in the Least Developed Countries, Geneva, 16-17 March 1995; and Expert Group Meeting on Trade Diversification in the Least Developed Countries, Geneva, 10-11 April 1995. The Meeting of Governmental Experts of Donor Countries and Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with representatives of the least developed countries is scheduled to take place at Geneva from 29 May to 2 June 1995.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 48/171 and 49/98).

(f) Women in development

At its forty-second session,[139] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in order to strengthen further the work of the United Nations in integrating women effectively in economic programmes and operational activities, to prepare biennially: (a) an update of mandates governing the integration of women in economic development adopted by the Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on the Status of Women and by world conferences of the United Nations system; (b) a list of the titles of all subprogrammes and programme elements relating to the integration of women in development, as contained in the proposed programme budget and in revisions to the medium-term plan; and (c) a compilation of decisions taken by United Nations intergovernmental bodies other than the Commission on the Status of Women, the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly relating to the integration of women in development, beginning with those adopted in 1986 (resolution 42/178).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/178).

(g) Human resources development

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 44/213, 45/191 and 46/143).

At its forty-eighth session,[140] the General Assembly, reaffirming that people are central to all developmental activities and that human resources development is an essential means of achieving sustainable development goals, emphasized that, in the development of human resources, an overall, well-conceived and integrated approach which is sensitive to gender considerations should be adopted, incorporating such vital areas as population, health, nutrition, water, sanitation, housing, communications, education and training and science and technology, as well as taking into account the need to create more opportunities for employment, in an environment that guarantees opportunities for political freedom, popular participation, respect for human rights, justice and equity, all of which are essential for enhancing human capacities to meet the challenge of development; reaffirmed the importance of women and youth in human resources development; noted the important role that non-governmental organizations can play in human resources development; requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the activities of the United Nations system in human resources development and, in this regard, to submit to the Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution, including further action taken to enhance inter-agency coordination within the United Nations system with regard to human resources development and bearing in mind the definition of human resources development presented in Assembly resolutions 44/213, 45/191 and 46/143; invited the United Nations system to assist developing countries, at their request, in developing their capacity to assess, *inter alia*, through appropriate indicators, progress made in satisfying, in the pursuit of human resources development, the fundamental economic, social and cultural needs of their populations, and requested the Secretary-General to include in his report information on the steps taken towards that end; and requested the Secretary-General to take into account the important role of human resources development in the elaboration of an agenda for development (resolution 48/205).

---

[139] References for the forty-second session (agenda item 82 (c)):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/42/273-E/1987/74 and Add.1 and A/42/508;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/42/821/Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 42/178;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/42/SR.26 and 29;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.96.

[140] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 104):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/364;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/48/730;
- (c) Resolution 48/205;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/48/SR.15-17, 21 and 45;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.86.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/205).

(h) Business and development

Entrepreneurship

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-first and forty-fifth to forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 41/182, 45/188, 46/166 and 47/171).

At its forty-eighth session,[141] the General Assembly invited interested Member States to enhance the exchange of information among themselves and all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system concerning entrepreneurship, privatization, demonopolization and administrative deregulation, in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of technical cooperation in this field; requested the Secretary-General to strengthen, within existing resources and with due priority, the activities of the United Nations system related to the promotion of entrepreneurship and to the implementation of privatization programmes, demonopolization and administrative deregulation, through, *inter alia*, better coordination; called upon the relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, according to their mandates, to develop and, upon request, increase technical assistance and to incorporate in their respective programming and activities specific objectives that will (a) facilitate, as appropriate, the creation of enabling environments for the establishment and growth of small and medium-sized enterprises and for the support of local entrepreneurs; and (b) facilitate, as appropriate, the design and implementation of privatization, demonopolization and administrative deregulation policies and assist relevant national institutions in developing the capacities to issue appropriate policy, legal, regulatory and fiscal frameworks and incentives to promote entrepreneurship; encouraged the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in pursuing those activities, to foster active partnerships between public and private entities, taking into account the capacities for self-organization of entrepreneurs, through, for example: (a) mechanisms for discussion and consultation by relevant parties as to the appropriate ways to enhance the environment for entrepreneurship, privatization, demonopolization and administrative deregulation; and (b) promoting initiatives, such as national, and, where appropriate, regional workshops to review and disseminate experience and lessons learned locally and internationally on the promotion of entrepreneurship and on the implementation of privatization, demonopolization and administrative deregulation; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a biennial report, in consultation with the heads of relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, on policies and activities related to entrepreneurship, privatization, demonopolization and administrative deregulation, clarifying the focus of their respective activities; and decided to review and appraise, at its fiftieth session, the activities related to the resolution (resolution 48/180).

---

[141] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 91 (i)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/472;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/48/717/Add.10;
(c) Resolution 48/180;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/48/SR.42 and 48;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.86.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/180).

(i) International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries

International Day for the Eradication of Poverty

At its forty-seventh session,[142] the General Assembly, noting that the eradication of poverty and destitution in all countries, in particular in developing countries has become one of the priorities of development for the 1990s, and considering that the promotion of the eradication of poverty and destitution required public awareness, decided to declare 17 October International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, to be observed beginning in 1993; invited the Secretary-General to make recommendations on ways and means by which the Secretariat could assist States in organizing their national activities for the Day; invited intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist States, at their request, in organizing national activities for the observance of the Day; requested the Secretary-General to take, within existing resources, the measures necessary to ensure the success of the observance; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/196).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/196).

International Year for the Eradication of Poverty

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly proclaimed 1996 International Year for the Eradication of Poverty (resolution 48/183).

At its forty-ninth session,[143] the General Assembly reaffirmed that the major activities for the observance of the Year should be undertaken at all levels and that assistance should be provided by the United Nations system with a view to creating among States, policy makers and international public opinion a greater awareness of the fact that the eradication of poverty is both a complex and a multidimensional problem and fundamental to reinforcing peace and achieving sustainable development; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with all States, concerned specialized agencies, programmes and organs of the United Nations system, relevant international and non-governmental organizations and interested groups, to prepare a draft programme on the preparations for and observance of the Year, containing the objectives, principles, themes and main recommendations for the Year, and to submit a final report thereon to the Assembly at its fiftieth session; also requested the Secretary-General to organize in December 1995, during the fiftieth session of the Assembly, the ceremony marking the launching of the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty; invited all States, organizations of the United Nations system, relevant international organizations, concerned national organizations, non-governmental organizations and interested groups to give the necessary attention to the preparations for and observance of the Year; and decided to consider at its fiftieth session the preparations for the Year under the sub-item entitled "International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries" (resolution 49/110).

---

[142] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 81):
- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/47/530;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/47/721;
- (c) Resolutions 47/196 and 47/197;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.38, 39, 46 and 51;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.93.

[143] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 88 (h)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/572;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/49/728/Add.8;
- (c) Resolution 49/110;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/49/SR.29 and 32;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.92.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/110).

United Nations decade for the eradication of poverty

In the Programme of Action adopted by the World Summit for Social Development, held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995, the World Summit states that the General Assembly, at its fiftieth session, should declare the first United Nations decade for the eradication of poverty, following the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty, with a view to its considering further initiatives on the eradication of poverty (A/CONF.166/9, annex II, para. 95 (c)).

(j) United Nations initiative on opportunity and participation

At its forty-eighth session,[144] the General Assembly pledged to support efforts, particularly of the developing countries, to increase their opportunity and participation in the world economy and those of the individuals and communities in those countries for accelerated and sustainable development, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, in particular as it concerns the preparation of the report on an agenda for development, and his note on the progress in the implementation of Assembly resolution 47/181 of 22 December 1992; decided that an ad hoc panel to be known as the "United Nations Panel on Opportunity and Participation", funded from within existing resources and supported by voluntary contributions, should be appointed to conduct a comprehensive study on opportunity and participation for the economic and social advancement of all peoples, with particular reference to the economies of developing countries; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to appoint the members of the Panel from lists of experts within the United Nations system, in particular members of the Committee for Development Planning, taking into account the outcome of discussions on Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/81 of 30 July 1993, and the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 47/191 of 22 December 1992, so that they would commence their study as early as possible in 1994 in order to prepare a comprehensive, systematic and thorough report, including appropriate conclusions and practical recommendations, guided by the consensus and principles on international cooperation for development, in time for consideration by the Assembly at its fiftieth session, in 1995; invited Member States and international organizations to contribute on a voluntary basis towards implementation of the resolution; invited the United Nations Panel on Opportunity and Participation, in the preparation of its study, to draw, *inter alia*, on the ongoing discussions in the context of the preparation of an agenda for development; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session a sub-item entitled "United Nations initiative on opportunity and participation" under the item entitled "Development and international economic cooperation" (resolution 48/60).

---

[144] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 151):
(a) Draft resolutions: A/48/L.19/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(b) Resolution 48/60;
(c) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.55-57, and 79.

At its forty-ninth session,[145] the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretariat on the United Nations initiative on opportunity and participation (decision 49/434).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Panel on Opportunity and Participation (resolution 48/60).

98. Environment and sustainable development

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly, after taking note of the report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held at Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972, and the report of the Secretary-General thereon, adopted a number of provisions setting up the United Nations Environment Programme (resolution 2997 (XXVII)).

The General Assembly decided to establish the Governing Council of UNEP, whose functions and responsibilities are set out in resolution 2997 (XXVII), section I, paragraph 2. In accordance with section I, paragraph 3, the Governing Council reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, which transmits to the Assembly such comments on the report as it may deem necessary. However, by paragraph 5 of resolution 42/185, the Assembly changed the annual cycle of submission of reports to the Assembly to a biennial one.

At its thirty-sixth to fortieth, forty-second, forty-fourth and forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question under the sub-item "Environment" of the item entitled "Development and international economic cooperation" (resolutions 36/179 and 37/219, decision 38/442, and resolutions 39/167, 40/197, 40/200, 42/183 to 42/187, 44/224, 44/226 to 44/229, 46/216 and 46/217).

At its forty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development",[146] the General Assembly reaffirmed its resolutions 44/224 and 46/217 on international cooperation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats and in assistance in cases of environmental emergency; recognized the need to make Earthwatch a more efficient instrument for environmental sensing and assessment; recognized also the potential and importance of current available methods, technologies and techniques for monitoring, assessment and anticipation of global environmental problems; invited Governments, relevant organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant entities to review, as appropriate, their contribution to international cooperation in environmental monitoring and to provide appropriate support for such activities within existing resources; requested the Executive Director of UNEP to prepare and submit to the Governing Council of UNEP at its eighteenth session a report on the activities of the Programme in environmental monitoring, containing proposals and recommendations within the context of Agenda 21 and a review of Earthwatch, in cooperation with relevant entities within the United Nations system and, where appropriate, outside the United Nations system; and invited the Governing Council of UNEP to consider that report at its eighteenth session and to submit its conclusions and recommendations to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 48/192).

---

[145] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 88 (i)):
- (a) Note by the Secretariat: A/49/541;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/49/728/Add.9;
- (c) Decision 49/434;
- (d) Meeting of the Second Committee: A/C.2/49/SR.35;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.92.

[146] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda items 91 (e) and 99):
- (a) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme: Supplement No. 25 (A/48/25);
- (b) Reports of the Second Committee: A/48/717/Add.6 and A/48/725;
- (c) Resolutions 48/174 and 48/192;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/48/SR.3-8, 36-43, 46 and 47;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.86.

Also at its forty-eighth session,[146] under the sub-item "Environment" of the item entitled "Development and international economic cooperation", the General Assembly commended UNEP for its leading role in the negotiation of international conventions on the environment, its mobilization of global environmental awareness and its contribution in the area of capacity-building; stressed the need for close cooperation between UNEP and the Commission on Sustainable Development in implementing the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development; welcomed the action-oriented approach of the Governing Council of UNEP to the implementation of the follow-up activities to the Conference; invited the Secretary-General to strengthen further the liaison function at Nairobi for the secretariat of the Commission on Sustainable Development; urged Member States to make their contributions to the Environment Fund in accordance with Governing Council decision 17/32; noted with appreciation the efforts of the Executive Director of UNEP to ensure that as many meetings related to UNEP as possible were held at the headquarters of the Programme; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the programming of meetings related to UNEP was rationalized to facilitate economy and more effective capacity utilization at UNEP headquarters; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/174).

Protection against products harmful to health and the environment

The question of the exchange of information on banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products has been considered by the General Assembly since its thirty-fourth session, in 1979 (resolution 34/173).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General, based on the work already being done within the United Nations system and by relevant intergovernmental organizations, to prepare and regularly update a consolidated list of products whose consumption and/or sale had been banned, withdrawn, severely restricted or, in the case of pharmaceuticals, not approved by Governments (resolution 37/137).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, forty-first, forty-fourth and forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 38/149 and 39/229, decision 41/450, resolution 44/226 and decision 47/439). The Assembly decided, *inter alia*, that an updated Consolidated List should be issued annually and that its format should be kept under continued review with a view to its improvement; and requested the Secretary-General to report on various information exchange schemes in operation within the United Nations system and to inform the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, at its forty-first session and every three years thereafter about the implementation of resolutions 37/137, 38/149 and 39/229.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, Supplement No. 25 (A/50/25);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of UNEP (resolution 48/174);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on products harmful to health and the environment (resolutions 34/173 and A/39/229), A/50/182-E/1995/66 and Corr.1;

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment (resolution 3436 (XXX)).

(a) Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to convene a United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Conference (resolution 44/228).

At its resumed forty-fourth, its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly adopted a number of resolutions and decisions related to organizational and substantive aspects of the preparatory process (resolutions 45/211 and 46/168 and decisions 44/464 to 44/467 and 46/468).

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development was held at Rio de Janeiro, from 3 to 14 June 1992.

At its forty-seventh session,[147] the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and endorsed the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21 and the Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests, as adopted by the Conference; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its subsequent sessions an item entitled "Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development"; and also decided to convene, not later than 1997, a special session for the purpose of an overall review and appraisal of Agenda 21 and, in that context, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly a report containing recommendations for consideration by the Assembly on the format, scope and organizational aspects of such a special session (resolution 47/190).

At the same session, the Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on institutional arrangements for its follow-up, particularly those on the establishment of a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development, as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 47/191). The 53-member Commission, which was established by the Council at its organizational session for 1993, reports to the Council and provides appropriate recommendations to the Assembly, through the Council. It meets annually for a period of two to three weeks (Council decision 1993/207).

The Commission on Sustainable Development held three substantive sessions during the period 1993-1995. At its first session the Commission adopted a multi-year thematic programme of work for 1994-1997. Reports of the Commission's sessions, containing its conclusions and recommendations, were subsequently endorsed by the Economic and Social Council. In accordance with paragraph 3 (i) of resolution 47/191, the Commission provides appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the basis of an integrated consideration of the reports and issues related to the implementation of Agenda 21.

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its second session (resolution 49/111).

Document: Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/50/3).

Convention on Biological Diversity

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that the Convention on Biological Diversity had been opened for signature and had been signed by a large number of States at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and stressed the need for the Convention to be brought into force as soon as possible (resolution 47/190).

---

[147] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 79):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/598 and Add.1;
(b) *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vols. I-III;
(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/47/719;
(d) Resolutions 47/190 and 47/191;
(e) Meeting of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.51;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.93.

At its forty-ninth session,[148] the General Assembly welcomed the early entry into force of the Convention and the convening of the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention; invited the Executive Secretary of the Convention to make available the results of the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention as a contribution to the work of the third session of the Commission on Sustainable Development; called upon those States that had not ratified the Convention to expedite their internal procedures of ratification, acceptance or approval; and decided to consider the progress achieved in the implementation of the Convention at its fiftieth session and invited the Executive Secretary of the Convention to report, through the Commission on Sustainable Development and the Economic and Social Council, on the results of the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (resolution 49/117). On the recommendation of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the Assembly proclaimed 29 December, the date of the entry into force of the Convention on Biological Diversity, International Day for Biological Diversity (resolution 49/119).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity on the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (resolution 49/117).

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

At its forty-ninth session,[149] the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 48/191 and on possible requirements for intergovernmental and secretariat work on the implementation of the Convention and its regional annexes, and having also considered Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee resolution 5/1 on urgent action for Africa, in the period up to and including the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention; welcomed the adoption, on 17 June 1994, of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee and welcomed also the signing of the Convention in Paris on 14 and 15 October 1994 by a large number of States and one regional economic integration organization; requested all States, the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, relevant subregional and regional organizations and other interested groups to take action for the prompt implementation of the Convention and its relevant regional annexes upon its entry into force, and of the provisions of Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee resolution 5/1 on urgent action for Africa; welcomed the proposal of the Administrator of UNDP, following the adoption of the Convention and in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 38.27 of Agenda 21, that the Programme support the implementation of the Convention world wide, with particular attention to Africa, and invited the Programme and the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to seek the necessary financial resources so as to be able to play that role more effectively; requested the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to submit progress reports on its work to the Assembly, the Commission on Sustainable Development and other appropriate bodies of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the implementation of the resolution relative to the Convention (resolution 49/234).

---

[148] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 89):

(a) *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/49/729/Add.6;
(c) Resolutions 49/112-115, 49/117 and 49/119 and decisions 49/435, 437 and 438;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/49/SR.21, 25, 28-32 and 34;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.92.

[149] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 89 (d)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/477;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/49/84 and Add.1 and 2;
(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/49/729/Add.4;
(d) Resolution 49/234 and decision 49/437;
(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/49/SR.22 and 32;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.95.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/234);

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

  (i) The report of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the Elaboration of an International Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, on its sixth and seventh sessions (resolution 49/234), A/50/74 and Add.1;

  (ii) The report of UNEP on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, A/50/227-E/1995/99.

(b) Desertification and drought

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1973, the General Assembly requested the Governing Council of UNEP to give priority to the search for a medium-term and long-term solution to the problems of desert encroachment in the countries bordering on the Sahara and other areas with similar geographical conditions; and requested the Secretary-General to report periodically on the efforts of the international community to aid in the reconstruction and economic and social development of the drought-stricken Sudano-Sahelian region and to report to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 3054 (XXVIII)).

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly approved the report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification containing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and called upon all Governments to consider, on a priority basis, the recommendations for actions contained in the Plan of Action; decided to entrust the Governing Council and the Executive Director of UNEP with the responsibility of following up and coordinating the implementation of the Plan of Action; and requested the Governing Council to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-third session and every two years thereafter (resolution 32/172). The Assembly also considered the question at its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions (resolutions 39/168 B and 40/198 B).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure that in the future all problems relating to desertification and drought would be considered under the sub-item entitled "Desertification and drought" (resolution 40/209).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its forty-fourth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 44/172 A and B and 46/161, and decision 47/444).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the support of the international community and urged it to continue its financial, technical and material support to the countries most affected by drought and desertification in order to support their effort to translate the decision of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development into concrete activities to implement the programmes outlined in chapter 12 of Agenda 21, duly taking into account the provisions of the future international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/175).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/175).

World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought

At its forty-ninth session,[148] the General Assembly, recognizing the importance and necessity of international cooperation and partnership in combating desertification and drought in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, adopted by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee in Paris on 17 June 1994, decided to proclaim 17 June World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought, to be observed beginning in 1995; and invited the Secretary-General to make recommendations on ways and means by which the Secretariat could assist Member States, upon their request, in organizing their national activities for the observance of the World Day (resolution 49/115).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/115).

(c) Sustainable use and conservation of the marine living resources of the high seas

This sub-item deals with four separate questions relating to the conservation and management of the marine living resources, i.e., unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction, fisheries by-catch and discards, the report of the Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing.

Unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas

At its forty-ninth session,[150] the General Assembly, recalling chapter 17 of Agenda 21 and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, in respect of their provisions concerning the sustainable development and conservation of the marine living resources of areas under national jurisdiction, called upon States to take the responsibility, consistent with their obligations under international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, to ensure that no fishing vessels entitled to fly their national flag fish in zones under the national jurisdiction of other States unless duly authorized by the competent authorities of the coastal State or States concerned, and to ensure that such authorized fishing operations were carried out in accordance with the conditions laid down by the coastal State; called upon development assistance organizations to make it a high priority to support efforts, including through financial and/or technical assistance by the developing coastal States, in particular the least developed countries and the small island developing States, to improve the monitoring and control of fishing activities and the enforcement of fishing regulations; requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, regional and subregional fisheries bodies, and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations; and requested him to submit a report on the steps taken and on problems encountered in the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fiftieth session, and thereafter as it might determine (resolution 49/116).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/116).

---

[150] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda items 89 and 89 (c)):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/49/469 and A/49/522;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/49/729/Add.3 and Add.6;
- (c) Resolutions 49/116, 49/118 and 49/121 and decision 49/436;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/49/SR.17, 21, 25, 28-32 and 34;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.92.

Fisheries by-catch and discards and their impact on the sustainable use of the world's living marine resources

At its forty-ninth session,[150] the General Assembly, recognizing that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea calls upon States to take into consideration, when establishing measures for target fisheries, the effects on associated or dependent species, and believing that the issue of by-catch and discards in fishing operations warrants serious attention by the international community and that a continued and effective response to the issue is necessary to ensure the long-term and sustainable development of fisheries, invited the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks to elaborate provisions on the issue; invited FAO to formulate provisions on the question in its international code of conduct for responsible fishing; and invited relevant subregional and regional fisheries management bodies and FAO to review the impact of fisheries by-catch and discards on the sustainable use of living marine resources (resolution 49/118).

No advance documentation is expected.

Report of the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

At its forty-seventh session, in accordance with the mandate agreed upon in chapter 17 of Agenda 21, in its programme area C dealing with sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources of the high seas, the General Assembly decided to convene a United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks to: (a) identify and assess existing problems related to the conservation and management of such stocks; (b) consider means of improving fisheries cooperation among States; and (c) formulate appropriate recommendations (resolution 47/192).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of this question at its forty-eighth session (resolution 48/194).

At its forty-ninth session,[150] the General Assembly, welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made by the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks at its third and fourth sessions, approved the convening of two further sessions in 1995; urged the Conference to complete its work before the fiftieth session of the Assembly, at which the Secretary-General would submit the final report on the work of the Conference; and renewed its request for contributions to the voluntary fund established in accordance with resolution 47/192 (resolution 49/121).

The Conference has held its sessions at United Nations Headquarters, New York: its first, organizational, session from 19 to 23 April; its second from 12 to 30 July 1993; its third from 27 March to 12 April 1994; its fourth from 24 July to 4 August 1994; and its fifth from 27 March to 12 April 1995. Its last session will be held from 24 July to 4 August 1995, at which it is expected to finalize the revised draft agreement on the subject, which the Chairman prepared towards the end of the fifth session.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (resolution 49/121).

Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas

The General Assembly took up this issue for the first time at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Development and international economic cooperation: environment". It continued its consideration of the issue at subsequent sessions (resolutions 44/225, 45/197 and 46/215, and decision 47/443).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance it attached to compliance with resolution 46/215, in which it had encouraged the international community to take measures, individually and collectively, to prevent large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing operations on the high seas of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas; and called upon the international community to provide the Secretary-General with information relevant to the implementation of resolution 46/215, and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-ninth session and to submit subsequently annual updates on further developments relevant to the implementation of that resolution (decision 48/445).

At its forty-ninth session,[150] the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance it attached to compliance with resolution 46/215, in particular, to those of its provisions calling for full implementation of a global moratorium on all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the high seas; expressed its appreciation of the measures taken and the substantial progress achieved since 1992 by the international community to implement and support the objectives of the resolution; expressed further its serious concern that, despite that progress, there were reports of continuing conduct and activities inconsistent with resolution 46/215, and urged the relevant authorities to take greater enforcement responsibility to ensure full compliance with its terms and to impose appropriate sanctions against acts contrary to its terms; called upon all members of the international community, intergovernmental organizations, regional economic integration organizations and appropriate non-governmental organizations to provide the Secretary-General with information relevant to the implementation of resolution 46/215, and requested him to prepare a report on its implementation, in accordance with decision 48/445 (decision 49/436).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 49/436).

(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

The item entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind" was included in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1988, at the request of Malta (A/43/241). At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 43/53).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly supported the request made by the Governing Council of UNEP, in its decision 15/36, that the Executive Director of UNEP, in cooperation with the Secretary General of WMO, begin preparations for negotiations on a framework convention on climate change (resolution 44/207).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 45/212 and 46/169).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption, on 9 May 1992, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its signing by a large number of States; decided that the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change should continue to function in order to prepare for the first session of the Conference of the Parties and thereby contribute to the effective operation of the interim arrangements set out in article 21 of the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the secretariat established by the Assembly in its resolution 45/212 so that it might function as an interim secretariat of the Convention until the completion of the first session of the Conference of the Parties (resolution 47/195).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its forty-eighth session, at which it decided that the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change should be held from 28 March to 7 April 1995; and accepted with deep appreciation the generous offer of the Government of Germany to host the first session at Berlin (resolution 48/189).

At its forty-ninth session,[151] the General Assembly, taking note of the reports of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change on its sixth to tenth sessions, as well as the report of the Secretary-General, welcomed the entry into force, on 21 March 1994, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; urged the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to complete fully, at its eleventh session, from 6 to 17 February 1995, its plan of preparatory work for the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention; requested the Secretary-General, in the context of the arrangements within the current programme budget for the interim secretariat support for the Convention until 31 December 1995, to maintain the extrabudgetary funds established under Assembly resolution 45/212; decided to include in the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1994-1995 the sessions of the subsidiary bodies of the Conference of the Parties that might need to be convened in 1995; decided to consider further the item at its fiftieth session, taking into account the final report of the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, as requested in its resolution 47/195, and the report of the Conference of the Parties on its first session; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the resolution and on any possible implications arising from the report of the Conference on its first session (resolution 49/120).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/120);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the final report of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change (resolution 47/195).

(e) Implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 47/189 and 48/193, the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States was held at Bridgetown, Barbados, from 25 April to 6 May 1994.

At its forty-ninth session,[152] the General Assembly endorsed the Declaration of Barbados and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, as adopted at the Conference on 6 May 1994; called upon Governments, as well as the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to implement all commitments reached and recommendations made at the Conference and to take the action necessary for effective follow-up to the Programme of Action, including ensuring the provision of the means of implementation under chapter XV thereof; welcomed the preparation by UNDP of studies on the feasibility of developing a technical assistance programme and on an information network for the small island developing States; invited UNDP: (a) to continue to carry out its mandate as the lead agency in organizing the efforts of the United Nations system towards capacity-building at the local, national and regional levels, as set forth in Agenda 21, and in fostering the United Nations collective thrust in support of the implementation of the Programme of Action, particularly through its network of country offices; (b) to initiate the implementation of the technical assistance programme for small island developing States by preparing a directory, and to undertake further consultation with small island developing States and other interested parties to determine the most effective means of implementation of the technical assistance programme; and (c) to coordinate further interregional and intraregional consultations between relevant technical experts of small island developing States and other interested States, agencies and relevant organizations to elaborate further the information network for small island developing States and determine the most effective means of implementing it; called upon the international community to participate in the consideration of the feasibility studies through a process of consultation, with a view to supporting fully efforts to put the technical assistance programme and the information network into operation; requested the Commission on Sustainable Development to make arrangements for monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the provisions agreed upon in the Programme of Action; and to recommend, in the context of the overall review of Agenda 21 in 1997, specific modalities for a full review of the Programme of Action in 1999, including the question of convening a second global conference; requested the Secretary-General: (a) to enable the relevant regional commissions to support activities to coordinate the implementation of the outcome of the Conference at the regional and subregional levels by, *inter alia*, providing the necessary autonomy and adequate resources to their subregional offices and operational centres, taking into account the decentralization process; (b) to ensure that UNCTAD has a strengthened capacity to carry out, in accordance with its mandate, the research and analysis necessary to complement the work of the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the Secretariat with respect to the implementation of the Programme of Action; (c) to establish within that Department a clearly identifiable entity with the resources and number of qualified and competent professional and support staff that are necessary to undertake its broad range of functions in support of the system-wide implementation of the Programme of Action, relying on the most efficient and cost-effective use of resources; (d) to arrange for the wide and effective dissemination of the Programme of Action through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat; and (e) to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on action taken to implement the resolution and on action taken by the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to implement the Programme of Action, and in that regard also to invite those organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system which have not already done so to consider the establishment of focal points and other similar mechanisms to enable them to respond effectively in the implementation of the Programme of Action; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development", a sub-item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (resolution 49/122).

---

[151] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 89 (b)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/485;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/49/729/Add.2;
(c) Resolution 49/120;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/49/SR.21 and 29;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.92.

[152] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 89 (e)):

(a) *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II;
(b) *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda);
(c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/425 and Add.1;
(d) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/49/414 and A/49/459;
(e) Report of the Second Committee: A/49/729/Add.5;
(f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/792;
(g) Resolution 49/122;
(h) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/49/SR.29 and 33;
(i) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.32 and 33;
(j) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.52, 53 and 92.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/122).

99. Operational activities for development

At its forty-ninth session,[153] the General Assembly, recalling that the *Human Development Report* was the result of an independent intellectual exercise and that the policies governing the operational activities for development of the United Nations system would continue to be set by Member States, affirmed that the Report was a separate and distinct exercise which is not an official document of the United Nations and that the policies governing the operational activities for development of the United Nations system would continue to be set by Member States; reaffirmed decision 94/15 of the Executive Board of UNDP, by which the Board welcomed the decision of the Administrator to improve the process of consultation with Member States and other relevant international bodies to refine the methodologies used in the report with a view to improving its quality and accuracy without compromising its editorial independence; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the implementation of the resolution was reported to it within the context of the relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on its substantive session of 1995 (resolution 49/123).

A report on the *Human Development Report* was submitted by the Administrator to the Executive Board of UNDP at its 1995 annual session. The results of the consideration of the report by the Board will be transmitted to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1995 and the Secretary-General will report to the General Assembly on the outcome of the Council's deliberations on the issue.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/123).

United Nations Development Programme

UNDP was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965, to consolidate in one programme the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund (resolution 2029 (XX)).

The financial resources of UNDP come from voluntary contributions of Governments announced at annual pledging conferences. General policy guidance and direction for the Programme is provided by the Governing Council, which meets annually and reports to the Economic and Social Council and, through it, to the General Assembly.

The members of the Executive Board of UNDP and UNFPA are elected by the Economic and Social Council. At present, it is composed of the following 36 States:

> Argentina,* Bangladesh,** Belgium,** Bulgaria,* Burundi,*** China,*** Cuba,*** Denmark,** Ethiopia,*** France,*** Gambia,*** Germany,*** India,* Indonesia,*** Italy,* Japan,** Morocco,** New Zealand,* Norway,*** Pakistan,** Peru,** Philippines,*** Poland,** Portugal,** Republic of Korea,* Russian Federation,* Sierra Leone,** Slovakia,*** Sudan,* Sweden,*** Trinidad and Tobago,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America,* Uruguay,* Zaire*** and Zambia.***

---

* The term of office expires on the day preceding the first regular session of the Executive Board for 1996.
** The term of office expires on the day preceding the first regular session of the Executive Board for 1997.
*** The term of office expires on the day preceding the first regular session of the Executive Board for 1998.

---

[153] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 90):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/326;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/49/133-E/1994/49 and Add.1;
(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/49/730;
(d) Resolution 49/123;
(e) Decision 49/439;
(f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/49/SR.3-8, 9, 17, 31 and 34;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.92.

The Administrator of UNDP is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Governing Council and his appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly. At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mr. James Gustave Speth as Administrator for a four-year term of office beginning on 16 July 1993 (decision 47/327).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted provisions on the capacity of the United Nations development system that incorporated a set of principles on the United Nations Development Cooperation Cycle that provided for the introduction of a new system of country programming and appropriate administrative structures (resolution 2688 (XXV)).

At its thirty-eighth, fortieth and forty-second to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 38/171, 40/211, 42/196, 43/199 and 44/211).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of decision 91/27 on national execution adopted by the Governing Council of UNDP on 21 June 1991; stressed that the national execution modality should be the norm for programmes and projects funded by the United Nations system, taking into account the needs and capacities of developing countries; and also reaffirmed the continued validity of the resident coordinator system as detailed in the relevant resolutions of the Assembly, as well as the urgent need to strengthen the effectiveness of the resident coordinator system (resolution 46/219).

(a) Triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fiftieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, in the context of the triennial policy review, a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the resolution and to make appropriate recommendations (resolution 47/199).

At its forty-eighth session,[154] the General Assembly authorized the establishment of field offices in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Eritrea, Georgia, Kazakstan, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Uzbekistan, and decided that those offices should be field offices of the United Nations development system; reaffirmed that the field offices of the system at the country level should be coordinated by resident coordinators and should comply fully with the provisions laid down by it relating to the organizational structure, mandates and functions of those offices and to the role of the resident coordinator, in particular those provisions contained in its resolutions 34/213, 46/182 and 47/199; stressed that all field offices should comply fully with the provisions of its resolution 47/199 relating to the role and functions of the resident coordinator, in particular paragraphs 38 and 39, and reaffirmed that the resident representative of UNDP should normally be designated as the resident coordinator and that, in accordance with its resolution 46/182, the resident coordinator should normally coordinate the humanitarian assistance of the United Nations system at the country level; and also reaffirmed the need to increase the number of common premises in a way that increases efficiency through, *inter alia*, consolidation of administrative infrastructures of the organizations concerned, without increasing costs (resolution 48/209).

In accordance with paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution 48/162, the Governing Council of UNDP/UNFPA was transformed into an Executive Board in January 1994, with the mandate and functions listed in paragraph 22 of the resolution. Pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 24 of annex 1 to resolution 48/162, the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session, on 4 February 1994, elected 36 members of the Board as follows: 8 from African States, 7 from Asian States, 5 from Latin

---

[154] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 154):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations interim offices: A/48/146 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/48/733;
- (c) Resolution 48/209;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/48/SR.3-8, 26-29, 46 and 48;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.86.

American and the Caribbean States, 4 from Eastern European States and 12 from Western European and other States.

At its substantive session of 1994, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolutions 44/211, 47/199 and 48/162, decided that each operational activities segment would determine a principal theme or themes for consideration at the high-level meeting and that the functions entrusted to the operational activities segment of the Council by paragraph 16 of annex I to resolution 48/162 would be primarily undertaken by the working-level meeting; requested the Secretary-General in his 1995 report to make proposals on the full implementation of resolution 47/199, including issues relating to (a) field-level coordination of the United Nations system; (b) division of labour at the field level; (c) evaluation of the impact and effectiveness of field-level activities; (d) decentralization; and (e) national execution; and also requested the Secretary-General, in the report requested in resolution 47/199, to give particular emphasis to the provision of information regarding the implementation and impact of resolutions 44/211 and 47/199 at the field level (resolution 1994/33).

On 27 July 1994, the Secretary-General decided to request the Administrator of UNDP to assist him in ensuring policy coherence and enhancing coordination within the United Nations itself, in particular among Headquarters departments, the regional commissions and the funds and programmes of the Organization. The Secretary-General also decided to entrust the Administrator with overall responsibility for assisting him in improving the coordination of operational activities for development, including the strengthening of the resident coordinator system.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/209 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/33), A/50/202/Add.2 and 3.

(b) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly entrusted the overall intergovernmental review of technical cooperation among developing countries within the United Nations system to a high-level meeting of representatives of all States participating in UNDP, to be convened by the Administrator of UNDP in accordance with the provisions of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (resolution 33/134).

At its forty-eighth session,[155] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fiftieth session on the implementation of technical cooperation among developing countries in the United Nations system and on the follow-up to the resolution (resolution 48/172).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/172).

---

[155] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 91 (d)):
- (a) Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries: Supplement No. 39 (A/48/39);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/48/491 and A/48/495 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/48/717/Add.5;
- (d) Resolutions 48/172 and 48/173;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/48/SR.19, 40, 45 and 46;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.86.

State of South-South cooperation

At its forty-eighth session,[156] in considering follow-up to the report of the South Commission, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to draw upon the discussions and conclusions in the report in elaborating an agenda for development; also requested him to prepare, for submission to the Assembly at its fiftieth session, a comprehensive report entitled "State of South-South cooperation", containing quantitative data and indicators on all aspects of South-South cooperation; called upon all organs, organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, in particular the regional commissions and subregional organizations, to provide analytical and empirical materials for the preparation of the report; and agreed that, at its fiftieth session, it would decide on the need for further reports on the matter (resolution 48/164).

At its forty-ninth session,[157] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fiftieth session a comprehensive report containing an overview and analysis of South-South cooperation, keeping in view the proposal to convene a United Nations conference on South-South cooperation; requested the High-level Committee on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, at its ninth session, to include in its agenda an item entitled "New directions for technical cooperation among developing countries"; and decided to convene, in consultation with Member States, an intergovernmental meeting of experts in New York in 1995 to recommend, taking into account the outcomes of the meetings of the UNCTAD Standing Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries and the High-level Committee on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries and with a view to expanding South-South cooperation on a global scale, practical modalities and substantive issues to be taken into account by the Secretary-General in undertaking his report (resolution 49/96).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/96).

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community

At its forty-eighth session,[155] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; called upon the Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that had not yet established contact and relationships with the Southern African Development Community to explore the possibility of doing so; renewed its appeal to the international community to increase its financial, technical and material support for the Community in order to enable it to implement fully its programme of action and to meet the reconstruction and rehabilitation needs; appealed to the international community and relevant organizations of the United Nations system to extend appropriate assistance to the Community in order to enable it to advance the process of regional economic integration; welcomed the economic and political reforms under way within the Community, which were intended better to address the challenges of regional cooperation and integration in the 1990s; invited the donor community and other cooperating partners to participate at a high level in the Annual Consultative Conference of the Community; commended the Secretary-General and members of the international community for their timely response to the drought situation in southern Africa, which had averted famine in the region and had initiated a process that would ensure a rapid response to situations of a similar nature in the future, and in that regard encouraged the international community to assist countries of the region in overcoming the effects of drought on a sustained basis; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Community, to continue to intensify contacts aimed at promoting and harmonizing cooperation between the United Nations and the Community; and also requested him to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/173).

---

[156] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 91):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/350;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/48/717/Add.12;
- (c) Resolution 48/164;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/48/SR.15 and 46;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.86.

[157] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 88):
- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/49/542;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/49/728/Add.10;
- (c) Resolutions 49/95 and 96;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/49/SR.30, 32 and 35;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.92.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/173).

100. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research was established in 1965, pursuant to a decision taken by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session (resolution 1934 (XVIII)). As provided in article I of its statute, UNITAR was established as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving the major objectives of the Organization, in particular the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development, through appropriate training and research programmes. The functions of the Institute are set out in article II of its statute (E/4200, annex I).

In accordance with article IV of the statute, the Executive Director of the Institute is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Board of Trustees. The Executive Director, in consultation with the Board of Trustees, reports through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to other United Nations bodies.

At its thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-second to forty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly considered the question (resolutions 39/179, 40/214, 42/197, 43/201, 44/175, 45/219, 46/180, 47/227 and 48/207).

At its forty-ninth session,[158] the General Assembly took note of the recommendations of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research; urged Member States to make voluntary contributions to the restructured Institute, in particular to its General Fund, so as to assure its viability and the further development of its training programmes; reaffirmed that the funding of all the administrative budget and the training programmes of the Institute should be covered from voluntary contributions, donations, special-purpose grants and executing agency overheads; requested the Secretary-General to provide for the Institute in the future, and retroactively since the move of its headquarters to Geneva, office space in that city as well as administrative and logistic support at fair costs, based on the costs borne by the United Nations itself and ensuring an equal treatment with other United Nations entities; also requested the Secretary-General to provide for the Institute at fair costs, based on the costs borne by the United Nations itself and ensuring an equal treatment with other United Nations entities, liaison office space in New York, and requested the Board of Trustees to give the necessary attention to those matters with a view to avoiding any negative financial impact on the Institute; invited the Institute and the United Nations and its funds and programmes, including the United Nations Development Programme, to develop and intensify their collaboration, with the aim of making the Institute an important provider of training and training-related research for the United Nations system and to avoid unnecessary duplication of work;

---

[158] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 91):
(a) Report of the Acting Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 14 (A/49/14);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/634;
(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/49/731;
(d) Resolution 49/125;
(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/49/SR.3-8, 20, 28, 30, 31 and 34;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.92.

requested the Secretary-General to strengthen, in accordance with their respective mandates, the cooperation between the Institute and other qualified national and international institutions, including the International Training Centre of the International Labour Organization at Turin, Italy; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the measures taken in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 49/125).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/125).

101. Agenda for development[1]

The General Assembly first considered the topic "An agenda for development" at its forty-seventh session, under the agenda item entitled "Development and international economic cooperation". At that session, it adopted resolution 47/181. In response to Assembly resolution 48/166, the high-level segment of the substantive session of 1994 of the Economic and Social Council was devoted to an agenda for development; the President of the General Assembly conducted World Hearings on Development; the Assembly held special plenary meetings on an agenda for development; and the Secretary-General submitted its report on further recommendations on an agenda for development (A/49/665).

At its forty-ninth session,[159] the General Assembly decided to establish an ad hoc open-ended working group of the Assembly early in 1995 to elaborate further an action-oriented, comprehensive agenda for development; requested the Working Group to take into account the reports, and the recommendations contained therein, submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolutions 47/181 and 48/166, the outcome of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 1994 of the Economic and Social Council, the views expressed in the high-level debate during the forty-ninth session of the Assembly, as well as the summary of the World Hearings on Development, and proposals presented by groups and/or States, including the convening of a United Nations conference on development; requested the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1995, to consider ways and means for the Council to give further substantive input to the work of the Working Group; also requested the Working Group to consider appropriate modalities for the finalization and adoption of an agenda for development, and to report to the Assembly on the progress of its work before the conclusion of the forty-ninth session (resolution 49/126).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a progress report of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group of the General Assembly on an Agenda for Development (resolution 49/126).

102. Renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly, reaffirming the validity of the objectives and commitments with regard to development adopted by the Assembly and other United Nations bodies, especially the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, the Declaration on the Right to Development, the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, the Cartagena Commitment, the Rio Declaration on

---

[159] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 92):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/665;
(b) Note by the President of the General Assembly: A/49/320;
(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/49/732;
(d) Resolution 49/126;
(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/49/SR.30 and 35;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.61-63 and 92.

Environment and Development and Agenda 21, reaffirmed the need to strengthen constructive dialogue and partnership in order to promote further international economic cooperation for development; also reaffirmed that such a dialogue should be conducted in response to the imperatives of mutual interests and benefits, genuine interdependence, shared responsibilities and the partnership for sustainable development as established at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and that the United Nations system should play a central role in facilitating such a dialogue, further reaffirmed that the United Nations had a central role to play in promoting international cooperation for development and in bringing development issues to the attention of the international community; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session an analysis and recommendations of ways and means to promote such a dialogue, reflecting the ongoing work on an agenda for development (resolution 48/165).

At its forty-ninth session,[157] the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 48/165 and stressing the importance of a fruitful dialogue to ensure a favourable political and economic environment for advancing international cooperation for development, reaffirmed the need to strengthen constructive dialogue and partnership; also reaffirmed that such a dialogue should be conducted in response to the imperatives of mutual interests and benefits, genuine interdependence, shared responsibility and the partnership for achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development as well as improving the international economic environment that was conducive to such development, and that the United Nations system should play a central role in facilitating such a dialogue; further reaffirmed that the United Nations had a central role to play in promoting international cooperation for development in bringing development issues to the attention of the international community, and requested the Secretary-General, drawing upon statements made by Member States on various economic and social issues within the context of the debates on these issues held in the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, to propose for consideration various issues or themes that represent mutual interests, which would involve benefit to all countries, and which were also relevant to the elaboration of an agenda for development; invited the working group on the agenda for development to give consideration to the proposal of the Secretary-General to take advantage of the presence of high-level representatives during the early part of the sessions of the Assembly to conduct a dialogue and to convene special sessions of the Assembly on major themes relevant to the current and emerging economic and social issues in the global agenda, including those identified under the agenda for development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/95).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/95).

103. International migration and development, including the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development

At its forty-ninth session,[160] the General Assembly recalled the recommendations with regard to international migration and development contained in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, held at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994; requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with all States and relevant international and regional organizations, a report on international migration and development, including aspects related to objectives and modalities for the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1995 for discussion; also requested the Secretary-General, on the basis of the discussion in the Economic and Social Council, to report on the subject to the Assembly at its fiftieth session for a decision, *inter alia*, on the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session an item entitled "International migration and development, including the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development" (resolution 49/127).

---

[160] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 158):
(a) Report of the International Conference on Population and Development: A/CONF.171/13 and Add.1;
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/482;
(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/49/733;
(d) Resolutions 49/127 and 49/128;
(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/49/SR.3-8, 30 and 34;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.92.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/127).

104. Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

At its second regular session of 1989, the Economic and Social Council decided, in principle, to convene in 1994, under the auspices of the United Nations, an international meeting on population (Council resolution 1988/91).

At its second regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council decided that the meeting should be called the International Conference on Population and Development; and defined the objectives of the Conference (Council resolution 1991/93).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference should become a subsidiary body of the Assembly and also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Report of the International Conference on Population and Development" (resolution 48/186).

The Conference was held at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994. The report of the Conference was issued under the symbol A/CONF.171/13 and Add.1.

At its forty-ninth session,[160] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, endorsed the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (A/CONF.171/13, chap. I, resolution 1, annex) adopted on 13 September 1994; called upon all Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other major groups concerned with population and development issues, to give the widest possible dissemination to the Programme of Action and to seek public support for its goals, objectives and actions; called upon the organs and organizations of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies to undertake the actions required to give full and effective support to the implementation of the Programme of Action; invited the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate resources were provided for the Conference follow-up activities to be carried out by the Secretariat during 1995; requested the Secretary-General to prepare periodic reports for the substantive sessions of the Economic and Social Council on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action and to promote the exchange of information on the requirements for international assistance among the members of the donor community; decided that the General Assembly, through its role in policy formulation, the Economic and Social Council, through its role in overall guidance and coordination, in accordance with Assembly resolution 48/162, and a revitalized Population Commission should constitute a three-tiered intergovernmental mechanism that would play the primary role in the follow-up to the implementation of the Programme of Action; also decided that, to emphasize the new and comprehensive approach to population and development embodied in the Programme of Action, the revitalized Population Commission should be renamed the Commission on Population and Development; called upon the programmes of the United Nations system and the regional commissions and funds to provide their full and active support to the implementation of the Programme of Action, particularly at the field level, through the United Nations resident coordinator system, and invited the relevant specialized agencies to do the same; and requested the Secretary-General to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 49/128).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/128).

105. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969.

In accordance with article 8 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination consists of 18 experts. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Mahmoud Aboul-Nasr (Egypt),** Mr. Hamzat Ahmadu (Nigeria),**
Mr. Michael Parker Banton (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),**
Mr. Theodoor van Boven (Netherlands),* Mr. Andrew Chigovera (Zimbabwe),**
Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania),* Mr. Eduardo Ferrero Costa (Peru),* Mr. Ivan Garvalov
(Bulgaria),* Mr. Régis de Gouttes (France),** Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba),**
Mr. Yuri A. Rechetov (Russian Federation),* Mrs. Shanti Sadiq Ali (India),* Mr. Agha Shahi
(Pakistan),** Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus),** Mr. Song Shuhua (China),*
Mr. Luis Valencia Rodriguez (Ecuador),* Mr. Rüdiger Wolfrum (Germany)** and
Mr. Mario Jorge Yutzis (Argentina).*

---

* Term of office expires on 18 January 1996.
** Term of office expires on 19 January 1998.

Under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee reports annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties to the Convention.

At its forty-ninth session,[161] the General Assembly commended the Committee for its work with regard to the implementation of the Convention and the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; took note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on the work of its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions; and called upon States parties to fulfil their obligations under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention and to submit in due time their periodic reports on measures taken to implement the Convention (resolution 49/145).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions, Supplement No. 18 (A/50/18).

---

[161] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 93):
(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Supplement No. 18 (A/49/18);
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/49/403, A/49/404 and A/49/499;
(c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/49/464 and A/49/677;
(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/49/604 and Add.1;
(e) Resolutions 49/144 to 49/147;
(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/49/SR.3-8, 17, 22, 35, 47, 60, 65 and 66;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.94.

Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its forty-ninth session,[161] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, urged States parties to accelerate their domestic ratification procedures with regard to the amendment concerning the financing of the Committee; strongly appealed to all States parties that were in arrears to fulfil their outstanding financial obligations under article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention; requested the Secretary-General to invite those States parties which were in arrears to pay the amounts in arrears, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fiftieth session; and decided to consider at its fiftieth session, under the item entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination", the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee (resolution 49/145).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/145).

Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1973, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and appealed to all States to sign and ratify it as soon as possible (resolution 3068 (XXVIII)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it annual reports on the status of the Convention (resolution 3380 (XXX)).

The Convention, in accordance with its article XV, paragraph 1, entered into force on 18 July 1976, on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

As at 1 April 1995, 99 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 3380 (XXX)).

Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly, by its resolution 48/91 of 20 December 1993, proclaimed the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

At its forty-ninth session,[161] the General Assembly, having considered the note submitted by the Secretary-General (A/49/464) within the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade, and taking note of the recommendation of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to the Commission on Human Rights to examine at its fifty-first session the possibility of convening a world conference against racism, racial and ethnic discrimination, xenophobia and other related contemporary forms of intolerance, to take place in 1997, welcomed the proclamation of the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which began in 1993, adopted the revised Programme of Action for the Third Decade contained in the annex to resolution A/49/146, and requested the Secretary-General to make a further review of the Programme of Action with a view to making it more effective and action-oriented; decided that the international community in general and the United Nations in particular should give the highest priority to programmes for combating racism and racial discrimination and should intensify their efforts, during the Third Decade, to provide assistance and relief to the victims of racism and all forms of racial discrimination; called upon all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families as a matter of priority; renewed its invitation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to expedite the preparation of teaching materials and teaching aids to promote teaching, training and educational activities on human rights and against racism and racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on activities at the primary and secondary levels of education; further requested the Secretary-General to submit each year to the Economic and Social Council a detailed report on all activities of United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies, containing an analysis of information received on such activities to combat racism and racial discrimination; invited the Secretary-General to submit proposals to the Assembly with a view to supplementing, if necessary, the Programme of Action for the Third Decade; and invited all Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to participate fully in the Third Decade (resolution 49/146).

At its fifty-first session, the Commission on Human Rights, by its resolution 1995/11 of 24 February 1995, strongly appealed to all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and to that end requested the Secretary-General to continue to undertake appropriate contacts and initiatives to encourage contributions; and recommended that the activities mentioned in the plan of activities to be carried out during the first third of the Third Decade (1994-1997), as contained in the report of the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994 (E/1994/97), should be implemented.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/146).

Measures to combat contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

At its forty-ninth session,[161] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, without further delay, to provide the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance with all the necessary assistance in carrying out his mandate and enabling him to submit in a timely manner an interim report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session under the item entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination" (resolution 49/147).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (resolution 49/147).

106. Right of peoples to self-determination

At its forty-ninth session,[162] the General Assembly reaffirmed that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights; and requested the Secretary-General to report on this question to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/148).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination (resolution 49/149); took note of the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the use of mercenaries and in particular the concern expressed therein at the continuation of mercenary-related activities despite General Assembly resolution 48/92; and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit a report with specific recommendations to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the new elements identified in the use of mercenaries (resolution 49/150); and called upon all States to implement fully and faithfully all the relevant resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by peoples under colonial and foreign domination (resolution 49/151).

---

[162] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 94):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/402 and Add.1;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/49/362;
(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/49/752;
(d) Resolutions 49/148 to 49/151;
(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/49/SR.3-8, 17, 22, 25 and 35;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.94.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/148);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 49/150).

107. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

World social situation

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue monitoring the world social situation in depth on a regular basis (resolution 44/56).

At its first regular session of 1985, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the recommendation of the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-ninth session that the report on the world social situation should be prepared at four-yearly intervals (Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/21).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/56 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/21).

International Literacy Year

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly approved the appeal made by UNESCO to proclaim an international literacy year; invited the Economic and Social Council to consider the question in 1987 and to inform the Assembly of its recommendations at its forty-second session; requested the Director-General of UNESCO to prepare, in cooperation with other interested organizations, his suggestions on the observance of the year and to submit them to the Assembly at its forty-second session; and encouraged UNESCO to prepare a plan of action designed to assist all States in eradicating illiteracy by the year 2000, whereby the impetus given by the international literacy year would be duly furthered (resolution 41/118).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the programme for International Literacy Year, requested UNESCO to assume the role of lead organization for the Year and invited all interested parties to contribute towards its success (resolution 42/104).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, noting the work done in preparatory activities for the Year, welcomed the convening of the World Conference on Education for All and requested all concerned to take appropriate measures with a view to achieving the objectives of the International Literacy Year (resolution 44/127).

At its forty-sixth session,[163] the General Assembly, appreciating the results of the World Conference on Education for All held in Thailand in March 1990, and the declaration adopted by that Conference, noted the commendable work done in implementing the programme for International Literacy Year by

---

[163] References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 94 (a)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/281-E/1991/112;
(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/46/704 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 46/93;
(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/46/SR.20-26, 35 and 40;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.74.

UNESCO and other specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system; commended those Governments which had launched national literacy programmes and attained notable progress in meeting the objectives of the Year; invited Member States, specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to further intensify their efforts to increase literacy and achieve education for all; appealed anew to Governments, economic and financial organizations and institutions, both national and international, to lend financial and material support to the efforts to promote literacy; called upon UNESCO to continue assuming the role of lead organization in ensuring the follow-up to the International Literacy Year and the World Conference on Education for All; and requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to submit to it at its fiftieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the progress made and problems encountered in the quest to achieve a literate world (resolution 46/93).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO (resolution 46/93), A/50/181-E/1995/65.

Convening of and follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development

At its forty-seventh session,[164] the General Assembly decided to convene a World Summit for Social Development, at the level of heads of State or Government (resolution 47/92).

The Summit, which took place in Denmark in March 1995, adopted the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action, in which it recommended, *inter alia*, that the follow-up to the Summit be included in the agenda of the General Assembly as an item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development".

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (resolution 47/92).

International Year of the Family

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly proclaimed 1994 as International Year of the Family; endorsed the main recommendations, objectives and principles for the observance of the Year; requested the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of his report and in consultation with the Member States, concerned specialized agencies, and interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, a draft programme for the preparation for and observance of the Year; and designated the Commission for Social Development as the preparatory body and the Economic and Social Council as the coordinating body of the Year (resolution 44/82).

At its forty-fifth session and forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 45/133 and 46/92).

At its forty-seventh session,[165] the General Assembly urged Governments, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, especially those which had not yet done so, to intensify the efforts undertaken, *inter alia*, by the identification of national coordinating mechanisms and the elaboration of national programmes of action, in the preparations for and observance of the Year; appealed to all Governments concerned and all other prospective donors to pledge their contributions to the Voluntary Fund for the International Year of the Family, with a view to releasing new funds for specific family-oriented projects, particularly in developing countries, during both the Year and the follow-up thereto; invited policy-making organs of specialized agencies and other bodies in the United Nations system to consider, in the context of their substantive mandates, the principles and objectives of the Year and follow-up action to it for the benefit of the families of the world; also invited organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to include in their programme budgets for 1994 and 1995 programme elements for the observance of and follow-up to the Year; decided to devote one of its plenary meetings at its forty-eighth session, in early December 1993, to launching the International Year of the Family; also decided that, beginning in 1994, 15 May of every year should be observed as the International Day of Families; requested the Commission on Human Rights, the Population Commission and the Commission on the Status of Women to include in the agendas of their sessions in 1993 or 1994 consideration of the principles and objectives of the Year in the context of their major areas of concern, and to propose specific follow-up measures regarding human rights, population issues and the advancement of women as each affects or is affected by families, including family-oriented components of the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994, the World Summit for Social Development, to be held at Copenhagen on 11 and 12 March 1995, and the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995; decided to devote two plenary meetings at its forty-ninth session, in 1994, to the implementation of the follow-up to the Year, and to designate those meetings as an international conference on families, which should take place at an appropriate global policy-making level and in keeping with the procedures and practices of the Assembly; appealed to Member States as well as to all other participants in the observance of the Year to highlight 1994 as a special occasion to benefit families of the world in their quest for a better life for all, based on the principle of subsidiarity, which seeks solutions to problems at the lowest level of the societal structure; called for a concerted promotional and information campaign on behalf of the Year at the national, regional and international levels, with the strong participation of the mass media; requested the Secretary-General: (a) to seek the views of States members of the Commission for Social Development on the desirability of working out a declaration on the role, responsibilities and rights of families on the occasion of the Year; (b) to plan adequate resources, including staff, through redeployment in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, with a view to ensuring effective observance of and follow-up to the Year, commensurate with its important principles and objectives; (c) to continue taking specific measures, through all the communication media at his disposal, particularly within the mandates of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to give widespread publicity to the preparations for and observance of the Year, and to increase the dissemination of information on the subject; and (d) to report on the observance of the Year at the national, regional and international levels, and to submit specific proposals on the follow-up to the Year, including a draft plan of action, if deemed appropriate, to it at its fiftieth session (resolution 47/237).

---

[164] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 93 (a)):
- (a) Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (E/1992/80, annex);
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/47/703/Add.1 and Corr.1;
- (c) Resolution 47/92;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/47/SR.54, 56, 59 and 61;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.89.

[165] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 93 (a) and item 12):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: E/CN.5/1993/3;
- (b) Draft resolution contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/23;
- (c) Resolution 47/237;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.112.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/237).

Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons

At its forty-eighth session,[166] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report biennially to the Assembly on the progress of efforts to ensure the equalization of opportunities and full inclusion of persons with disabilities in the various bodies of the United Nations system (resolution 48/95).

At the same session, the General Assembly adopted the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities and requested the Secretary-General to promote the implementation of the Rules and to report thereon to it at its fiftieth session (resolution 48/96).

At its thirty-fourth session, the Commission for Social Development established an open-ended working group to examine the report of the Special Rapporteur responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Standard Rules and to make recommendations on how to improve the application of the Rules. Following the recommendations of the working group, the Commission welcomed the general approach to monitoring by the Special Rapporteur to place emphasis on advice and support to States concerning implementation of the Rules; encouraged the Special Rapporteur to focus his monitoring efforts in the coming two years on an appropriate number of priority areas, bearing in mind that the overall goal of the monitoring activity was to implement the Rules in their entirety; urges States to continue their efforts to implement fully the Rules and to establish or strengthen national coordinating committees or similar bodies to serve as national focal points on disability matters; to respond to the second questionnaire of the Special Rapporteur; to participate actively in international cooperation concerning policies for equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities and for improvement of living conditions of persons with disabilities in developing countries, and to make further voluntary contributions to support the work of the Special Rapporteur; and requested the Secretary-General to circulate the report of the Special Rapporteur at the fiftieth session of the General Assembly (Commission for Social Development resolution 34/2).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/95);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General (resolution 48/96 and Commission for Social Development resolution 34/2).

Question of ageing

At its forty-eighth session,[166] the General Assembly, noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/22, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the third review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing, and endorsed the recommendations contained therein in the form of global and national targets on ageing for the year 2001; called upon the Secretary-General to maintain the integrity and the identity of the United Nations programme on ageing; commended the International Institute on Ageing on its training programme and activities, and invited national, regional and international organizations to cooperate closely with it; urged the United Nations, Member States and non-governmental organizations to support the African Society of Gerontology in developing and implementing regional programme activities on ageing; invited interested Member States, non-governmental organizations and research centres to support the activities of the United Nations programme on ageing, particularly research activities aimed at suggesting policy options to enhance the contributions by the elderly to development; invited Governments, non-governmental organizations and United Nations organizations and bodies concerned with ageing to submit to the Secretary-General their proposals for the preparations for and observance of the International Year of Older Persons, and called upon the Secretary-General to draft a conceptual framework of a programme for the preparation for and observance of the International Year of Older Persons and to submit it, through the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-fourth session, in 1995, to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 48/98).

---

[166] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 109):

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/48/3/Rev.1);

(b) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development: Supplement No. 24 (A/48/24);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/48/56-E/1993/6, A/48/293 and A/48/462;

(d) Note by the Secretary-General: A/48/476;

(e) Report of the Third Committee: A/48/627;

(f) Resolutions 48/95, 48/96 and 48/98;

(g) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/48/SR.11-19, 21 and 32;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.85.

At its thirty-fourth session, the Commission for Social Development recommended to the Economic and Social Council that it transmit a draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly at its fiftieth session (E/1995/24).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/98), A/50/114.

Policies and programmes involving youth

At its fortieth to forty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly considered the question of policies and programmes involving youth (resolutions 40/14, 41/97, 41/98, 42/53, 42/54, 43/94, 44/59, 45/103 and 47/85, and decision 46/425).

At its forty-ninth session,[167] the General Assembly requested the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-fourth session to consider further the draft world programme of action for youth towards the year 2000 and beyond as a matter of priority and to submit it, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its fiftieth session; decided to devote up to four plenary meetings at its fiftieth session to mark the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year and to consider, with a view to adopting it, the world programme of action for youth towards the year 2000 and beyond; invited Member States to participate in the plenary meetings at a high political level and requested the Secretariat to schedule those meetings as close as possible to 24 October 1995 to facilitate such participation; decided to mark the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year by designating in 1995 an international youth day at the fiftieth session of the Assembly; encouraged Member States to ensure that youth and youth organizations are given appropriate opportunity to be involved in and contribute to discussions at the national level leading to the celebration of the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year; invited Governments to give particular consideration to the inclusion of youth representatives in their national delegations to both the thirty-fourth session of the Commission for Social Development and the fiftieth session of the Assembly; urged the Secretary-General to give special attention to implementing the world programme of action for youth towards the year 2000 and beyond and, for that purpose, to give to the programme regular budget support, within existing resources, and also to encourage the provision of extrabudgetary resources; and requested the Secretary-General to incorporate a youth component in the programmes of the appropriate United Nations organizations and bodies in the context of the world programme of action for youth towards the year 2000 and beyond (resolution 49/152).

At its thirty-fourth session, the Commission for Social Development established an open-ended working group on youth pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/24 to formulate a final draft world programme of action for youth for submission through the Council to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session. At the same session, the Commission recommended to the Council that it establish an open-ended working group on youth during its resumed session in September 1995, building upon progress made by the open-ended working group on youth set up by the Commission during its thirty-fourth session, to complete the formulation of the draft world programme of action for youth to the year 2000 and beyond (Commission for Social Development resolution 34/1).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/152).

---

[167] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 95):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/434;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/49/605;
- (c) Resolutions 49/152 and 49/154;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/49/SR.9-11, 13-15, 22 and 35;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.94.

108. Crime prevention and criminal justice

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the transfer of the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to the United Nations. Among the functions assumed by the United Nations was the convening every five years of an international congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, similar to those previously organized by the Commission (resolution 415 (V)).

The First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held at Geneva in 1955, the Second Congress at London in 1960, the Third Congress at Stockholm in 1965, the Fourth Congress at Kyoto in 1970, the Fifth Congress at Geneva in 1975, the Sixth Congress at Caracas in 1980, the Seventh Congress at Milan in 1985, the Eighth Congress at Havana in 1990 and the Ninth Congress at Cairo in 1995.

At its forty-second to forty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 42/59 and 43/99, 44/72, 45/108, 45/121 and 45/123, decision 45/428, and resolutions 46/152, 46/153, 47/87, 47/89, 47/91 and 48/101 to 48/103).

At its forty-ninth session,[168] the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and the crucial role it has to play in promoting international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice; also reaffirmed the priority of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and the need for an appropriate share of the existing resources of the United Nations for the programme; requested the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to give effect to its resolutions 46/152, 47/91 and 48/103 and to Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22, 1993/31, 1993/34 and 1994/16 by providing the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme with sufficient resources for the full implementation of its mandates, in conformity with the high priority attached to the programme; recognized that operational activities and technical assistance should continue to receive priority attention among United Nations activities in crime prevention and criminal justice; requested the Secretary-General to provide adequate funds to build and maintain the institutional capacity of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme to respond to requests of Member States for assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, if necessary through the reallocation of resources; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to upgrade the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat into a division; welcomed the appointment of two interregional advisers in crime prevention and criminal justice; called upon States and funding agencies to make significant financial contributions for operational activities for crime prevention and justice; encouraged all States to make voluntary contributions for that purpose to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Trust Fund; requested the Secretary-General to facilitate the creation of joint initiatives and the joint formulation and implementation of technical assistance projects, involving interested donor countries and funding agencies with a view to establishing and maintaining efficient criminal justice systems as an essential component of developmental efforts; also requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to assist the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the principal policy-making body in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, in performing its functions and to ensure the proper coordination of all relevant activities in the field, in particular with the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the implementation of the resolution to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/158).

---

[168] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 96):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/49/350 and Add.1, A/49/593 and A/49/712;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/49/748;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/49/606;
- (d) Resolutions 49/156 to 49/159 and decision 49/447;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/49/SR.58, 59, 62, 65 and 66;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.94.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/158).

Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime

At its forty-ninth session,[168] the General Assembly approved the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime and urged States to implement them as a matter of urgency; requested the Secretary-General to transmit the Declaration and Global Action Plan to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for appropriate action, while recommending a higher level of priority for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme within the framework of the United Nations; urged all entities of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, and the relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to extend to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme their full support in the fulfilment of its tasks; invited Governments to contribute to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund in order to enable the programme to respond to the most urgent needs of States in the field of the prevention and control of organized transnational crime; resolved to take decisions at its fiftieth session on the allocation of adequate resources to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme on the basis of proposals for the modification of the programme to be submitted by the Secretary-General, taking into account the responsibilities entrusted to the United Nations pursuant to the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan; requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to keep the implementation of the Declaration and Global Action Plan under regular review; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 49/159).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/159).

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

At its forty-ninth session,[168] the General Assembly appealed to Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide financial and technical support to the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to enable it to fulfil its objectives, particularly those concerning training, technical assistance, policy guidance, research and data collection; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Institute was provided with adequate funds, within the overall appropriation of the programme budget and from extrabudgetary resources; requested the United Nations Development Programme to continue providing appropriate funds for the institutional strengthening of the Institute and the implementation of its programme of work; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up with all concerned on the implementation of the resolution, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/156).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/156).

Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

At its forty-ninth session,[168] the General Assembly accepted with gratitude the generous invitation of the Government of Egypt to act as host for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and decided to hold the Ninth Congress at Cairo; expressed the hope that the Ninth Congress would make a major contribution to the solution of problems related to crime prevention and criminal justice; decided that the theme for the Ninth Congress would be "Less crime, more justice: security for all"; called upon the Ninth Congress to formulate concrete recommendations for improving the effectiveness of the United Nations activities and mechanisms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, taking into account the recommendations made by the regional preparatory meetings and paying particular attention to the operational activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme; requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to give priority attention at its fourth session to the conclusions and recommendations of the Ninth Congress, with a view to recommending appropriate follow-up, through the Economic and Social Council, by the General Assembly at its fiftieth session; and decided to consider this subject at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/157).

Documents:

(a) Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council, including the information requested in resolution 49/157;

(b) Report of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (resolution 49/157).

109. Advancement of women

Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180). The Convention entered into force on 3 September 1981. As of 31 May 1995, 139 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women consists of 23 experts. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Ms. Charlotte Abaka (Ghana),** Ms. Emna Aouij (Tunisia),** Ms. Gül Aykor (Turkey),*
Ms. Tendai Ruth Bare (Zimbabwe),** Ms. Desiree Patricia Bernard (Guyana),**
Ms. Carlota Bustelo García del Real (Spain),* Ms. Silvia Rose Cartwright (New Zealand),*
Ms. Miriam Yolanda Estrada Castillo (Ecuador),** Ms. Ivanka Corti (Italy),**
Ms. Aurora Javote de Dios (Philippines),** Ms. Evangelina García-Prince (Venezuela),*
Ms. Liliana Gurdulich de Correa (Argentina),* Ms. Sunaryati Hartono (Indonesia),**
Ms. Salma Khan (Bangladesh),* Ms. Pirkko Anneli Mäkinen (Finland),*
Ms. Elsa Victoria Muñoz-Gómez (Colombia),* Ms. Ahoua Ouedraogo (Burkina Faso),*
Ms. Ginko Sato (Japan),** Ms. Hanna Beate Schöpp-Schilling (Germany),* Ms. Carmel Shalev
(Israel),** Ms. Lin Shangzhen (China),** Ms. Kongit Sinegiorgis (Ethiopia),* and
Ms. Mervat Tallawy (Egypt).**

---

* Term of office expires in 1996.
** Term of office expires in 1998.

In accordance with article 21 of the Convention, the Committee shall, through the Economic and Social Council, report annually to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States parties.

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women held its fourteenth session in New York from 16 January to 3 February.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-fifth to forty-fifth and forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 35/140, 36/131, 37/64, 38/109, 39/130, 40/39, 41/108, 42/60, 43/100, 44/73, 45/124 and 47/94).

At its forty-ninth session,[169] the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction with the increasing number of States that had ratified or acceded to the Convention, and supported the general recommendation of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to draw attention to those reservations which are incompatible with the objective and purpose of the Convention; urged all States that had not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so as soon as possible; emphasized the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention, and requested him to continue to report annually to the Assembly; strongly supported the view of the Committee that the Secretary-General should accord higher priority to strengthening technical and substantive support for the Committee; and supported the request of the Committee for additional meeting time to allow the Committee to meet once a year for three weeks (resolution 49/164).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to request the States parties to the Convention to consider the request for a revision of article 20, paragraph 1, at a meeting to be convened in 1995; and to request the States parties to limit the scope of any revision thereof (decision 49/448). The requested meeting of States parties took place on 22 May 1995 in New York and a recommendation to the General Assembly was adopted.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Supplement No. 38 (A/50/38);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 45/124 and 49/164).

United Nations Development Fund for Women

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly decided that the activities of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, established at its thirtieth session (A/10034), should be continued through the establishment of a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with UNDP. In so doing, it recognized the crucial role of the Fund as a specialized resource for development cooperation, and the need for continued assistance to activities directly benefiting women; considered the importance of establishing an organizational framework enabling the Fund to act as a catalytic agent on the main United Nations development cooperation system; and considered also the innovative and experimental activities of the Fund directed to strengthening governmental and non-governmental institutional capacities to ensure access for women to resources and their full participation at all levels in the development process (resolution 39/125).

---

[169] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 97):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Supplement No. 38 (A/49/38);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women: A/49/217-E/1994/103;

  (ii) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: A/49/308;

  (iii) Preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace: A/49/327 and Corr.1;

  (iv) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to the Year 2000: A/49/349;

  (v) Violence against women migrant workers: A/49/354;

  (vi) *1994 World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*: A/49/378;

  (vii) Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat: A/49/587 and Corr.1;

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/49/176 and Add.1, A/49/314 and Corr.1 and A/49/887 and Corr.1;

(d) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/49/365-E/1994/119;

(e) Report of the Third Committee: A/49/607;

(f) Resolutions 49/160 to 49/167 and 49/243 and decisions 49/448, 49/449 and 49/482;

(g) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/49/SR.49, 51-56, 62-64 and 66;

(h) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.94 and 102.

The work of the Fund was subsequently discussed by the General Assembly at its fortieth to forty-sixth and forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 40/104, decision 41/426 and resolutions 42/63, 43/102, 44/74, 45/128, 46/97 and 48/107).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women, 1994 (resolution 39/125).

Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas

At its forty-eighth session,[170] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the international community, competent United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations to promote the realization of programmes and projects aimed at the improvement of the situation of rural women; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States and competent United Nations organizations, a report on the implementation of the resolution and to submit it, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 48/109).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/109), A/50/257-E/1995/61.

Proposed merger of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women

At its forty-ninth session,[169] the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 48/111, in which it emphasized that the ultimate goal of restructuring should be to strengthen the programmes for the advancement of women and to enhance the efficiency of the work of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women, in function, structure and cost-effectiveness; requested the Economic and Social Council to re-examine the issue after the Fourth World Conference on Women and before the Third Committee of the General Assembly considers the item at the fiftieth session, taking into account the deliberations of the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-ninth session, of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concerning institutional arrangements in the United Nations system for the advancement of women; decided to take a final decision at its fiftieth session on the proposed merger of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women, taking into account the recommendations made by the Economic and Social Council and the deliberations of the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-ninth session and of the Fourth World Conference on Women concerning the institutional arrangements in the United Nations system for the advancement of women; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 49/160).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/160).

---

[170] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 111):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Supplement No. 38 (A/48/38);
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/48/187-E/1993/76, A/48/354, A/48/413, A/48/513 and A/48/591;
(c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/48/279 and 48/301;
(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/48/629;
(e) Resolutions 48/104 to 48/111;
(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/48/SR.29-37, 41 and 48;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.85.

Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[171]

At its fortieth session, in 1985, the General Assembly endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (resolution 40/108).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its forty-first to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 41/111, 42/62, 43/101, 44/77, 45/129, 46/98, 47/95 and 48/108).

At its forty-ninth session,[169] the General Assembly called for an improved pace of implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women in the crucial last decade of the twentieth century; emphasized, in the framework of the Forward-looking Strategies, the importance of the total integration of women of all ages in the development process, bearing in mind the specific and urgent needs of the developing countries, and called upon Member States to establish specific targets at each level in order to increase the participation of women in professional, management and decision-making positions in their countries; strongly urged that Governments and relevant United Nations organizations focus particular attention to the special needs of women with disabilities, elderly women and also women in vulnerable situations such as migrant and refugee women and children; urged the international community and the competent United Nations bodies and organs to place more emphasis on the sharp increase in the incidence of poverty among rural women; requested the Secretary-General, in formulating the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women for the period 1996-2001 and in integrating the Forward-looking Strategies into activities mandated by the Assembly, to pay particular attention to specific sectoral themes that cut across the three objectives, equality, development and peace, and to include, in particular, literacy, education, health, population, the impact of technology on the environment and its effect on women and the full participation of women in decision-making, and to continue to assist Governments in strengthening their national machineries for the advancement of women; also requested the Secretary-General to continue updating the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*; requested Governments, when presenting candidatures for vacancies in the Secretariat, in particular at the decision-making level, to give priority to candidatures of women, and requested the Secretary-General in reviewing those candidatures to give special consideration to female candidates from underrepresented and unrepresented developing countries; requested the Secretary-General to invite Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to report periodically to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission on the Status of Women, on activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Forward-looking Strategies; also requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide for the existing weekly radio programmes on women in the regular budget of the United Nations, making adequate provisions for broadcasts in different languages, and to develop the focal point for issues relating to women in the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, which, in concert with the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, should provide a more effective public information programme relating to the advancement of women; further requested the Secretary-General to include in his report on the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, to be submitted to the Assembly at its fiftieth session, an assessment of recent developments that are relevant to the priority themes to be considered at the subsequent session of the Commission and to transmit to the Commission a summary of relevant views expressed by delegations during the debate in the Assembly; recognized that the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, proclaimed by the Assembly in 1993, is essential to the attainment of full respect for the rights of women and is an important contribution to achieving the objectives of the Forward-looking Strategies; requested the Secretary-General to give more support, from within existing resources, to the Division for the Advancement of Women, acting as secretariat of the Fourth World Conference on Women, by providing sufficient financial and human resources and giving wide publicity to the Conference and its preparatory activities; expressed its gratitude and appreciation to Governments, organizations and individuals that have already contributed to the Trust Fund for the Fourth World Conference on Women; urged Member States to improve and broaden collection of gender-disaggregated statistical information and make it available to the relevant bodies of the United Nations system; requested the Secretary-General to make available for the Fourth World Conference on Women reports and decisions of the World Conference on Human Rights, the International Conference on Population and Development and the World Summit for Social Development; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the Fourth World Conference on Women, to be held at Beijing in 1995, on the extent to which gender concerns have been included in the activities of the relevant human rights mechanisms of the United Nations, such as treaty-monitoring bodies, rapporteurs and working groups; requested that the report of the Fourth World Conference on Women be submitted to the Assembly at its fiftieth session for consideration and action; requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the consideration of the Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women, taking into consideration the recommendations made at the Conference; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on measures taken to implement the resolution (resolution 49/161).

---

[171] See also item 97 (f) above.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women;

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women (resolution 49/161);

  (ii) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (resolution 49/161).

Integration of older women in development

At its forty-ninth session,[169] the General Assembly requested the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to pay particular attention to age discrimination when evaluating national reports on the implementation of the Convention; invited the international development agencies and organizations, including the United Nations Development Fund for Women and UNDP, to take account of the potential of elderly women as a human resource for development and to include older women in their development strategies and programmes, and encouraged Governments to ensure the inclusion of women, regardless of age, in development projects covered by national and multilateral financial institutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the resolution under the item entitled "Advancement of women" (resolution 49/162).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/162).

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

At its forty-eighth session,[170] the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 46/99 and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/17, *inter alia*, requested the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women to assist with the substantive preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, given its key role in the areas of research and training and its expertise in gender statistics; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the activities of the Institute, including a detailed description of its administrative and institutional status, under the item entitled "Advancement of women" (resolution 48/105).

At its forty-ninth session,[169] the General Assembly called upon States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute, through voluntary contributions and pledges, to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, thus enabling the Institute to continue to respond effectively to its mandate; urged the Secretary-General to appoint a Director of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and to fill existing vacancies; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the question to the Assembly at its fiftieth session under the item entitled "Advancement of women" (resolution 49/163).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 48/105 and 49/163).

Violence against women migrant workers

The General Assembly first considered this question at its forty-seventh session, in 1992 (resolution 47/96).

At its forty-ninth session,[169] the General Assembly expressed grave concern at the plight of women migrant workers who become victims of physical, mental and sexual harassment and abuse; called upon the countries concerned to ensure that law enforcement officials assist in guaranteeing the full protection of the rights of women migrant workers, consistent with the international obligations of Member States; urged both sending and host countries to ensure that women migrant workers are protected from unscrupulous recruitment practices, by the adoption of legal measures if necessary; encouraged Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; invited trade unions to support the realization of the rights of women migrant workers by assisting them in organizing themselves so as to enable them better to assert their rights; called upon relevant bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to inform the Secretary-General of the extent of the problem and to recommend further measures to implement the purposes of the resolution; requested treaty-monitoring bodies and called upon non-governmental organizations concerned with violence against women to include, where appropriate, the situation of women migrant workers in their deliberations and findings and to supply relevant information to United Nations bodies and Governments; called upon relevant intergovernmental bodies, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned, in cooperation with both the sending and the host countries, to conduct seminars and training programmes on human rights instruments, particularly those pertaining to migrant workers; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the resolution, including, in particular, on the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on violence against women (resolution 49/165).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/165).

Traffic in women and girls

At its forty-ninth session,[169] the General Assembly expressed its grave concern over the worsening problem of trafficking, particularly the increasing syndication of the sex trade and the internationalization of the traffic in women and girl children; encouraged Governments, relevant bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to gather and share information relative to all aspects of trafficking in women and girl children to facilitate the development of anti-trafficking measures; urged Governments to take appropriate measures to address the problem of trafficking in women and girl children and to ensure that the victims are provided with the necessary assistance, support, legal advice, protection, treatment and rehabilitation, and urged Governments to cooperate in that matter; encouraged Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, the Slavery Convention and all other relevant international instruments; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fiftieth session, under the item entitled "Advancement of women", a preliminary report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 49/166).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/166).

Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

The General Assembly considers this issue every year, on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General, in the context of the work of its Third Committee. In even years only, the issue is also considered in the Fifth Committee.

At its forty-ninth session,[169] the General Assembly urged the Secretary-General to implement fully the strategic plan of action for improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (1995-2000); urged the Secretary-General to accord greater priority to the recruitment and promotion of women in posts subject to geographical distribution, particularly in senior policy-level and decision-making posts and within those parts of the United Nations system and its specialized agencies where representation of women is considerably below the average, in order to achieve the goals set in its resolutions 45/125 and 45/239 C of an overall participation rate of 35 per cent by 1995 and 25 per cent in posts at the D-1 level and above by 1995; also urged the Secretary-General to examine further existing work practices within the United Nations system with a view to increasing flexibility so as to remove direct or indirect discrimination against staff members with family responsibilities, including consideration of such issues as spouse employment, job-sharing, flexible working hours, child-care arrangements, career-break schemes and access to training; further urged the Secretary-General to increase the number of women employed in the Secretariat from developing countries, particularly those which are unrepresented or underrepresented, including countries in transition; requested the Secretary-General to enable, from within existing resources, the focal point for women within the Secretariat effectively to monitor and facilitate progress in the implementation of the strategic plan; strongly encouraged Member States to support the strategic plan and the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to increase the percentage of women in Professional posts, especially at the D-1 level and above, by identifying and submitting more women candidates, encouraging women to apply for vacant posts and creating national rosters of women candidates to be shared with the Secretariat, specialized agencies and regional commissions; requested the Secretary-General further to develop comprehensive policy measures aimed at the prevention of sexual harassment in the Secretariat; also requested the Secretary-General to ensure that a progress report on the status of women in the Secretariat containing, *inter alia*, policy measures aimed at the prevention of sexual harassment in the Secretariat, is presented to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-eighth session, in accordance with the relevant rules on the delivery timetable for documentation, and to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/167).

At its substantive session of 1994, the Economic and Social Council welcomed the development by the Secretary-General of a plan of action for 1993 and 1994 to improve the status of women in the Secretariat by 1995 (resolution 1994/6).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/167).

110. International drug control

The item entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Bolivia (A/36/193). Since its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly has regularly continued its consideration of the item. At its forty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to change the title of the item to "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking" (resolution 44/142). At the forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions, the item appeared as "Narcotic drugs". Since the forty-eighth session, the item has been entitled "International drug control".

Implementation of the Global Programme of Action

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the commitment expressed in the Global Programme of Action adopted at its seventeenth special session, in 1990, and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, held at Vienna in 1987; and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on activities undertaken by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and Governments relating to the implementation of the Global Programme of Action (resolution 47/100).

At its forty-ninth session,[172] the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the Global Programme of Action as a comprehensive framework for national, regional and international action to combat illicit production of, demand for and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; called upon States to implement the mandates and recommendations of the Global Programme of Action, with a view to translating it into practical action for drug abuse control at the national, regional and international levels; urged all Governments and competent regional organizations to develop a balanced approach within the framework of comprehensive demand reduction activities, giving adequate priority to prevention, treatment, research, social reintegration and training in the context of national strategic plans to combat drug abuse; called upon the relevant United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, the international financial institutions and other concerned intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to cooperate with and assist States in their efforts to promote and implement the Global Programme of Action; welcomed the efforts made by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to facilitate reporting by Governments on implementation of the Global Programme of Action and encouraged them to pursue those efforts so as to increase the number of Governments that respond; noted efforts being made by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other United Nations bodies to obtain reliable data on drug abuse and illicit trafficking, including the development of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System, encouraged the Programme, in cooperation with other United Nations bodies, to take further steps to facilitate the efficient collection of data so as to avoid duplication of effort, and encouraged also the increased and timely provision of updated information by Member States; invited the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to consider ways of providing assistance to Member States that request it in their efforts to establish appropriate mechanisms to collect and analyse data and to seek voluntary resources for this purpose; and requested the Secretary-General to include in his annual report on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action recommendations on ways and means to improve implementation and provision of information by Member States (resolution 49/168, sects. III and VI).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action (resolutions 47/100 and 49/168).

---

[172] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 98):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/49/139-E/1994/57, A/49/317, A/49/345 and A/49/369;
(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/49/608;
(c) Resolution 49/168;
(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/49/SR.16, 17, 19-21, 33 and 41;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.94

Measures to strengthen international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities

At its forty-eighth session,[173] having held high-level plenary meetings on the question, the General Assembly underlined the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues; requested the Commission, with the support of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board, to monitor and evaluate action at the national and international level in implementing the international drug control instruments, with a view to identifying areas of satisfactory progress and weakness, and to recommend to the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council in 1995 appropriate adjustments of drug control activities whenever required; requested the Commission and the Council, with the assistance of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the International Narcotics Control Board, to consider and make recommendations on several drug control issues; and invited the Commission to take the necessary measures to implement the resolution, including consideration of the convening of an ad hoc expert group to contribute to the examination of those issues and to the identification of concrete action-oriented recommendations, and to report on its findings to the Assembly at its fiftieth session, through the Council (resolution 48/12).

111. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the High Commissioner (resolution 428 (V), annex). In accordance with paragraph 1 of the statute, the High Commissioner reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

At its forty-ninth session,[174] the General Assembly strongly reaffirmed the fundamental importance of the function of the High Commissioner of providing international protection to refugees and the need for States to cooperate fully with her Office to facilitate the effective exercise of that function; called upon all States that had not yet done so to accede to or declare accession to and to implement fully the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees; deplored the fact that certain persons of concern to UNHCR had been subjected to violations of or threats to their personal security, and called upon States to take all measures necessary to ensure respect for the principles of refugee protection; called upon all States to uphold asylum and respect non-refoulement; reiterated the importance of ensuring access, for all persons seeking international protection, to fair and efficient procedures for the determination of refugee status or other appropriate mechanisms; called upon all States to assist and support the High Commissioner's efforts to provide international protection and assistance to persons who had been forced to flee or to remain outside their countries of origin as a result of danger to their life or freedom owing to situations of conflict, and to seek solutions to their problems; recognized the desirability of exploring further measures to ensure international protection to all who need it, including temporary protection; stressed the importance of international solidarity and burden-sharing in reinforcing the international protection of refugees; reiterated that voluntary repatriation, when it was feasible, was the ideal solution to refugee problems; called upon the international community to enable refugees to exercise freely their right to return home in safety and dignity, and further called upon the High Commissioner, in cooperation with States concerned, to promote voluntary repatriation; called for a more concerted response by the international community to the needs of internally displaced persons and reaffirmed its support for the High Commissioner's efforts to provide humanitarian assistance and protection to such persons, emphasizing that activities on behalf of internally displaced persons must not undermine the institution of asylum; called upon the international community to provide timely humanitarian assistance to countries affected by internal displacement; called, likewise, upon States and all parties to conflicts to take all possible necessary measures to ensure impartial, safe and timely humanitarian access to persons in need of protection and assistance; acknowledged the continuing close cooperation between the High Commissioner and the representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons in the exercise of his mandate, and recognized the importance of their close cooperation, and of cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross; encouraged the High Commissioner to continue to support the coordination role of the Emergency Relief Coordinator; underlined the need for further progress by the United Nations system in addressing humanitarian assistance, rehabilitation and development activities; and called upon the Economic and Social Council to review the complementarities of relevant United Nations organizations in that regard; emphasized the need to ensure respect for the High Commissioner's protection mandate and to preserve the impartial and purely humanitarian nature of the activities of the Office; expressed profound concern at conditions that seriously endangered the security of UNHCR staff and other relief workers, deplored the loss of lives among such personnel and called upon States and all parties to conflicts to take all necessary measures to ensure the security of international and local staff undertaking humanitarian work; urged the High Commissioner, Governments and other relevant organizations to intensify efforts to respond to the protection and assistance needs of refugee children, particularly unaccompanied minors, and called upon States to safeguard the security of refugee children; encouraged the High Commissioner to continue to undertake initiatives for refugee women in the areas of leadership and skills training, legal awareness, education and reproductive health; called upon States to assist the High Commissioner to fulfil her responsibilities with respect to the reduction of statelessness; noted the relationship between safeguarding human rights and preventing refugee situations, and welcomed the High Commissioner's growing cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and her continued cooperation with the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and the Commission on Human Rights; reaffirmed the importance of incorporating environmental considerations into UNHCR programmes, especially in the developing countries which had hosted refugees over long periods of time; welcomed efforts to strengthen collaboration among Governments, UNHCR and non-governmental organizations, and encouraged non-governmental organizations, Governments and UNHCR to identify areas for further cooperation; and called upon all Governments and other donors to contribute to UNHCR programmes in order to ensure that the needs of persons of concern to UNHCR were met (resolution 49/169).

---

[173] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 112):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/48/286, A/48/327 and A/48/329 and Corr.1;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/48/178-E/1993/70;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/48/630;
- (d) Draft resolution: A/48/L.12;
- (e) Resolutions 48/12 and 48/112;
- (f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/48/SR.21, 25 and 32;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.42 and 85.

[174] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 99):
- (a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/49/12) and Supplement No. 12A (A/49/12/Add.1);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/49/380 and Add.1, A/49/533, A/49/534 and A/49/578;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/49/609;
- (d) Resolutions: 49/169 and 49/171 to 49/174;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/49/SR.22-26, 32-35, 41 and 44;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.94.

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Supplement No. 12 (A/50/12) and Supplement No. 12A (A/50/12/Add.1).

Assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors

At its forty-ninth session,[174] the General Assembly expressed its deep concern at the plight of unaccompanied refugee minors and emphasized the need for their early identification and for timely, detailed and accurate information on their number and whereabouts; called upon all Governments, the Secretary-General, UNHCR and all other United Nations organizations and non-governmental organizations concerned to assist and protect refugee minors and to expedite family reunification; requested UNHCR and other United Nations organizations concerned to mobilize resources commensurate to the needs and interests of the unaccompanied refugee minors and for their reunification; condemned all acts of exploitation of unaccompanied refugee minors; called upon the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, UNICEF and other United Nations organizations to mobilize, within existing resources, adequate assistance to unaccompanied minors; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 49/172).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/172).

Comprehensive consideration and review of the problems of refugees, returnees, displaced persons and related migratory movements

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly considered the convening of a United Nations conference for the comprehensive consideration and review of the problems of refugees, returnees, displaced persons and migrants (resolution 48/113).

At its forty-ninth session,[174] the General Assembly called upon UNHCR, in consultation with concerned States and in coordination with relevant organizations, to continue to consider comprehensive regional approaches to the problems of refugees and displaced persons; also called upon the High Commissioner to continue her efforts to promote and develop a preparatory process, leading to the convening, not later than 1996, of a regional conference to address the problems of refugees, displaced persons, other forms of involuntary displacement and returnees in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and relevant neighbouring States and urged States and the organizations concerned to support that process; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 49/173).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/173).

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

The question of assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 46/108, 47/107 and 48/118).

At its forty-ninth session,[174] the General Assembly commended the Governments concerned for their efforts in favour of refugees; expressed deep concern at the far-reaching consequences of large numbers of refugees in the countries concerned; expressed the hope that additional resources would be made available for general refugee programmes; expressed its gratitude to the international community for humanitarian assistance rendered to the refugees and countries of asylum, and called upon it to continue assisting refugees and displaced persons in Africa; called upon the international community as a whole to strengthen UNHCR's emergency response capacity, and to continue providing needed resources and operational support to assist Rwandese refugees and the host countries; called upon the international donor community to provide assistance for the rehabilitation of the environment and infrastructure in areas affected by refugees in countries of asylum; called upon Member States and organizations to continue to provide the necessary support and financial assistance to the High Commissioner to enhance her capacities and abilities to implement operations and programmes; appealed to Member States and organizations to provide adequate assistance for relief and rehabilitation programmes for refugees, voluntary returnees and displaced persons and victims of natural disasters and to the affected countries; requested all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to pay particular attention to meeting the special needs of refugee women and children; called upon the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and United Nations humanitarian organizations to continue to mobilize humanitarian assistance for refugees, returnees and displaced persons; requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize adequate financial and material assistance for projects in areas affected by the presence of refugees, returnees and displaced persons; requested the High Commissioner to continue her efforts with the appropriate United Nations organizations, the Organization of African Unity and other organizations to consolidate and increase essential services to refugees, returnees and displaced persons; also requested the High Commissioner to review her general programmes in Africa; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive and consolidated report on the situation of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session and an oral report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1995 (resolution 49/174).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/174).

112. Promotion and protection of the rights of children

Protection of children affected by armed conflicts

At its forty-ninth session,[175] the General Assembly welcomed the appointment of an expert to undertake a comprehensive study of the question; took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the work of the expert (A/49/643); took note also of the note by the Secretary-General on concrete measures taken to alleviate the situation of children in armed conflicts; requested Member States and United Nations bodies and organizations, as well as other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Health Organization and the International Committee of the Red Cross, to contribute to the study; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the study to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/209).

At its fifty-first session, the Commission on Human Rights invited contributions to the ongoing study by the expert appointed by the General Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the working group for the elaboration of a draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflicts, *inter alia*, to the expert and to invite the comments of the expert thereon in time for circulation prior to the next session of the working group (Commission resolution 1995/79).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/209).

---

[175] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 101):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/643;
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/49/411 and A/49/478;
(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/49/611;
(d) Resolutions 49/209 to 49/212;
(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/49/SR.27-30, 36, 39, 41 and 44;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.94.

Need to adopt efficient international measures for the prevention and eradication of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

At its forty-ninth session,[175] the General Assembly expressed its support for the work of the Special Rapporteur appointed by the Commission on Human Rights to examine all over the world the question of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and urged the Special Rapporteur to continue her efforts in the discharge of her mandate; noted the establishment by the Economic and Social Council of an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights responsible for elaborating guidelines for a possible draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, as well as establishing the basic measures needed for the prevention and eradication of those abnormal practices; invited the Special Rapporteur to continue to give attention to the economic, social, legal and cultural factors affecting these phenomena; and requested her to submit a provisional report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/210).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the provisional report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 49/210).

The plight of street children

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly expressed grave concern at the continued growth in the number of incidents world wide and at reports of street children being involved in and affected by serious crime, drug abuse, violence and prostitution; invited Governments, United Nations bodies and organizations, including the United Nations Children's Fund, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to cooperate with each other to ensure greater awareness and more effective action to solve the problem of street children by, among other measures, initiating and supporting development projects that can have a positive impact on the situation of street children; called upon special rapporteurs, special representatives and working groups of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to pay particular attention to the plight of street children; and decided to consider the question further at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/212).

113. Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, under the item entitled "Human rights questions", the General Assembly took note of the recommendation in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna, 14-25 June 1993), that the Assembly should proclaim an international decade of the world's indigenous people; proclaimed the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, commencing on 10 December 1994; requested the Secretary-General to submit a preliminary report at the forty-ninth session and a final report at the fiftieth session on a comprehensive programme of action for the Decade; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People" (resolution 48/163).

At its forty-ninth session,[176] the General Assembly decided to mark in plenary meeting the opening of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, (decision 49/409), it being understood that the general discussion and action on the item would take place in the Third Committee. At the 82nd plenary meeting, on 8 December, the President of the General Assembly declared the Decade open.

At the same session, the General Assembly invited Governments to submit written comments to the Secretary-General on the preliminary report and its annexes (A/49/444), with a view to the preparation of a final comprehensive programme of action for the Decade; and recommended that the Secretary-General: establish the Voluntary Fund for the Decade, request United Nations representatives in countries where there are indigenous people to promote greater participation of indigenous people in the planning and implementation of projects affecting them, urge relevant United Nations conferences convened during the Decade to promote and facilitate the effective input of the views of indigenous people, ensure that information about the Decade is disseminated in all countries, and report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on progress made at the national, regional and international levels in accomplishing these objectives (resolution 49/214).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 48/163 and 49/214).

114. Human rights questions

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Report of the Human Rights Committee

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The Covenant and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 23 March 1976.

In accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, the Human Rights Committee is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

> Mr. Francisco J. Aguilar Urbina (Costa Rica),* Mr. Nisuke Ando (Japan),** Mr. Prafullachandra Natwarlal Baghwati (India),** Mr. Tamás Bán (Hungary),* Mr. Marco Tulio Bruni Celli (Venezuela).* Mr. Thomas Buergenthal (United States of America),** Mrs. Christine Chanet (France),** Mr. Omran El Shafei (Egypt),** Mrs. Elisabeth Evatt (Australia),* Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica),* Mrs. Rosalyn Higgins (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),* Mr. Eckart Klein (Germany),** Mr. David Kretzmer (Israel),** Mr. Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius),* Mr. Andreas V. Mavrommatis (Cyprus),* Mrs. Cecilia Medina Quiroga (Chile),** Mr. Fausto Pocar (Italy)* and Mr. Julio Prado Vallejo (Ecuador).**

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.

---

[176] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 103):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  (i) Preliminary report on a comprehensive programme of action for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People: A/49/444;
  (ii) United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations: A/49/536;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/49/446;
(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/49/613 and Add.1;
(d) Resolution 49/214 and decisions 49/409 and 49/458;
(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/49/SR.12, 31, 32, 36, 41, 44 and 57;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.52, 81, 82 and 94.

In accordance with article 45 of the Covenant, the Committee submits to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities.

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the annual reports of the Committee submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions (resolution 48/119).

At its forty-ninth session,[177] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Committee on its forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-first sessions (decision 49/452).

Document: Report of the Human Rights Committee, Supplement No. 40 (A/50/40).

Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The Covenant entered into force on 3 January 1976.

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/17, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

> Mr. Ade Adekuoye (Nigeria),** Mrs. Madoe Virginie Ahodikpe (Togo),* Mr. Philip Alston (Australia),** Mr. Juan Alvarez Vita (Peru),* Mr. Mahmoud Samir Ahmed (Egypt),** Mrs. Virginia Bonoan-Dandan (Philippines),** Mr. Dimitru Ceausu (Romania),* Mr. Abdessatar Grissa (Tunisia),* Mrs. Maria de los Angeles Jimenez Butragueno (Spain),* Mr. Valeri Kouznetsov (Russian Federation),** Mr. Jaime Marchan Romero (Ecuador),** Mr. Kenneth Osborne Rattray (Jamaica),* Mr. Bruno Simma (Germany),** Mr. Nutan Thapalia (Nepal),** Ms. Chikako Taya (Japan),* Mr. Philippe Texier (France),* Mrs. Margerita Vysokajova (Czech Republic)* and Mr. Javier Wimer Zambrano (Mexico).**

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.

---

[177] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 100 (a)):

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/49/36);
(b) Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/49/40);
(c) Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/49/44);
(d) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 3* (E/1994/23);
(e) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/49/261-E/1994/110 and Add.1 and 2; A/49/364, A/49/405, A/49/408 and A/49/484 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
(f) Note by the Secretary-General: A/49/537;
(g) Report of the Third Committee: A/49/610/Add.1 (Parts I and II);
(h) Resolutions 49/175 to 49/178 and decision 49/452;
(i) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/49/SR.33, 34, 36, 37, 43, 50, 53, 55, 57 and 64;
(j) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.94.

At its forty-eighth session,[178] the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the reports of the Committee submitted to the General Assembly on its sixth and seventh sessions (resolution 48/119). The Secretary-General transmitted the reports of the Committee on its eighth and ninth sessions (E/1994/23) to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

Document: Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its tenth and eleventh sessions, *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 3* (E/1995/22).

Report of the Committee against Torture

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 39/46, annex); and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority (resolution 39/46). The Convention entered into force on 26 June 1987, on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention, the Committee against Torture is composed of 10 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

> Mr. Peter Thomas Burns (Canada),* Mr. Alexis Dipanda Mouelle (Cameroon),** Mr. Fawzi El Ibrashi (Egypt),* Mr. Ricardo Gil Lavedra (Argentina),* Mrs. Julia Iliopoulos-Strangas (Greece),** Mr. Hugo Lorenzo (Uruguay),* Mr. Munkunda Regmi (Nepal),** Mr. Habib Slim (Tunisia),* Mr. Bent Sorensen (Denmark)** and Mr. Alexander M. Yakovlev (Russian Federation).**

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

The Committee held its thirteenth and fourteenth sessions at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 7 to 18 November 1994 and from 24 April to 5 May 1995. In accordance with article 24 of the Convention, the Committee submits an annual report on its activities to the States parties and to the General Assembly.

At its forty-ninth session,[177] the General Assembly emphasized the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention; urged all States parties to the Convention to notify the Secretary-General of their acceptance of the amendments to articles 17 and 18 of the Convention as soon as possible; stressed the importance of strict adherence by States parties to their obligations under the Convention regarding the financing of the Committee against Torture, thus enabling it to carry out in an effective and efficient manner all the functions entrusted to it under the Convention, and urged States parties whose arrears predated the provisions made by the Secretary-General for financing the Committee from the regular budget to fulfil their obligations forthwith; invited States parties to consider contributing to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture as a gesture reflecting the determination of States to promote human rights; welcomed the continuing close contacts and exchange of information, reports and documents between the Committee and the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on questions relating to torture; invited donor countries and developing countries that so agreed to consider the inclusion in their bilateral development cooperation of programmes and projects relating to the training of armed forces and police personnel in matters relating to the protection of human rights and the prevention of torture; requested the Secretary-General to ensure the provision of appropriate staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee; urged all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority; and invited all States ratifying or acceding to the Convention and those States which were parties to the Convention and which had not yet done so to make the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention, and to consider the possibility of withdrawing their reservations to article 20 (resolution 49/177).

---

[178] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 114 (a)):

(a) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 2* (E/1993/22);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/507 and Corr.1 and 2;

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/48/632/Add.1;

(d) Resolution 48/119;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/48/SR.36-56;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.85.

Document: Report of the Committee against Torture, Supplement No. 44 (A/50/44).

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture was established by the General Assembly in 1981 (resolution 36/151) for the purpose of receiving voluntary contributions for distribution, through established channels of assistance, as humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals who had been tortured and to their relatives. The Fund is administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations by the Secretary-General with the advice of a Board of Trustees authorized to promote and solicit contributions and pledges. The current members of the Board are: Ms. Elizabeth Odio-Benito (Costa Rica), Mr. Ribot Hatano (Japan), Mr. Ivan Tosevski (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), Mr. Amos Wako (Kenya) and Mr. Jaap Walkate (Netherlands).

At its forty-ninth session,[177] the General Assembly expressed its gratitude and appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that had already contributed to the Fund; appealed to all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to respond favourably to requests for contributions to the Fund, if possible on a regular basis and annually before the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Fund and if possible also with a substantial increase in the number and level of contributions so that consideration might be given to the ever-increasing demand for assistance; expressed its appreciation to the Governments that had pledged contributions to the Fund at the 1994 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities; renewed its request to the Secretary-General to make use of all existing possibilities, including the preparation, production and dissemination of information materials, to assist the Board of Trustees of the Fund in its efforts to make the Fund and its humanitarian work better known and in its appeal for contributions; requested the Secretary-General to ensure, within the overall budgetary framework of the United Nations, the provision of an adequate and stable level of staffing and technical equipment to ensure the efficient operation and management of the Fund; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the operations of the Fund (resolution 49/176).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/176).

Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and expressed the hope that those instruments would be signed, ratified or acceded to without delay and would come into force at an early date. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to its future session reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). In response to that request, reports on the status of the

Covenants and the Optional Protocol have been submitted to the Assembly annually as from its twenty-second session.

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty; and called upon all Governments in a position to do so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to that instrument (resolution 44/128).

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights entered into force on 3 January 1976, three months after the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification in accordance with its article 27. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force on 23 March 1976, three months after the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification in accordance with its article 49. The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force also on 23 March 1976 in accordance with its article 9. The Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force on 11 July 1991, three months after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession in accordance with article 8.

As at 1 April 1995, 131 States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 129 States had acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 82 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and 28 States had ratified or acceded to the Second Optional Protocol to that Covenant.

At its forty-eighth session,[178] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit at its fiftieth session a report on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols thereto under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 48/119).

At its fifty-first session, in 1995, the Commission on Human Rights considered the item (Commission resolution 1995/22).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/119).

Status of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (resolution 45/158, annex). The Convention will enter into force on the first day of the month following a period of three months after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession in accordance with paragraph 1 of its article 87.

At its forty-ninth session,[177] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention; called upon all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, and expressed the hope that it would enter into force at an early date; requested the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to provide all facilities and assistance necessary for the promotion of the Convention, through the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights and the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights; invited the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts with a view to disseminating information on and promoting understanding of the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fiftieth session an updated report on the status of the Convention, to be considered under the sub-item entitled "Implementation of human rights instruments" (resolution 49/175).

The Commission on Human Rights considered the item at its fifty-first session (Commission resolution 1995/21).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/175).

Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations, under international instruments on human rights

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly considered problems relating to the reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights and requested the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of convening a meeting of the chairmen of the bodies entrusted with the consideration of reports submitted under the relevant human rights instruments (resolution 38/117).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-ninth to forty-third and forty-fifth to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 39/138, 40/116, 41/121, 42/105, 43/135, 45/85, 46/111, 47/111 and 48/120).

At its forty-ninth session,[177] the General Assembly welcomed the submission of the report of the fifth meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies and took note of the conclusions and recommendations in the report (A/49/537, annex, sect. IV); again urged States parties to make every effort to meet their reporting obligations and to contribute, individually and through meetings of States parties, to identifying and implementing ways of further streamlining and improving reporting procedures; urged the treaty bodies to examine ways of reducing the duplication of reporting required under the different instruments and of generally reducing the reporting burden on Member States; welcomed the emphasis placed by the meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies and by the Commission on Human Rights on the importance of technical assistance and advisory services; urged States parties to address, as a matter of priority, at their next scheduled meetings, the issue of States parties consistently not complying with their reporting obligations; urged all States parties whose reports had been examined by treaty bodies to provide adequate follow-up to the observations and final comments of the treaty bodies on their reports; invited the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies and the human rights treaty bodies to develop effective means for further cooperation between them, bearing in mind the responsibilities of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; invited the High Commissioner to consult the human rights treaty bodies in relation to his efforts to promote cooperation with regional intergovernmental organizations for the promotion and protection of human rights; endorsed the recommendations of the meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies on the need to ensure financing and adequate staffing resources for the operation of the treaty bodies and, with that in mind: (a) reiterated its request that the Secretary-General provide adequate resources in relation to the various treaty bodies; and (b) requested that the Secretary-General report on this question to the Assembly at its fiftieth session.

The General Assembly also urged States parties to notify the Secretary-General, as depository of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, of their acceptance of the amendments approved by the States parties, and by the Assembly in its resolution 48/120; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure that the two committees established under those Conventions met as scheduled until the amendments entered into force; requested the High Commissioner, acting within his mandate set out in Assembly resolution 48/141, to ensure the preparation of an inventory of all international human rights standard-setting activities from within existing resources, in order to facilitate better-informed decision-making; requested the High Commission to ensure, from within existing resources, that the United Nations *Manual on Human Rights Reporting* be available in all official languages at the earliest opportunity and that due regard be paid to the recommendations concerning the *Manual* made by the fifth meeting of the persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies; and requested the Secretary-General to take the appropriate steps in order to finance, as of 1995, annual meetings of persons chairing human rights treaty bodies, in the light of the deliberations of the Commission, under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 49/178).

At its fifty-first session, in 1995, the Commission on Human Rights, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to give priority to expediting the implementation of the recommendations of the Task Force on Computerization as soon as possible by requesting the States Members of the United Nations, in particular States which were parties to various human rights instruments, to make generous voluntary contributions to cover the initial one-time cost of the proposed system; and encouraged the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in accordance with his mandate contained in Assembly resolution 48/141, to request the independent expert to finalize his interim report (A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.11/Rev.1) on possible long-term approaches to enhancing the effective operation of the treaty system in time for the final report to be considered by the Commission, as requested by the General Assembly in resolution 48/120, at its fifty-second session (Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/92).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/178);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the sixth meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies (resolution 49/178).

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections" (resolution 43/57).

At the forty-fourth to forty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 44/146, 45/150, 46/137, 47/138 and 48/131).

The Commission on Human Rights also considered the item at its forty-fifth session (resolution 1989/51).

At its forty-ninth session,[179] the General Assembly noted the continued high level of requests for electoral assistance by Member States; commended the electoral assistance provided to Member States at their request by the United Nations; requested that such assistance continue on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the proposed guidelines for electoral assistance, recognizing that the fundamental responsibility for ensuring free and fair elections lay with Governments, and also requested the Electoral Assistance Division of the Department of Peace-keeping Operations of the Secretariat to continue to inform Member States on a regular basis about requests received, responses given and assistance provided; commended the steps taken by the United Nations to ensure the continuation and consolidation of the democratization process in certain Member States requesting assistance; recommended that the Electoral Assistance Division provide post-election assistance to States that request such assistance and to electoral institutions, as provided for in the report of the Secretary-General (A/49/675 and Corr.1) and that it study, in cooperation with relevant United Nations offices, ways of defining more clearly democratic consolidation activities which the United Nations might usefully undertake in assisting the efforts of interested States; requested the Secretary-General to take further steps to support States that request assistance; recalled the establishment of the United Nations Fund for Electoral Observation, and called upon Member States to consider contributing to the Fund; stressed the importance of coordination within the United Nations system; recommended that the United Nations continue and strengthen its coordination with relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Electoral Assistance Division with adequate human and financial resources, under the regular budget of the Organization and within existing resources, to allow it to carry out its mandate, and to reinforce the Centre for Human Rights through the redeployment of resources and personnel, so as to enable it to respond, in close coordination with the Electoral Assistance Division, to the increasing number of requests from Member States for advisory services in the area of electoral assistance; took note of the guidelines for Member States considering the formulation of requests for electoral assistance, contained in annex III to the report of the Secretary-General (A/49/675 and Corr.1); recommended that the Secretary-General consider ways to continue to improve coordination and to strengthen further the efforts of the Electoral Assistance Division, the Centre and the United Nations system in general to respond to its increased responsibilities and enlarged mandate in the field of electoral assistance and democratization as reflected in the resolution, and to include his recommendations in this regard in his report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of resolutions 48/131 and 49/190, in particular on the status of requests from Member States for electoral assistance and verification of his efforts to enhance the Organization's support of the democratization process in Member States (resolution 49/190).

---

[179] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 100 (b)):

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/49/36);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/49/261 and Add.1, A/49/321, A/49/410, A/49/415 and Add.1, A/49/512, A/49/582, A/49/595, A/49/635 and Add.1, A/49/653 and A/49/675 and Corr.1;

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/49/457 and A/49/545;

(d) Reports of the Third Committee: A/49/610 and Add.2 and A/49/612;

(e) Resolutions 49/179 to 49/195 and 49/213 and decisions 49/453 and 49/454;

(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.30, 36-48, 50, 55, 56, 59 and 61-67;

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/190).

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its forty-eighth session,[180] the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of developing, in accordance with national legislation, effective national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights and of ensuring the pluralism of their membership and their independence; encouraged national human rights institutions to prevent and combat all violations of human rights as enumerated in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III) and relevant international instruments and to disseminate human rights materials and other public information activities prepared or organized under United Nations auspices; requested the Centre for Human Rights to continue its efforts to enhance cooperation between the United Nations and national institutions, and to establish United Nations centres for human rights documentation and training; requested the Secretary-General to respond favourably to requests from Member States for assistance in the establishment and strengthening of national institutions and centres for documentation and training as part of the programme of advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights; encouraged Member States to take appropriate steps to promote the exchange of information and experience concerning the establishment and effective operation of national institutions; welcomed the principles relating to the status of national institutions annexed to resolution 48/134; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/134).

---

[180] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 114 (b)):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/48/340, A/48/575, A/48/579 and A/48/590;
(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/48/632/Add.2 and Add.4;
(c) Resolutions 48/131, 48/134, 48/135, 48/137 and 48/139-48/141 and decision 48/321;
(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/48/SR.36-58;

The Commission on Human Rights considered the item at its fifty-first session (Commission resolution 1995/50).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/134).

Internally displaced persons

At its forty-eighth session, in 1992, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to designate a representative to seek views and information from all Governments on the human rights issues related to internally displaced persons. It also requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive study to the Commission at its forty-ninth session (Commission resolution 1992/73).

At its forty-ninth session, in 1993, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to mandate his representative for a period of two years to continue his work aimed at a better understanding of the general problems faced by internally displaced persons and their possible long-term solutions. The Commission also requested the representative of the Secretary-General to submit annual reports on his activities to the Commission on Human Rights and to the General Assembly and to make any suggestions and recommendations enabling him better to carry out his tasks and activities (Commission resolution 1993/95), which was approved by the Council in decision 1993/285.

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the appointment of a representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons and the extension of his mandate by Commission resolution 1993/95 for a period of two years, called upon all Governments to facilitate the activities of the representative; and urged all concerned United Nations agencies and organizations to provide all possible assistance and support to him (resolution 48/135).

At its forty-ninth session,[179] the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons (A/49/538) (decision 49/454).

At its fifty-first session, in 1995, the Commission on Human Rights encouraged the representative, through dialogue with Governments and all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, to continue his review of the needs for protection of and assistance to the internally displaced and decided to extend his mandate for a period of three years. It further invited the representative to make relevant suggestions and recommendations and requested him to continue to submit annual reports on his activities to the General Assembly (Commission resolution 1995/57).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the representative of the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1995/57).

Human rights in the administration of justice

At its forty-eighth session,[180] the General Assembly appealed to Governments to include in their national development plans the administration of justice as an integral part of the development process; urged the Secretary-General to consider favourably requests for assistance by States in the field of the administration of justice within the framework of the United Nations programme of advisory services and technical cooperation in the field of human rights and to strengthen coordination of activities in that field; strongly recommended that the establishment of a comprehensive programme within the system of advisory services and technical assistance be considered, which should provide, upon the request of the interested Governments, technical and financial assistance to national projects for the reform of penal and correctional establishments and for the education and training of lawyers, judges and security forces in human rights; appealed to the international community to provide assistance at the request of the Governments concerned, for the provision of legal-aid services, and invited its favourable response to requests for financial and technical assistance made by institutions concerned with the promotion and protection of human rights, with a view to enhancing and strengthening their national capacities to promote and protect human rights consistent with the standards set forth in international and other human rights instruments; and decided to consider the question at its fiftieth session (resolution 48/137).

No advance documentation is expected.

Human rights and mass exoduses

At its forty-eighth session,[180] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the strengthened role that he is playing in undertaking early-warning activities, especially in the area of human rights and humanitarian assistance, as well as on any further developments relating to the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Cooperation to Avert New Flows of Refugees and the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit; and invited the Secretary-General to include in his report detailed information on the programmatic, institution, administrative, financial and managerial efforts instituted to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to avert new flows of refugees and to tackle the root causes of such outflows (resolution 48/139).

The Commission on Human Rights considered the item at its fifty-first session (Commission resolution 1995/88).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/139).

Human rights and scientific and technological progress

At its forty-eighth session,[180] the General Assembly called upon all Member States to ensure that the achievements of scientific and technological progress and the intellectual potential of mankind were used for promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; also called upon Member States to take the necessary measures to ensure that the results of science and technology were used only for the benefit of the human being and did not lead to the disturbance of the ecological environment; emphasized that many advances in scientific knowledge and technology in health, education, housing and other social spheres should be readily available to the population as the heritage of humanity; and decided to consider the question of human rights and scientific and technological progress at its fiftieth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 48/140).

No advance documentation is expected.

United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its forty-eighth session,[180] the General Assembly decided to create the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; requested the High Commissioner to report annually on his/her activities, in accordance with his/her mandate, to the Commission on Human Rights, and through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/141).

Subsequently, the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 2 (b) of General Assembly resolution 48/141, appointed Mr. José Ayala Lasso (Ecuador) as United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for a four-year term of office beginning on 28 February 1994. The Assembly approved the appointment on 14 February 1994 (decision 48/321).

Pursuant to the request contained in resolution 48/141, the High Commissioner submitted a report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-first session (E/CN.4/1995/98), and will transmit that report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (resolution 48/141).

Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 44/147 and 45/151) under the agenda item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections" and at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 46/130, 47/130 and 48/124) under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

At its forty-ninth session,[179] the General Assembly reaffirmed that it was the concern solely of peoples to determine methods and to establish institutions regarding the electoral process, as well as to determine the ways for its implementation according to their constitution and national legislation; reaffirmed also that any activities that attempt, directly or indirectly, to interfere in the free development of national electoral processes, in particular in the developing countries, or that are intended to sway the results of such processes, violate the spirit and letter of the principles established in the Charter and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; reaffirmed further that there was no universal need for the United Nations to provide electoral assistance to Member States, except in special circumstances such as cases of decolonization, in the context of regional or international peace processes or at the request of specific sovereign States, by virtue of resolutions adopted by the Security Council or the General Assembly in each case, in strict conformity with the principles of sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States; urged all States to respect the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and the sovereign right of peoples to determine their political, economic and social systems; strongly appealed to all States to refrain from financing or providing, directly or indirectly, any other form of overt or covert support for political parties or groups and from taking actions to undermine the electoral processes in any country; called upon the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give priority to the review of the fundamental factors that negatively affect the observance of the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in the electoral processes and to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session, through the Economic and Social Council; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the resolution under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 49/180).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/180).

Strengthening of United Nations action in the human rights field through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

At its forty-ninth session,[179] the General Assembly invited Member States to consider adopting, as appropriate, within the framework of their respective legal systems and in accordance with their obligations under international law, especially the Charter, and international human rights instruments, the measures that they might deem appropriate to achieve further progress in international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; invited the Commission on Human Rights to continue to examine ways and means to strengthen United Nations action in that regard on the basis of the resolution and of Commission resolution 1993/59; and decided to consider the matter at its fiftieth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 49/181).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/181).

Respect for the universal freedom and the vital importance of family reunification

At its forty-ninth session,[179] the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider the issue of respect for the universal freedom of travel and the vital importance f family reunification at its fifty-first session (resolution 49/182).

At its fifty-first session, in 1995, the Commission, noting General Assembly resolution 49/182, recommended to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, that the Assembly consider the question at its fiftieth session (Commission resolution 1995/62).

No advance documentation is expected.

Right to development

At its forty-ninth session,[179] the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the right to development for every human person and all peoples in all countries, in particular the developing countries; took note of the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General (A/49/653); requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-first session a report on the implementation of Commission resolution 1994/21; called upon the Commission to consider carefully the reports of the Working Group on the Right to Development (E/CN.4/1994/21 and Corr.1, E/CN.4/1995/11 and E/CN.4/1995/27) and to request the Working Group, in fulfilling its mandate, to continue to examine and sustain attention to all the various aspects of the right to development, with a view to making recommendations for enhancing the universal realization of the right to development, through, *inter alia*, the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration on the Right to Development, reaffirmed by the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action; requested the Secretary-General to continue coordination of the various activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration; requested the Secretary-General to ask the Centre for Human Rights to provide a programmatic follow-up on the implementation of the Declaration, as part of the efforts to implement the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, within his mandate, to continue to take steps for the promotion and protection of the right to development by, *inter alia*, working in conjunction with the Centre and drawing on the expertise of the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system related to the field of development; invited the regional commissions and regional intergovernmental organizations to consider how they might contribute to the realization of the right to development, including through convening meetings of governmental experts and representative non-governmental and grass-roots organizations for the purpose of seeking agreements for the implementation of the Declaration through international cooperation; requested the Secretary-General to inform the Assembly at its fiftieth session of the activities of the organizations, funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system for the implementation of the Declaration; called upon the Commission to continue to make proposals to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the future course of action on the question, in particular on practical measures for the implementation and enhancement of the Declaration, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the Global Consultation on the Realization of the Right to Development as a Human Right and the reports of the Working Group on the Right to Development; reiterated its commitment to implementing the results of the World Conference on Human Rights, at which it was reaffirmed that all human rights were universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that democracy, development and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing; and called upon States Members of the United Nations to address, within the declarations and programmes of action to be adopted by the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women and the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), the elements for the promotion and protection of the principles of the right to development, as set out in the Declaration (resolution 49/183).

At its fifty-first session, in 1995, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to take steps to implement the recommendations made by the Working Group on its second and third sessions

(E/CN.4/1995/11 and E/CN.4/1995/27), particularly by providing the Centre with a focal unit with the specific task of following up on the Declaration on the Right to Development and its implementation; and decided that the reports of the Working Group on its work should, along with other relevant documentation relating to development, be made available to the Assembly in the context of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations (Commission resolution 1995/17).

At the same session, the Commission requested the international financial institutions to report periodically to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on the social repercussions of their policies for the full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights in the developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to establish a programme unit in the Centre for the promotion of economic, social and cultural rights, in particular those related to the debt burden of developing countries and the implementation of the right to development (Commission resolution 1995/13).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/183);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Working Group (Commission resolution 1995/17).

United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education

At its forty-ninth session,[179] the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the issue (A/49/261-E/1994/110 and Add.1); proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 1 January 1995 the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education; welcomed the Plan of Action for the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2005 (A/49/261/Add.1-E/1994/110/Add.1, annex) and invited Governments to submit comments, with a view to supplementing the Plan of Action; invited the Secretary-General to submit proposals, taking into account the views expressed by Governments; appealed to all Governments to contribute to the implementation of the Plan of Action and urged governmental and non-governmental educational agencies to intensify their efforts to establish and implement programmes of human rights education; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to coordinate the implementation of the Plan of Action; requested the Secretary-General to consider establishing a voluntary fund for human rights education, with special provision for the support of the human rights education activities of non-governmental organizations; and called upon non-governmental organizations, as well as all other social justice groups, human rights advocates, educators, religious organizations and the media, to increase their involvement in formal and non-formal education in human rights and to cooperate with the Centre for Human Rights in implementing the Decade (resolution 49/184). In the Plan of Action the High Commissioner was requested to submit to the General Assembly a preliminary report on the implementation of the Plan of Action.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the preliminary report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the implementation of the Plan of Action for the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (resolution 49/184).

Human rights and terrorism

At its forty-ninth session,[179] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the possible establishment of a United Nations voluntary fund for victims of terrorism and to submit to the Assembly at its fiftieth session a report containing comments made by Member States on the subject, and also decided to consider the question at its fiftieth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 49/185).

At its fifty-first session, in 1995, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to continue to collect information on the question from all relevant sources and to make it available to the special rapporteurs and working groups concerned and to the Commission for their consideration (Commission resolution 1995/43).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/185).

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

At its forty-ninth session,[179] the General Assembly reaffirmed that freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief was a human right derived from the inherent dignity of the human person and guaranteed to all without discrimination; urged States to ensure that their constitutional and legal systems provided full guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief to all without discrimination, including the provision of effective remedies in cases where the right to freedom of religion or belief was violated, as well as to ensure that, in the course of their official duties, members of law enforcement bodies, civil servants, educators and other public officials respected different religions and beliefs and did not discriminate against persons professing other religions or beliefs; called upon all States to recognize, as provided in the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, the right of all persons to worship or assemble in connection with a religion or belief, and to establish and maintain places for those purposes; expressed its grave concern at attacks upon religious places, sites and shrines, and called upon all States, in accordance with their national legislation and in conformity with international human rights standards, to exert utmost efforts to ensure that such places, sites and shrines were fully respected and protected; requested, for the first time, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session; and decided to consider the question of the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance at its fiftieth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 49/188).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 49/188).

Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (resolution 47/135).

At forty-ninth session,[179] the General Assembly called upon the Commission on Human Rights to examine ways and means to promote and protect effectively the rights of persons belonging to minorities, as set out in the Declaration; invited the Secretary-General to continue the dissemination of information on the Declaration and the promotion of understanding thereof; called upon the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to promote, within his mandate, the implementation of the principles contained in the Declaration and to continue to engage in a dialogue with Governments concerned for that purpose; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the resolution under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 49/192).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/192).

Strengthening of the rule of law

At its forty-ninth session,[179] the General Assembly took note with interest of the proposals contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/49/512) for strengthening the programme of advisory services and technical assistance of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat in order to comply fully with the recommendations of the World Conference on Human Rights concerning assistance to States in strengthening their institutions for the rule of law; expressed its concern at the scarcity of means at the disposal of the Centre for those purposes; requested the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities of obtaining assistance from all relevant institutions of the United Nations system, including financial institutions, and to report to the Assembly on the matter at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/194).

Subsequently, the Commission on Human Rights, at its fifty-first session, in 1995, repeated and confirmed the concerns contained in the operative part of General Assembly resolution 49/194; and called upon the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly on means available within the United Nations system to strengthen the capacity of the Centre to provide assistance to States in the strengthening of the rule of law (Commission resolution 1995/54).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/194).

Strengthening of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat

At its forty-ninth session,[179] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General and Member States to ensure that appropriate additional financial, material and personnel resources are provided in 1994-1995 from within the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 to enable the Centre for Human Rights and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to carry out, in full and on time, the respective mandates assigned to them by the competent bodies dealing with human rights; called upon the Secretary-General to include in his submission for the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997, human and financial resources for United Nations human rights activities, adequate to respond to the increase in mandated activities in order to enable the Centre and the High Commissioner to carry out their respective mandates efficiently and effectively; requested the Secretary-General to make available additional human and financial resources to the High Commissioner and the Centre so as to enhance their ability to carry out mandated activities and to coordinate efficiently with other relevant parts of the United Nations system on logistical and administrative questions; emphasized that further steps should be undertaken to analyse the present and future utilization of available human and financial resources to improve further the administrative efficiency and effectiveness of the Centre, if required with appropriate technical assistance; and requested the Secretary-General to submit an interim report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-first session and a final report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the strengthening of the Centre and on the measures taken to implement the resolution (resolution 49/195).

At its fifty-first session, in 1995, the Commission on Human Rights took note of the interim report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the Centre for Human Rights (E/CN.4/1995/113); noted the decision taken by the General Assembly to provide additional human resources for the biennium 1994-1995 and urged the Secretary-General to provide to the Assembly the information necessary to regularize those posts; reiterated the call by the General Assembly upon the Secretary-General to include in his submission for the proposed budget for the biennium 1996-1997 the necessary human and financial resources for the United Nations human rights activities; requested the Secretary-General to make available additional human and financial resources, having due regard to the need to finance and implement activities of the United Nations related to development, to enhance the capability of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and of the Centre to fulfil effectively their respective mandates; and requested the Secretary-General, in the context of his preparation of the 1996-1997 budget proposal, to take into account the recommendations resulting from the review of the structures of the United Nations Secretariat in the field of human rights, in particular the Centre (Commission resolution 1995/64).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/195).

Situation of human rights in Cambodia

At its forty-ninth session,[179] the General Assembly welcomed the establishment in Cambodia of the office of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and requested the Secretary-General to assure the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia and to ensure adequate resources, from within existing United Nations resources, for the enhanced functioning of the operational presence in Cambodia of the Centre; endorsed the recommendations and conclusions of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Cambodia (A/49/635), including those aimed at ensuring the independence of the judiciary and the establishment of the rule of law, the promotion and protection of civil rights, the promotion of multicultural tolerance and acceptance of ethnic diversity within Cambodia and requested the Special Representative, in collaboration with the office in Cambodia of the Centre, to undertake an evaluation of the extent to which the recommendations made by the Special Representative in his report and those contained in his first report (E/CN.4/1994/73 and Add.1) were followed up and implemented; welcomed the efforts made by the Government of Cambodia to promote and protect human rights and the improvement of prisons and in creating a functioning system of justice, and urged that efforts continue in those areas; expressed grave concern about the serious violations of human rights as detailed by the Special Representative in his report and about the outrages committed by the Khmer Rouge; commended the ongoing efforts of the office in Cambodia of the Centre in supporting and assisting the Government of Cambodia, as well as in supporting non-governmental organizations and others involved in the protection and promotion of human rights in cooperation with the Government of Cambodia; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the role of the Centre in assisting the Government and people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative (resolution 49/199).

At its fifty-first session, in 1995, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to assure the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia and to ensure adequate resources from within existing United Nations resources; took note with appreciation of the latest report submitted by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Cambodia (E/CN.4/1995/87 and Add.1), and endorsed his recommendations and conclusions; requested the Secretary-General to renew the mandate of the Special Representative as set out in paragraph 6 of Commission resolution 1993/6; also requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary resources from within the regular budget of the United Nations to enable the Special Representative to continue to fulfil his tasks expeditiously; and requested the Special Representative to provide an interim report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session (Commission resolution 1995/55).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/199);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative (Commission resolution 1995/55).

United Nations Year for Tolerance

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly, taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/57, proclaimed 1995 the United Nations Year for Tolerance; invited UNESCO to assume the role of lead organization for the Year and requested it to prepare, in accordance with its General Conference resolution 5.6, a declaration on tolerance; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Preparation for and organization of the United Nations Year for Tolerance" (resolution 48/126).

At its forty-ninth session,[179] the General Assembly welcomed the fact that UNESCO would assume the role of lead organization for the United Nations Year for Tolerance; recommended that the specialized agencies, regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system consider in their respective forums the contributions they could make to the success of the Year; called upon all Member States to cooperate with UNESCO in the observance of the national and international programmes for the Year and to participate actively in the implementation of the activities to be organized within the framework of the Year; invited interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to exert efforts in their respective fields to contribute adequately to the programmes for the Year and to the follow-up programme; and decided to mark the end of the Year at a special commemorative plenary meeting at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/213).

No advance documentation is expected.

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

The situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia

At its substantive session of 1992, the Economic and Social Council endorsed resolution 1992/S-1/1, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its first special session, in which it requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur to investigate first-hand the human rights situation in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, in particular within Bosnia and Herzegovina, and requested the Special Rapporteur to report on an urgent basis to the members of the Commission and to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session (Council decision 1992/305).

At its forty-ninth session,[181] the General Assembly expressed its grave concern at the Special Rapporteur's detailed reports of massive and systematic violations of human rights and humanitarian law in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (see S/26383, S/26415, S/26469 and A/49/641-S/1994/1252); urged the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to make all necessary resources available for the Special Rapporteur to carry out his mandate and in particular to provide him with adequate staff based in the territories of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to ensure effective continuous monitoring of the human rights situation there and coordination with other United Nations bodies involved; drew attention to the need for an investigation by qualified experts of mass graves and places where mass killings were reported to have taken place and requested the Secretary-General to make available the necessary means for the undertaking; and invited the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-first session to request the Special Rapporteur to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/196).

At the same session, the General Assembly strongly condemned the measures and practices of discrimination and the violations of human rights of ethnic Albanians in Kosovo committed by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro); requested the Secretary-General to seek ways and means, including through consultations with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and relevant regional organizations, to establish an adequate international monitoring presence in Kosovo and to report thereon to the Assembly; and decided to continue examination of the situation of human rights in Kosovo at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/204).

At the same session, the General Assembly strongly condemned the abhorrent practice of rape and abuse of women and children in the areas of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia, which constituted a war crime; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly, and decided to continue the consideration of the question at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/205).

---

[181] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 100 (c)):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/48/858; A/49/635 and Add.1 and A/49/716;
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/49/508-S/1994/1157 and Add.1, A/49/513, A/49/514 and Add.1 and 2, A/49/538, A/49/539, A/49/543, A/49/544, A/49/594 and Add.1, A/49/641-S/1994/1252, A/49/650 and A/49/651;
(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/49/610;
(d) Resolution 49/196-49/207 and decision 49/454;
(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.37-48, 50, 53, 55, 59 and 61-67;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.94.

At its fifty-first session, in 1995, the Commission on Human Rights condemned categorically all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law; condemned the continuation of the heinous acts identified by the Special Rapporteur as elements of "ethnic cleansing"; expressed its outrage at the systematic practice of rape as a weapon of war against women and children and as an instrument of "ethnic cleansing", and recognized that rape in those circumstances constituted a war crime; decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year, and requested that he continue to submit periodic reports, as appropriate, to the Commission and the General Assembly, and to request the Secretary-General to continue to make the Special Rapporteur's reports available to the Security Council and to the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia; and requested the Secretary-General to take steps to assist in the implementation of the resolution and, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 49/196, to make available from within the overall budgetary framework of the United Nations, all necessary resources requested by the Special Rapporteur to enable him to fulfil his mandate, in particular, to provide for the appointment of field staff in the countries of his mandate, in order to provide first-hand, timely reports on the situation of human rights there and to ensure coordination with other United Nations bodies involved (Commission resolution 1995/89).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 49/204 and 49/205);

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the periodic reports of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1995/89), A/50/69-S/1995/79 and A/50/71-S/1995/80.

The situation in Myanmar

At its forty-eighth session, in 1992, the Commission on Human Rights decided to nominate a Special Rapporteur to establish direct contacts with the Government and with the people of Myanmar, including political leaders deprived of their liberty, their families and lawyers, with a view to examining the situation of human rights in Myanmar and following any progress made towards the transfer of power to a civilian government and the drafting of a new constitution, the lifting of restrictions on personal freedoms and the restoration of human rights in Myanmar, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session (Commission resolution 1992/58). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its forty-ninth session,[181] the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur for his interim report (A/49/594 and Add.1, annex); requested the Secretary-General to continue his discussions with the Government of Myanmar in order to assist in the implementation of the resolution and in its efforts to achieve national reconciliation, and to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-first session; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/197).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/49/716) (decision 49/454).

At its fifty-first session, in 1995, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur to establish or continue direct contacts with the Government and people of Myanmar, including political leaders deprived of their liberty, their families and their lawyers, and requested him to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session and recommended that the Economic and Social Council approve the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1995/72).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/197);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1995/72).

The situation in the Sudan

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly recommended that the serious human rights situation in the Sudan be monitored, and invited the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session to give urgent attention to the situation of human rights in the Sudan; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/142).

At its forty-ninth session, in 1993, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur to establish direct contact with the Government and with the people of the Sudan and to investigate and report to the Commission at its fiftieth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session (Commission resolution 1993/60).

At its forty-ninth session,[181] the General Assembly, welcoming the latest report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan (A/49/539, annex), recommended the continued monitoring of the serious human rights situation in the Sudan, and invited the Commission on Human Rights to give urgent attention to the question at its fifty-first session; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all necessary assistance in the discharge of his mandate; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/198).

At its fifty-first session, in 1995, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for an additional year and requested him to report his findings and recommendations to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session; requested the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all necessary assistance in the discharge of his mandate; and recommended that the Special Rapporteur begin consultations with the Secretary-General on modalities leading to the placement of monitors in such locations as would facilitate improved information flow and assessment and would help independent verification of reports on the situation of human rights in the Sudan (Commission resolution 1995/77).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1995/77).

The situation of human rights in Cuba

At its forty-seventh session, in 1991, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative to maintain direct contact with the Government and citizens of Cuba; and requested the special representative to report the result of his endeavours to the Commission at its forty-eighth session (Commission resolution 1991/68). The Economic and Social Council endorsed that resolution in its decision 1991/252.

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to designate the Special Representative of the Secretary-General as its Special Rapporteur to review the situation of human rights in Cuba; and requested the Special Rapporteur to report to the Commission at its forty-ninth session as well as to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session (Commission resolution 1992/61). The Economic and Social Council endorsed that resolution in its decision 1992/236. Subsequently, Mr. Carl-Johan Groth was appointed Special Rapporteur. The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its forty-ninth session,[181] the General Assembly expressed its full support for the work of the Special Rapporteur; called upon the Government of Cuba to adopt the measures recommended by the Special Rapporteur; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/200).

At its fifty-first session, in 1995, the Commission on Human Rights extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year and requested him to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session (Commission resolution 1995/66).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1995/66).

Human rights in Haiti

At its forty-eighth session, in 1992, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur to prepare a report on the situation of human rights in Haiti and to submit an interim report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session (Commission resolution 1992/77).

At its forty-ninth session,[181] the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction at the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to Haiti and the re-establishment of constitutional order; requested the Secretary-General, through the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, to take appropriate steps to ensure financial and human resources, in conjunction with the International Civilian Mission to Haiti, of a special programme of assistance to the Government and the people of Haiti; and decided to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Haiti at its fiftieth session, on the basis of information provided by the Commission and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 49/201).

At its fifty-first session, the Commission on Human Rights took note with appreciation of the report submitted by the Special Rapporteur (E/CN.4/1995/59) and of its recommendations and conclusions; requested the Secretary-General to appoint an independent expert to furnish assistance to the Government of Haiti in the area of human rights, to examine the development of the situation of human rights and to monitor the fulfilment of its obligations by the Haitian authorities; and requested the independent expert to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session (Commission resolution 1995/70).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1995/70).

The situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its fortieth session, in 1984, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chairman to appoint a Special Representative of the Commission whose mandate would be to establish contacts with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to make a thorough study of the human rights situation in that country and to submit conclusions and appropriate suggestions to the Commission at its forty-first session (Commission resolution 1984/54). The mandate of the Special Representative has been renewed annually since then.

At its forty-ninth session,[181] the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the interim report of the Special Representative (A/49/514, annex; see also A/49/514/Add.1 and 2) and the considerations and observations contained therein; expressed its concern at continuing reports of violations of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran; requested the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative; and decided to continue the examination of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups, such as the Baha'is, during its fiftieth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 49/202).

At its fifty-first session, in 1995, the Commission on Human Rights took note with appreciation of the report of the Special Representative (E/CN.4/1995/55) and the observations contained therein; decided to extend the mandate of the Special Representative, as contained in Commission resolution 1984/54, for a further year; requested the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative; and requested the Special Representative to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups, such as the Baha'is (Commission resolution 1995/68).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative (Commission resolution 1995/68).

The situation of human rights in Iraq

At its forty-seventh session, in 1991, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur to make a thorough study of the violations of human rights committed by the Government of Iraq and to submit an interim report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session and a report to the Commission at its forty-eighth session (resolution 1991/74). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its forty-ninth session,[181] the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the interim report on the situation of human rights in Iraq submitted by the Special Rapporteur (A/49/651, annex); welcomed the sending of human rights monitors to the border between Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran, and called upon the Government of Iraq to allow immediate and unconditional stationing of human rights monitors throughout the country, especially the southern marsh area; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all assistance necessary to carry out his mandate; and decided to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights in Iraq during its fiftieth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 49/203).

At its fifty-first session, in 1995, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a further year and requested him to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session; requested the Secretary-General to provide appropriate additional resources, within existing overall United Nations resources, to fund the sending of human rights monitors; and also requested him to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the necessary assistance in carrying out his mandate (Commission resolution 1995/76).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1995/76).

Situation of human rights in Rwanda

At its third special session, in 1994, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur, for an initial period of one year, to investigate at first hand the human rights situation in Rwanda and to receive relevant, credible information on the human rights there; and requested the Special Rapporteur to visit Rwanda forthwith and to report on an urgent basis to the members of the Commission on the situation of human rights in the country, including his recommendations for bringing violations and abuses to an end and preventing future violations and abuses (Commission resolution S-3/1).

At its forty-ninth session,[181] the General Assembly expressed its deep concern at the Special Rapporteur's periodic reports (A/49/508-S/1994/1157, annexes I and II, and A/49/508/Add.1-S/1994/1157/Add.1, annex) on the genocide and systematic, widespread and flagrant violations of international humanitarian law and crimes against humanity committed in Rwanda; strongly condemned all acts of genocide and violations of international humanitarian law and all violations and abuses of human rights that occurred during the conflict in Rwanda, especially following the tragic events of 6 April 1994; requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to ensure adequate financial and human resources and logistical support for the speedy deployment of a sufficient number of human rights field officers and for the delivery of programmes of technical assistance and advisory services; requested the Secretary-General to provide all resources necessary to enable the Special Rapporteur to fulfil his mandate; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/206).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (A/49/508-S/1994/1157 and Add.1).

At its fifty-first session, in 1995, the Commission on Human Rights condemned in the strongest terms genocide, violations and abuses of human rights in Rwanda; condemned the kidnapping and killing of military peace-keeping personnel and the international humanitarian organizations personnel; urged all States to cooperate fully with the International Tribunal for Rwanda and to take all measures for its early and effective functioning; invited the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Centre for Human Rights to provide continuing and further technical assistance, particularly in the area of the administration of justice; decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for an additional year; and requested the Special Rapporteur to make recommendations concerning situations in which technical assistance might be appropriate (Commission resolution 1995/91).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1995/91).

The situation of human rights in Afghanistan

Upon the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1984, requested the Chairman of the Commission to appoint a Special Rapporteur with the mandate to examine the human rights situation in Afghanistan, with a view to formulating proposals that could contribute to ensuring full protection of the human rights of all residents of the country, before, during and after the withdrawal of all foreign forces; and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit a comprehensive report to the Commission at its forty-first session (resolution 1984/37). Since then the mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually with a request to report to the General Assembly and to the Commission.

At its forty-ninth session,[181] the General Assembly, taking note with appreciation of the report of the Special Rapporteur (A/49/650, annex) and of the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, requested the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur; and decided to keep under consideration during its fiftieth session the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 49/207).

At its fifty-first session, in 1995, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year; requested the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur; and requested the Special Rapporteur to consider submitting a report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session (Commission resolution 1995/74).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolutions 1994/84 and 1995/74).

Situation of human rights in southern Lebanon and the Western Bekaa

At its fifty-first session, in 1995, the Commission on Human Rights called upon Israel to put an end immediately to the escalation of air raids and the use of prohibited weapons and to implement Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 509 (1982), calling for the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Lebanese territories and respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon; also called upon the Government of Israel, the occupying Power of territories in southern Lebanon and the Western Bekaa, to comply with the Geneva Conventions of 1949; further called upon the Government of Israel, the occupying Power of territories in southern Lebanon and the Western Bekaa, to release immediately all the Lebanese kidnapped and detained and other prisoners detained in prisons and detention centres in the occupied territories in Lebanon in violation of the provisions of international law; and requested the Secretary-General: (a) to bring the resolution to the attention of the Government of Israel and to invite it to provide information concerning the extent of its implementation thereof; and (b) to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the results of his efforts in that regard (Commission resolution 1995/67).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1995/67).

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action[1]

The World Conference on Human Rights, which was held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, adopted the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action; endorsed the recommendation of the Conference that the Secretary-General, the Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and other organs and bodies of the United Nations system related to human rights should take further action with a view to the full implementation of all recommendations of the Conference; requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference and decided to include in the agenda of its forthcoming sessions, under the item entitled "Human rights questions", a standing sub-item entitled "Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action" (resolution 48/121).

At the same session, the General Assembly also created the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in response to section II A, paragraphs 17 and 18, of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (resolution 48/141).

At its forty-ninth session,[182] the General Assembly decided that agenda item 100 (d), entitled "Human rights questions: Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action", should remain for consideration during the forty-ninth session, in order that the Working Group of the Third Committee might continue its work during the latter part of that session (decision 49/456).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure as wide a distribution of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action as possible; requested the Secretary-General, the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and other organs and bodies of the United Nations system related to human rights to take further action with a view to the full implementation of all the recommendations of the Conference; and requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to include in his annual report to the Assembly a section on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the comprehensive implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (resolution 49/208).

At its fifty-first session, the Commission on Human Rights requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to coordinate the human rights promotion and protection activities throughout the United Nations system, as set out in General Assembly resolution 48/141, including through a permanent dialogue with the United Nations agencies and programmes whose activities deal with human rights (Commission resolution 1995/80).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Supplement No. 36 (A/50/36).

---

[182] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 100 (d)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/668;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/49/610/Add.4;
- (c) Resolution 49/208 and decision 49/456;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/49/SR.38-48, 53, 55-57, 59 and 62-67;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.94.

115. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors[1]

(a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

(b) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The Board of Auditors (see also item 17 (c)) transmits to the General Assembly the audited financial statements for the previous financial period of the various accounts of the United Nations and other programmes for which the Board has audit responsibilities. Under the provisions of article XII of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the annex thereto, the Board submits reports to the Assembly on the results of its audits and issues opinions as to whether the financial statements properly reflect the recorded transactions and whether these transactions were in accordance with the Financial Regulations and legislative authority and present fairly the financial position as at the end of the financial period of each of the activities reported on. The reports of the Board are commented upon by ACABQ, which also submits a report thereon to the Assembly.

At its forty-ninth session,[183] the General Assembly accepted the financial reports and audited financial statements and the audit opinions and reports of the Board for the year ended 31 December 1993 regarding the United Nations, UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, UNITAR, the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNEP, UNFPA, the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation and the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme; also accepted the concise summary of principal findings, conclusions and recommendations for remedial action of the Board; approved all the recommendations and conclusions of the Board and the comments thereon contained in the report of ACABQ; noted with appreciation the horizontal audits on procurement activities and major information technology systems conducted by the Board pursuant to the request by the Assembly in paragraph 16 of its resolution 47/211 and requested the Board to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the actions taken in respect of the findings and recommendations of those audits and requested the Board to continue that practice; requested the Board to consider, in the light of the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the security access system, whether it was necessary for the Board to undertake a further review of the project, including its development and the method of procurement and managerial accountability, both at the inception and execution of the project; recalled that payments to supernumerary staff should not have been effected without the prior approval of the Assembly, welcomed the progress made in resolving the problem of staff members rendered supernumerary as a result of the retrenchment exercise, and noted that the Secretary-General intended to complete the necessary redeployment of posts and staff by 31 December 1994; endorsed the recommendation of the Board on the lump-sum option arrangements for home leave, education and family visit travel; requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor closely the costs and benefits to the Organization of the lump-sum arrangements, including an analysis of the level of cash incentive provided to staff by the current 75 per cent procedure, and to make any necessary adjustments to ensure that the arrangements do not offer scope for abuse; noted that in some cases inventory control was deficient and endorsed the view of the Board that those issues should be reviewed as a matter of high priority, and requested that the relevant executive heads of the United Nations organizations and programmes address those issues accordingly; and also noted that the question of the terms of office of the members of the Board would be considered under item 105 of the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the Assembly (resolution 49/216 A).

---

[183] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 105):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors (A/48/516 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1);
  - (ii) Recovery of misappropriated funds from staff members and former staff members (A/48/572);
  - (iii) Independent audits and management reviews of activities of the United Nations system (A/48/587);
  - (iv) Implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors (A/49/348 and Add.1 and 2);
- (b) Notes by the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Transmitting a summary of the principal findings, conclusions and recommendations for remedial action of the Board of Auditors (A/49/214);
  - (ii) Transmitting a letter from the Chairman of the Board of Auditors on the term of office of members of the Board of Auditors (A/49/368 and Corr.1);
- (c) Financial reports:
  - (i) United Nations: Supplement No. 5 (A/49/5, vol. I);
  - (ii) United Nations peace-keeping operations: Supplement No. 5 (A/49/5), vol. II and Corr.1);
  - (iii) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 5A (A/49/5/Add.1);
  - (iv) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 5B (A/49/5/Add.2);
  - (v) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/49/5/Add.3);
  - (vi) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/49/5/Add.4);
  - (vii) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/49/5/Add.5);
  - (viii) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme: Supplement No. 5F (A/49/5/Add.6);
  - (ix) United Nations Population Fund: Supplement No. 5G (A/49/5/Add.7);
  - (x) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: Supplement No. 5H (A/49/5/Add.8);
  - (xi) Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: Supplement No. 5I (A/49/5/Add.9);
- (d) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/49/547;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/804;
- (f) Resolutions 49/216 A to E;
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.10, 12-14, 16 and 36;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.95.

At the same session, the General Assembly welcomed the submission by the Secretary-General and the Board of Auditors pursuant to paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 47/211 of a separate document covering all peace-keeping operations, and invited the Board to develop that format further, in particular by providing more detailed information for the larger peace-keeping operations, bearing in mind the views expressed by Member States; expressed concern that the Board was unable to confirm cash-in-hand balances for the majority of the peace-keeping operations, and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that, for each peace-keeping operation, the cash counts were reconciled on a regular basis with the accounting records; also expressed concern at the findings of the Board concerning non-expendable property and requested the Secretary-General to ensure strict compliance with the provisions of financial rules 110.25 and 110.26 in that regard; and also requested the Secretary-General to consult with the Board on appropriate measures to avoid the recurrence of the qualification of the audit opinion of the financial statements of the United Nations peace-keeping operations (resolution 49/216 B).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note with concern of the findings of the Board of Auditors on the aspects of procurement that required remedial action, and specifically endorsed the recommendations of the Board in paragraph 9 (a) of its report on the United Nations, and in paragraph 9 (a) to (c) of its report on the United Nations peace-keeping operations; requested the Secretary-General to take immediate action to implement those recommendations, taking into account the views expressed by Member States during the discussions in the Assembly, keeping the Board fully informed of the ongoing measures taken, and requested the Board to report thereon to the Assembly at its fiftieth session; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly, through ACABQ, no later than 30 April 1995, containing proposals for the improvement of the procurement activities of the Secretariat (resolution 49/216 C).

The General Assembly welcomed the effort made by organizations generally to comply with the United Nations common accounting standards for the biennium 1992-1993 and, noted however, that further work needed to be done in the biennium 1994-1995 to bring the financial statements of certain United Nations organizations and programmes fully in line with the United Nations system common accounting standards; and requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes to pursue their efforts to ensure full compliance with the common accounting standards in submitting the financial statements for the biennium 1994-1995, including, *inter alia*, disclosure of valuation of property, contributions-in-kind, and cash held in non-convertible currencies, calculation and disclosure of full long-term liability for termination benefits, and calculation and disclosure of delays in the collection of assessed contributions, with a view to improving disclosure in the financial statements (resolution 49/216 D).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly, welcoming decision 94/30 of the Executive Board of UNDP/UNFPA and decision 1994/R.3/6 of the Executive Board of UNICEF on harmonization of the presentation of budgets and accounts, requested the executive heads of those organizations to report, through ACABQ, to their respective governing bodies on the implementation of those decisions and to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1995 (resolution 49/216 E).

Documents:

(a) Financial reports:
  (i) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/50/5/Add.4);
  (ii) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/50/5/Add.5);
(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a summary of the principal findings, conclusions and recommendations of the Board of Auditors (resolution 47/211);
(c) Report of the Advisory Committee.

116. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations[1]

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly decided to establish a Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, with a term of one year, to conduct, in full accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, a thorough review of the administrative and financial matters of the United Nations with a view to identifying measures for further improving the efficiency of its administrative and financial functioning, which would contribute to strengthening its effectiveness in dealing with political, economic and social issues (resolution 40/237).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly decided that the recommendations as agreed upon and as contained in the report of the Group should be implemented by the Secretary-General and the relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations in the light of the findings of the Fifth Committee, provided specific guidance on some recommendations (resolution 41/213, sect. I) and took several decisions affecting the planning, programming and budgeting process (ibid., sect. II).

The General Assembly also considered this question at its forty-second to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 42/211, 43/174, 44/103, 45/177, 45/254 C, 45/255, 46/220 and 46/232, decision 46/467 and resolutions 47/212 A and B and 47/213, decision 47/455, resolutions 48/217 and 48/218 and decisions 48/458, 48/459 and 48/484).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Advisory Committee, Supplement No. 7 (A/50/7 and addenda);
(b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-fifth session, Supplement No. 16 (A/50/16);
(c) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit, Supplement No. 34 (A/50/34);
(d) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  (i) Alternative means of operating the United Nations;
  (ii) Facilities management.

Managing works of art at the United Nations

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Managing works of art in the United Nations" and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon; requested the Secretary-General to continue to improve the management of works of art in such a manner as to avoid additional costs to the regular budget of the United Nations, with due regard to the quality of services being provided; recommended the strengthening of the Arts Committee of the United Nations by the advice of local experts in honorary capacities; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the subject to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 48/217).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/217).

Proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1996-1997

At its forty-ninth session,[184] the General Assembly reaffirmed that the proposed programme budget outline should contain an indication of (*a*) a preliminary estimate of resources to accommodate the proposed programme of activities during the biennium; (*b*) priorities, reflecting general trends of a broad sectoral nature; (*c*) real growth, positive or negative, compared with the previous budget; and (*d*) the size of the contingency fund expressed as a percentage of the overall level of resources; reaffirmed also that the outline should provide a greater level of predictability of resources required for the following biennium, promote a greater involvement of Member States in the budgetary process and thereby facilitate the broadest possible agreement on the programme budget; endorsed the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; invited the Secretary-General to prepare his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 on the basis of the total preliminary estimate provided by the Advisory Committee of 2,574,000,000 United States dollars at the initial 1994-1995 rates, recosted to 2,548,400,000 dollars at revised 1994-1995 rates and taking into account also actual expenditure data as available for 1994; noted that the preliminary estimate included a provision to reinforce backstopping of peace-keeping operations, and requested the Secretary-General, in preparing his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997, to base his request on such decisions as the General Assembly may take on the question of criteria for sharing the costs of backstopping peace-keeping operations; decided that the contingency fund shall be set at the level of 0.75 per cent of the preliminary estimate at 1996-1997 rates, namely, at 20.6 million dollars; and requested the Secretary-General to submit, in the context of his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997, information on the nature of expenses charged to the contingency fund thus far, as requested by the Advisory Committee in paragraph 10 of its report (resolution 49/217).

---

[184] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 105):
- (a) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 7 (A/49/7 and addenda) and A/49/796 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-fourth session: Supplement No. 16 (A/49/16);
- (c) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: Supplement No. 34 (A/49/34);
- (d) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/49/98 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2, A/49/301, A/49/310, A/49/336, A/49/632 and A/49/633;
- (e) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/49/111, A/49/176 and Add.1, A/49/219 and Add.1, A/49/449, A/49/471 and Corr.1, A/49/560, A/49/564, A/49/629, A/49/884, A/49/891, A/49/892, A/49/914 and A/49/937;
- (f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/820;
- (g) Report of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 48/218 A: A/49/418;
- (h) Resolution 49/217 and decisions 49/461 to 49/463;
- (i) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.9, 10, 12-14, 16, 20, 22, 24 and 38;
- (j) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.95.

117. Programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995[7]

At its forty-eighth session,[185] the General Assembly, in a resolution entitled "Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995", decided to review, at its fiftieth session, the impact of the merger of the Field Operations Division into the Department of Peace-keeping Operations on the overall effectiveness of the Headquarters support system for peace-keeping operations and other field activities, on the basis of a report to be submitted on that matter (resolution 48/228 A, sect. II).

Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1994-1995

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to report to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the Assembly at its forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions all commitments made under the provisions of the resolution, together with the circumstances relating thereto, and should submit supplementary estimates to the Assembly in respect of such commitments (resolution 48/229).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/229).

Emoluments and other conditions of service for the members of the International Court of Justice

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that the emoluments and other conditions of service for the members of the International Court of Justice should next be reviewed at its fiftieth session in the light of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/48/66); and decided further that the periodicity of review should be determined at the fiftieth session (resolution 48/252 A).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/252 A).

Decentralization of activities and resources in the fields of energy and natural resources

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to keep the question of decentralization of activities and resources in the fields of energy and natural resources under review and to report thereon, in the light of views expressed by other relevant bodies, to the Committee for Programme and Coordination and to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 48/261).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/261).

---

[185] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 123):
- (a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995: Supplement No. 6 (A/48/6/Rev.1);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/48/52, A/C.5/48/66, A/C.5/48/67 and A/C.5/48/74;
- (c) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/48/811 and Add.1-3 and A/48/938 and Corr.1;
- (d) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplements No. 7 (A/48/7) and No. 7A (A/48/7 and Add.1-13);
- (e) Resolutions 48/228 A to D, 48/229, 48/230 A and B, 48/252 A to C, 48/260 and 48/261;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.24, 26-28, 30-47, 60, 64-69 and 71-73;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.87, 89, 92, 94, 98 and 102.

Financing for the expansion of the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa

At its forty-ninth session,[186] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it a full final performance report relating to the final expenditures of the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa and to the activities budgeted and implemented; and also requested him to include in the next report detailed financial statements of the Observer Mission and an inventory of assets, including information concerning their final disposition, and to assess the experiences and budget performance of the Mission with a view to formulating recommendations for similar future operations (resolution 49/219, sect. I).

Revised estimates under sections 3A, 3B, 3C, 4, 8, 15, 24 and 28 and income section 1

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly, in its resolution entitled "Questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995", decided, *inter alia*, to consider the remaining proposals of the Secretary-General at the resumed forty-ninth session on the basis of the report of the Advisory Committee (A/49/7/Add.4) (resolution 49/219, sect. IV).

At its resumed forty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/49/44) on the revised estimates under sections 3A, 3B, 3C, 4, 8, 15, 24 and 28 and income section 1 (decision 49/480).

Revised budget appropriations for the biennium 1994-1995

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly approved a revised budget appropriation for the biennium 1994-1995 in the amount of $2,580,200,200 (resolution 49/220).

List of staff of the United Nations Secretariat; costs of staff representation activities

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the publication of a comprehensive list of staff of the Secretariat as at 30 September 1994 and requested the Secretary-General to update it annually for the regular session of the General Assembly (resolution 49/222, sect. II). The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General, in the light of the information on staff representation provided to the Fifth Committee during the forty-ninth session of the Assembly, to issue a corrigendum to its report on the costs of staff representation activities (A/C.5/47/59) and to report separately to the General Assembly, at the earliest possible opportunity, on the modalities and costs of staff representation since 1992 (ibid., sect. V).

On 31 May 1995, the corrigendum to the report on the costs of staff representation activities during the biennium 1990-1991 was issued (A/C.5/49/63), as well as the report of the Secretary-General on costs of staff representation activities during 1992, 1993 and 1994 (A/C.5/49/64).

---

[186] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 107):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/49/339 and Corr.1, A/C.5/49/8, A/C.5/49/24, A/C.5/49/25, A/C.5/49/30, A/C.5/49/38, A/C.5/49/43, A/C.5/49/44, A/C.5/49/53, A/C.5/49/57 and A/C.5/49/74 and Add.1;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/49/680;
(c) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplements No. 7 (A/49/7) and No. 7A (A/49/7/Add.1-13);
(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/822 and Add.1 and 2;
(e) Resolutions 49/219, 49/220 A to C and 49/237 and decision 49/480;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.20, 21, 32, 34-38, 40, 42, 44, 47, 48, 51 and 53;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.95, 99 and 100.

Administrative expenses of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

The General Assembly will have before it a report on the revised budget estimates for the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund for the biennium 1994-1995.

Document: Report of the Standing Committee of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.

Unified conference services at Vienna

At its resumed forty-ninth session, the General Assembly, in its resolution on questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, noted, *inter alia*, the estimated net additional costs of $324,100 resulting from the proposed single conference-servicing facility at Vienna for the United Nations budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (resolution 49/237, sect. III).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-fifth session, Supplement No. 16 (A/50/16);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee;

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1994-1995;

  (ii) Seventh progress report on the Integrated Management Information System.

118. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997

United Nations pension system

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the International Civil Service Commission, in full cooperation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, to undertake in 1995 a further comprehensive review of the methodology for the determination of the scale of pensionable remuneration of staff in the Professional and higher categories, for monitoring the level of the scale and for its adjustment between comprehensive reviews, and to submit recommendations thereon to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 45/242, sect. I).

Document: Report of the International Civil Service Commission, Supplement No. 30 (A/50/30).

Compensation and other conditions of service of the full-time members of the International Civil Service Commission and of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the compensation and other conditions of service of the full-time members of the International Civil Service Commission and of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions should next be reviewed at the fiftieth session of the Assembly and that, pending such review, the annual compensation should be adjusted in accordance with the procedure approved in paragraph 3 of Assembly resolution 35/221 (resolution 45/249).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/249).

Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 contained a clear indication of all the cost elements, including inflation, exchange-rate fluctuations and others (resolution 48/228 A, sect. I).

Document: Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997, Supplement No. 6 (A/50/6/Rev.1).

Africa: critical economic situation, recovery and development

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution concerning the creation of a separate programme budget section to include the activities mandated under programme 45 of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, entitled "Africa: critical economic situation, recovery and development", currently administered under section 8 (Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development) of the programme budget and requested the Secretary-General to review the resources allocated to the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and to submit proposals for additional resources in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 (resolution 48/260).

At its forty-ninth session,[186] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a draft budget section containing his proposals, for implementation during the biennium 1996-1997, for activities mandated under programme 45 of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, entitled "Africa: critical economic situation, recovery and development", taking into account the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee of the Assembly at its forty-ninth session and those of the Advisory Committee, and to submit it through the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/219, sect. V).

Document: Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997, Supplement No. 6 (A/50/6/Rev.1), sect. 7B.

Proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1996-1997

At its forty-ninth session,[184] the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1996-1997, invited the Secretary-General to prepare his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 on the basis of the total preliminary estimate of $2,548,400,000, taking into account also actual expenditure data as available for 1994; noted that the preliminary estimate included a provision to reinforce backstopping of peace-keeping operations, and requested the Secretary-General, in preparing his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997, to base his request on such decisions as the Assembly might take on the question of criteria for sharing the costs of backstopping peace-keeping operations; decided that the contingency fund should be set at the level of 0.75 per cent of the preliminary estimate at 1996-1997 rates, namely, at $20.6 million; and requested the Secretary-General to submit, in the context of his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997, information on the nature of expenses charged to the contingency fund thus far (resolution 49/217).

Also at its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly recommendations on language training to be included in the programme budget proposals for the biennium 1996-1997, for the purpose of keeping interpreters and translators current with the latest developments in the six official languages of the United Nations (resolution 49/221 C).

In accordance with regulation 3.4 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, the Secretary-General, in the second year of a financial period, submits to the General Assembly at its regular session his proposed programme budget for the following financial period.

Documents:

(a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997, Supplement No. 6 (A/50/6/Rev.1);

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee, Supplements No. 7 (A/50/7) and No. 7A (A/50/7/Add.1-13);

(c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its thirty-fifth session, Supplement No. 16 (A/50/16).

Human resources management

At its forty-ninth session,[187] the General Assembly noted that the strategy for the management of the human resources of the Organization requires the active implementation, as a management tool, over a period of several years beginning in 1995, of an enhanced attrition programme, and requested the Secretary-General to report on the initial phase of implementation of the programme in the context of the agenda item on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997, together with proposals on the longer-term management of separation and retention, and the future use of agreed separation arrangements after the current programme has been completed, with a view to avoiding the need for such programmes in the future (resolution 49/222, sect. I).

At the same session, the General Assembly welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to consult fully with the staff representatives in the development of a new system of internal justice; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a detailed proposal covering, *inter alia*, the specific institutional, legal and procedural changes required in that regard during the resumed forty-ninth session of the Assembly in early 1995, and decided to continue its consideration of that issue during the resumed session (ibid., sect. IV). The Fifth Committee, at its 59th meeting on 26 June 1995, adopted a draft decision presented orally by the Chairman in which the Committee decided to defer consideration of the item to the fiftieth session (see A/C.5/49/SR.59).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/222, sect. I).

Administrative expenses of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

The General Assembly will have before it a report on the budget estimates for the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund for the biennium 1996-1997 (resolution 49/224, sect. VI).

Document: Report of the Standing Committee of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.

Unified conference services at Vienna

At its forty-ninth session,[186] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to proceed to establish the unified conference-servicing facilities at the Vienna International Centre under the management of the United Nations (resolution 49/237, sect. III).

Document: Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997, Supplement No. 6 (A/50/6/Rev.1), sect. 26E.

---

[187] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 113):
(a) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/49/219, annex;
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/49/5;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/802;
(d) Resolution 49/222;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.15, 18, 19, 21-24, 26 and 36;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.95.

Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations

At its forty-ninth session,[187] the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Human resources management", welcomed the note by the Secretary-General on stress management (A/C.5/49/56) and the proposals made in paragraph 10 thereof, and requested the Secretary-General to submit funding proposals, if necessary, in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 (resolution 49/238).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/238).

Programmes and activities for Africa and funding for regional institutes under the revised budget estimates

At its resumed forty-ninth session,[186] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the revised estimates under sections 3A, 3B, 3C, 4, 8, 15, 24 and 28 and income section 1 of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (A/C.5/49/44); requested the Secretary-General to review its recommendations in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 in order to enhance and enrich programmes and activities for Africa; and decided that future requests for funding for regional institutes should be considered only on the basis of criteria proposed by the Secretary-General and approved by the Assembly to determine if such institutes should be funded from the regular budget (decision 49/480).

Documents:

(a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997, Supplement No. 6 (A/50/6/Rev.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (decision 49/480).

Other documents relating to item 118:

Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Revised estimates for the International Seabed Authority;

(b) Changes in the Staff Rules and Regulations of the United Nations.

119. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations[1]

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations" (resolution 3538 (XXX)). The Assembly considered this question at its thirty-first to forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 31/191 and 32/104, decisions 33/430 and 34/435, resolutions 35/113, 36/116, 37/13, 38/228 B, 39/239, 40/241 A and B, 40/242, 41/204 A and B, 42/216 A and B, 43/220, 44/195 B, 45/236 B and 47/215).

An item entitled "Current financial crisis of the United Nations" was included as an additional item in the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of the Secretary-General (A/40/247). The Assembly considered this item at its fortieth and forty-second to forty-fifth and forty-seventh sessions (decision 40/472 and resolutions 42/212, 43/215, 44/195 A, 45/236 A and 47/215).

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly decided to consider in the future the agenda items entitled "Current financial crisis of the United Nations" and "Financial emergency of the United Nations" under one agenda item entitled "Improving the financial situation of the United Nations" (resolution 47/215).

At its forty-eighth session,[188] the General Assembly reaffirmed the obligation of Member States to pay assessed contributions promptly and in full; recognized that non-payment of assessed contributions in full and on time had damaged and continued to damage the ability of the Organization to implement its activities effectively; and decided to continue consideration of the item at its resumed forty-eighth session (resolution 48/220).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General.

120. Joint Inspection Unit

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly approved the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies regarding the establishment, for an initial period of four years, of the Joint Inspection Unit (resolution 2150 (XXI)).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to continue the Joint Inspection Unit until 31 December 1973 (resolution 2735 A (XXV)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided that the Joint Inspection Unit should continue in being for a further period of four years beyond 31 December 1973 and further decided to evaluate the work of the Unit at its thirty-first session (resolution 2924 B (XXVII)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, which, *inter alia*, established the Unit as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly and of the legislative bodies of the specialized agencies that accepted the new statute (resolution 31/192). The membership of the Unit was increased from 8 to 11 Inspectors, with effect from 1 January 1978.

At present the Joint Inspection Unit is composed of the following 11 members:

> Mr. Fatih Bouayad-Agha (Algeria),** Chairman, Mr. Homero Luis Hernández Sánchez (Dominican Republic),** Vice-Chairman, Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland),***** Mrs. Erica-Irene Daes (Greece),* Mr. Richard V. Hennes (United States of America),* Mr. Tunsala Kabongo (Zaire),* Mr. Boris Petrovitch Krasulim (Russian Federation),** Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan),**** Mr. Francesco Mezzalama (Italy),** Mr. Khalil Issa Othman (Jordan),** Mr. Raúl Quijano (Argentina).***

---

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.
**** Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.
***** Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to consider the roles and coverage of the coordination, administration and budgetary subsidiary bodies, including the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the United Nations Board of Auditors, the Joint Inspection Unit and the Committee for Programme and Coordination, with a view to improving the effectiveness of its oversight and coordination mechanisms; and requested the Secretary-General to provide relevant background material together with his views and those of the bodies concerned to the General Assembly as soon as possible, but not later than its forty-ninth session (decision 47/454).

---

[188] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 124):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/48/503 and Add.1 and A/48/565 and Corr.1;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report entitled "Financing an Effective United Nations": A/48/460 and Corr.1;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/756;
(d) Resolution 48/220 and decision 48/484;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.20, 22-25 and 37;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.87.

At its forty-eighth session,[189] the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on its activities during the period 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993 of its work programme for 1994 and of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit; requested the Unit to study carefully all problems arising during the start-up phase of peace-keeping operations; requested the Secretary-General and the Unit to study and to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on means by which the Unit could enhance its inspection and evaluation of specific fields of activities, such as peace-keeping operations, humanitarian assistance, operational activities for development and technical and financial matters; and decided to keep under review some of the proposals of the Unit contained in paragraph 40 of its annual report (resolution 48/221).

At the forty-ninth session, the following notes by the Secretary-General transmitted reports of the Joint Inspection Unit to the General Assembly: A/49/122-E/1994/44, A/49/176, A/49/219, A/49/423, A/49/424, A/49/560, A/49/564 and A/49/629.

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit: Supplement No. 34 (A/49/34 and A/50/34);

(b) Ibid. (A/50/34);

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General:

  (i) Relationship agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies: review and strengthening of sections pertaining to the common system of salaries, allowances and conditions of service: E/1993/119 and Add.1;

  (ii) Review and assessment of efforts to restructure the regional dimension of United Nations economic and social activities: A/49/423 and Add.1;

  (iii) Transmitting the report of the Unit on staff turnover and delays in recruitment (the lapse factor): A/49/564;

  (iv) Transmitting the report of the Unit on United Nations system common premises and services in the field: A/49/629;

  (v) Transmitting the report of the Unit on national execution of projects: A/50/113;

  (vi) Transmitting the report of the Unit on United Nations system support for science and technology in Africa: A/50/125-E/1995/19 and Add.1;

  (vii) Communication for development programmes in the United Nations system: A/50/126-E/1995/20 and Add.1;

  (viii) Work programme of the Joint Inspection Unit for 1995 and preliminary work programme for 1996 and beyond: A/50/140;

  (ix) Accountability, management improvement and oversight in the United Nations system (Parts I and II) (JIU/REP/95/2);

---

[189] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 125):

(a) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit, Supplement No. 34 (A/46/34, A/47/34 and A/48/34);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/383;

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/48/61 and Add.1, A/48/72 and Add.1, A/48/78 and Add.1, A/48/83 and Add.1, A/48/129, A/48/420 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, A/48/421 and Add.1 and A/48/606;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/740;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.11, 15, 16, 18 and 29;

(f) Resolution 48/221;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.87.

(x) A review of telecommunications and related information technologies in the United Nations system (JIU/REP/95/3);

(xi) Sharing responsibilities in peace-keeping: the United Nations and regional organizations (JIU/REP/95/4);

(xii) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit;

(xiii) United Nations support for science and technology in Asia and the Pacific;

(xiv) An investigation into the management-staff union relationship in the United Nations system;

(xv) The advancement of women through and in the programmes of the United Nations system: what happens after the Fourth World Conference?

(xvi) Management in the United Nations Secretariat;

(xvii) A system-wide comparative review of methods of geographical distribution;

(xviii) Travel in the United Nations: issues of efficiency and cost savings;

(xix) Inspection of the application of United Nations recruitment, placement and promotion policies "Part II — Placement and promotion";

(xx) Evaluation of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s;

(xxi) Military component of United Nations peace-keeping operations;

(xxii) Strengthening the United Nations system capacity for conflict prevention;

(xxiii) Investigation of the relationship between humanitarian assistance and peace-keeping operations;

(xxiv) Involvement of the United Nations system in providing and coordinating humanitarian assistance.

121. Pattern of conferences

A resolution entitled "Pattern of conferences" was adopted by the General Assembly at its twelfth session, in 1957, under the agenda item entitled "Budget estimates for the financial year 1958" (resolution 1202 (XII)). Previously the Assembly had considered the question at its sixth and seventh sessions under the item entitled "Coordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies" (resolutions 534 (VI), 694 (VII) and 698 (VII)). At its eighth session, it adopted a resolution entitled "Programme of conferences at Headquarters and Geneva" (resolution 790 (VIII)). Since 1962, the item has been included in the agenda of the Assembly at its seventeenth, eighteenth, twentieth to twenty-seventh, and twenty-ninth to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 1851 (XVII), 1987 (XVIII), 2116 (XX), 2239 (XXI), 2361 (XXII), 2478 (XXIII), 2609 (XXIV), 2693 (XXV), 2834 (XXVI), 2960 (XXVII), 3350 (XXIX), 3351 (XXIX), 3491 (XXX), 3529 (XXX), 31/140, 32/71, 32/72, 33/55, 34/50, 35/10, 36/117, 37/14, 38/32 C, 39/68 C, 40/243, 41/177, 42/207, 43/222, 44/196 and 45/238, decision 45/451 and resolutions 46/190, 47/202, 48/222 and 49/221).

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly established the Committee on Conferences, composed of 22 Member States, whose terms of reference included submitting to the Assembly a pattern of conferences, proposing the annual calendar of conferences in accordance with that pattern, acting on behalf of the Assembly between sessions in dealing with requested changes from the calendar and making recommendations concerning the organization of and requirements for conference services (resolution 3351 (XXIX)).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly decided to retain the Committee on Conferences as a permanent subsidiary organ composed of 21 members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, for a period of three years (resolution 43/222 B) (see also item 17 (f) above).

At its forty-ninth session,[190] the General Assembly approved the draft revised calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 1995; invited the competent legislative organs to disband all bodies dealing with apartheid; and invited United Nations bodies to avoid holding meetings on 2 March and 9 May 1995, and invited the Secretariat, when drafting future calendars of conferences and meetings, to take these arrangements into account (resolution 49/221 A). The Assembly also took decisions on entitlements to meeting records and adopted measures for limiting documentation and improving the timeliness and quality of documents (resolution 49/221 B). The Assembly endorsed the findings and conclusions of the comprehensive study on conference services, welcomed the efforts made by the Secretary-General to improve conference services, and requested the Secretary-General to take several measures concerning conference services in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 (resolution 49/221 C). Finally, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to improve arrangements and meeting facilities already available with a view to enabling more bilateral meetings and contacts among Member States to take place, to make available more venues for such meetings, to examine the possibility of instituting an equitable and efficient system for their use and to implement these improvements in time for the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, within existing resources (resolution 49/221 D).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Conferences, Supplement No. 32 (A/50/32);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Consolidated statement on the number and costs of scheduled special conferences (resolution 46/190);

  (ii) Improved coordination of conferences within the United Nations system (resolution 48/222 A);

(c) Note by the Secretariat: provision of written meeting records to subsidiary organs of the General Assembly (resolution 49/221 B), A/50/263.

122. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations[1]

The regular budget of the United Nations is apportioned among its Member States in accordance with a scale of assessments approved by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions (see item 17 (b)). This scale, as modified by resolutions 3101 (XXVIII), 43/232, 44/192 B, 45/269, 46/198 A and 47/218 and decision 48/472 A, has also been used to apportion the appropriations for peace-keeping operations among all Member States.

---

[190] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 111):

(a) Report of the Committee on Conferences: Supplement No. 32 (A/49/32/Rev.1);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/49/212, A/49/276 and Add.1 and 2, A/49/531 and A/C.5/49/34 and Corr.1;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/805;

(d) Resolutions 49/221 A to D;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.26, 27, 30 and 35;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.95.

At its forty-ninth session,[191] the General Assembly decided to establish an ad hoc intergovernmental working group of experts on economics, finance, statistics and related fields to study and examine all aspects of the implementation of the principle of the capacity to pay as the fundamental criterion in determining the scale of assessments for contributions to the regular budget and to report thereon to the Assembly at its resumed forty-ninth session (resolution 49/19 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly approved a scale of assessments for the years 1995, 1996 and 1997 and requested the Committee on Contributions to respond appropriately to appeals for review from Member States submitted in accordance with rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and report thereon to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/19 B).

Document: Report of the Committee on Contributions, Supplement No. 11 (A/50/11).

123. United Nations common system

The statute of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) was approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)). Pursuant to article 1 of its statute, annexed to the resolution, the Commission performs its functions in respect of the United Nations and of those specialized agencies and other international organizations which participate in the United Nations common system. In accordance with article 2, the Commission consists of 15 members appointed by the General Assembly, of whom 2, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, serve full time. For the composition of the Commission, see Assembly decision 49/313.

In accordance with article 17, the Commission submits to the General Assembly an annual report, which is transmitted to the governing organs of the other organizations, through their executive heads, and to staff representatives.

At its forty-ninth session,[192] the General Assembly:

(a) Reiterated its request to the executive heads of the organizations of the common system to consult with ICSC and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board prior to putting forward the proposals of their respective governing bodies relating to conditions of service, in order to avoid action inconsistent with the common system of salaries, allowances and other conditions of service, and to make every effort to enable representatives of the Commission to present the view of that body on such questions to any relevant intergovernmental bodies (resolution 49/223, sect. I);

(b) Endorsed the decision of the Commission to consider, at its next session, all the questions raised by the Coordinating Committee for Independent Staff Unions and Associations of the United Nations System and the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations at the fortieth session of the Commission, and requested the Commission to report thereon to the General Assembly; and requested the staff bodies, the organizations and the Commission to review with all urgency how the consultative process of the Commission could best be furthered and to report thereon to the General Assembly (resolution 49/223, sect. II);

---

[191] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 112):
(a) Report of the Committee on Contributions: Supplement No. 11 (A/49/11);
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/673 and Add.1;
(c) Report of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group on the Implementation of the Principle of Capacity to Pay (A/49/897);
(d) Resolutions 49/19 A and B;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.3-7, 19, 21 and 38;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.70 and 95.

[192] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 114):
(a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission for the year 1994: Supplement No. 30 (A/49/30);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General on decisions of administrative tribunals: A/49/480;
(c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/C.5/49/10 and A/C.5/49/33;
(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/772;
(e) Resolution 49/223;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.18, 20, 21, 23, 24 and 31;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.95.

(c) Recalling section VI, paragraph 2, of its resolution 46/191 A, section II.C of its resolution 47/216 and section II.G, paragraph 2, of its resolution 47/216, noted with regret that the Commission had not yet completed the studies on all aspects of the application of the Noblemaire principle and all other related studies; and requested the Commission to proceed with all urgency with those studies and to submit final recommendations to the General Assembly at its earliest opportunity (resolution 49/223, sect. III.A);

(d) Recalling section IX, paragraph 3, of its resolution 46/191 A, section II.G, paragraph 3, of its resolution 47/216 and section II.B, paragraph 3, of its resolution 48/224, took note of the conclusions of the Commission set out in paragraph 171 of its report in respect of the further refinements to margin calculations, and also took note of the net remuneration margin of 113 for the calendar year 1994 (resolution 49/223, sect. III.B);

(e) Approved, with effect from 1 March 1995, the revised scale of gross and net salaries for staff in the Professional and higher categories contained in annex I to resolution 49/223 and the consequential amendment to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations as reflected in annex II to resolution 49/223 (resolution 49/223, sect. III.C);

(f) With regard to dependency allowances, approved, with effect from 1 January 1995, an increase of 10.26 per cent in the levels of the children's and secondary dependants' allowances, and took note of the updated list of hard currency duty stations for which the allowances were specified in local currency contained in annex III to resolution 49/223 (resolution 49/223, sect. III.D);

(g) With regard to General Service salary survey methodology, noting the Commission's intention to continue its preliminary study of the methodologies for the surveys of best prevailing conditions of employment at headquarters and non-headquarters duty stations, requested the Commission to proceed with the current round of surveys at headquarters duty stations as planned on the basis of the current General Service salary survey methodology, and urged all parties concerned to participate in the surveys; endorsed the decision of the Commission that a comprehensive review of the application of the methodology should be undertaken upon completion of the current round of surveys at headquarters duty stations; and requested the Commission, in its review of the General Service salary survey methodology, to consult fully with all parties concerned, including the staff representatives (resolution 49/223, sect. IV.A);

(h) Agreed to the revised criteria for the employment of National Professional Officers outlined in annex VI to the report of the Commission; and took note of the intention of the Commission to review the use of National Professional Officers on a regular periodic basis and requested the Commission to report thereon to the General Assembly (resolution 49/223, sect. IV.B);

(i) With regard to education grant, approved increases in the maximum reimbursement levels in seven currency areas as well as other adjustments to the management of reimbursement of expenses under the education grant, as recommended by the Commission in paragraph 273 of its report (resolution 49/223, sect. V);

(j) As regards hazard pay, commending the dedication of increasing numbers of staff of the United Nations common system who were required to work in dangerous conditions, took note of the decisions of the Commission in respect of hazard pay as contained in paragraphs 288 to 291 of its report; and requested the Commission to reconsider its decision to link hazard pay to the base/floor salary scale for internationally recruited staff and its decision on the level of hazard pay and to propose alternative approaches to hazard pay and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 49/223, sect. VI);

(k) With regard to performance management, welcomed the review of performance management undertaken by the Commission as contained in chapter VII of its report and the elaboration of principles and guidelines for performance appraisal and management and for the recognition of different levels of performance outlined in annex VIII to the report; reaffirmed the key importance of performance appraisal and management to enhanced organizational effectiveness; took note with interest of the conclusions and recommendations of the Commission in that regard and commended them to the organizations of the common system in the development of their policies and programmes in that area, and urged the organizations of the common system that had not already done so to give high priority to the development of viable performance management programmes, including performance appraisal systems in the broader context of personnel reform (resolution 49/223, sect. VII);

(l) Encouraged all organizations of the common system to allow spouses the opportunity to compete for positions within the organizations, bearing in mind the necessity to ensure that preference was not given by virtue of the relationship to a staff member (resolution 49/223, sect. VIII);

(m) With regard to appointments of limited duration, recalling its request to the Commission in June 1994 to provide views on the proposal by the United Nations to develop arrangements for contracts of limited duration, noted the preliminary conclusions of the Commission contained in paragraphs 366 and 367 of its report, and requested the Commission to report its findings on the arrangements for contracts of limited duration to the General Assembly upon completion of its study (resolution 49/223, sect. IX);

(n) Recalling section VI, paragraph 7, of its resolution 48/224, requested the Secretary-General to consult the United Nations Administrative Tribunal with a view to introducing an amendment to its rules, reading: "If, in any proceeding, it appears that the judgement of the Tribunal may affect a rule, decision or scale of emoluments or contributions of the common system of staff administration, the Executive Secretary of the Tribunal shall promptly inform the Executive Secretary of the International Civil Service Commission and inquire whether the Commission wishes to participate in the proceeding. If the Commission indicates its wish to do so, it shall be provided with copies of all the pleadings and shall be permitted to comment thereon, and also to participate in any oral proceedings."; and requested the Director-General of the International Labour Organization to consult its Administrative Tribunal with a view to introducing an amendment to its rules, reading: "If, in any proceeding, it appears that the judgement of the Tribunal may affect a rule, decision or scale of emoluments or contributions of the common system of staff administration, the Registrar of the Tribunal shall promptly inform the Executive Secretary of the International Civil Service Commission and inquire whether the Commission wishes to participate in the proceeding. If the Commission indicates its wish to do so, it shall be provided with copies of all the pleadings and shall be permitted to comment thereon, and also to participate in any oral proceedings."

Document: Report of the International Civil Service Commission, Supplement No. 30 (A/50/30).

124. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East[1]

(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established by the Security Council on 31 May 1974 (resolution 350 (1974)). Its mandate has been extended periodically by subsequent Security Council resolutions, the last of which was resolution 996 (1995) of 30 May 1995, which extended the mandate until 30 November 1995.

At its forty-ninth session,[193] the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNDOF and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, concurred with the observations of the Advisory Committee, and decided to authorize the Secretary-General: (i) to appropriate to the Special Account for UNDOF the amount of $16,080,000 gross ($15,594,000 net) for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1994, inclusive; (ii) to appropriate to the Special Account for UNDOF an amount of $16,065,500 gross ($15,566,000 net) for the period from 1 December 1994 to 31 May 1995, inclusive; and (iii) to enter into commitments for UNDOF at a rate not to exceed $2,677,583 gross ($2,594,000 net) per month for a period up to six months from 1 June 1995, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 962 (1994), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution (resolution 49/225).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNDOF (resolution 49/225);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was established by the Security Council on 19 March 1978 (resolution 425 (1978)). On the same date, the Council approved the report of the Secretary-General (S/12611) on the implementation of its resolution 425 (1978) and decided to establish the Force for an initial period of six months to be extended for a further period, should the Council so decide (resolution 426 (1978)). Its mandate has been extended periodically.

At its forty-ninth session,[193] the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNIFIL and the related report of ACABQ, concurred with the observations of the Advisory Committee, and decided to authorize the Secretary-General: (i) to appropriate to the Special Account for UNIFIL the amount of $71,142,000 gross ($68,847,000 net) for the period from 1 August 1994 to 31 January 1995, inclusive; (ii) to appropriate to the Special Account for UNIFIL an amount of $67,407,000 gross ($65,225,000 net) for the UNIFIL operation for the period from 1 February to 31 July 1995, inclusive, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force beyond 31 January 1995; and (iii) to enter into commitments for the operation of the Force at a rate not to exceed $11,234,500 gross ($10,870,830 net) per month for a period of up to six months beginning on 1 August 1995, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond 31 July 1995, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution (resolution 49/226).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNIFIL (resolution 49/226);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

---

[193] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 116 (a) and (b)):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  (i) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: A/49/553 and Add.1;
  (ii) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: A/49/644 and Add.1;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/49/785 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1;
(c) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/49/755 and Add.1 and A/49/811;
(d) Resolutions 49/225 and 49/226 and decision 49/413;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.29, 34 and 36;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.82 and 95.

125. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission[1]

The Security Council, by its resolution 626 (1988) of 20 December 1988, established under its authority the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) for a period of 31 months beginning 3 January 1989. On 30 May 1991, by its resolution 696 (1991), the Council entrusted a new mandate to UNAVEM (UNAVEM II) for a period of 17 months from 1 June 1991 to 31 October 1992, as proposed by the Secretary-General in line with the "Acordos de Paz para Angola".

By its resolution 785 (1992), the Security Council expressed its support for the statement made by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General certifying that the elections held on 29 and 30 September 1992 were generally free and fair. The Council decided periodically to extend the existing mandate of UNAVEM II.

The Security Council, by its resolution 922 (1994), decided to extend the mandate of UNAVEM II from 1 to 30 June 1994; and reiterated its appeal to the Government of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) for an early and comprehensive settlement of the Lusaka peace talks. By its resolutions 932 (1994) and 945 (1994), the Council extended the mandate of UNAVEM II until 30 September 1994 and from 1 to 31 October 1994, respectively.

The Security Council, having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 20 October 1994 (S/1994/1197), decided by its resolution 952 (1994) to extend the mandate of UNAVEM II from 1 November to 8 December 1994; and authorized, with the aim of consolidating the implementation of the Lusaka peace agreement in its initial and most critical stages, the restoration of the strength of UNAVEM II to its previous level of 350 military observers and 126 police observers with an appropriate number of international and local staff, the deployment of such additional personnel to take place upon receipt of a report from the Secretary-General to the Council that the parties have initialled a peace agreement and that an effective cease-fire is in place.

With the signing of the Lusaka Protocol on 20 November 1994, the Security Council, by its resolution 966 (1994), decided to extend the mandate of UNAVEM II for a period of two months, until 8 February 1995, to enable the Mission to monitor the cease-fire established by the Protocol; welcomed the decision of the Secretary-General to proceed with the restoration of the strength of UNAVEM II to its previous level; and noted the Secretary-General's intention to submit a report on the possible mandate for a new United Nations operation in Angola based on his assessment of the circumstances that warrant it.

The Security Council, having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 1 February 1995 (S/1995/97 and Add.1 and Corr.1), decided by its resolution 976 (1995) to authorize the establishment of a peace-keeping operation, UNAVEM III, with an initial mandate of six months until 8 August 1995 and with a maximum deployment of 7,000 military personnel, in addition to the 350 military observers and 260 police observers, with an appropriate number of international and local staff; authorized the immediate deployment of such planning and support elements as were needed to prepare for the deployment of peace-keeping forces; and decided that the deployment of infantry units would take place on the basis of a report from the Secretary-General to the Council that the conditions set forth in his report had been met, provided the Council did not decide otherwise.

At its forty-ninth session,[194] the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNAVEM II and the related report of ACABQ, decided to appropriate to the

---

[194] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 117):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/433 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/49/788 and A/49/927;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/816;
(d) Resolution 49/227;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.34, 37 and 38;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.95.

Special Account for the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II the amount of $8,986,700 gross ($8,591,200 net), inclusive of the amount of $8,394,800 gross ($7,988,000 net) already authorized and apportioned under the terms of Assembly resolution 48/241, for the maintenance of the Verification Mission for the period from 1 June to 30 September 1994; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, and taking into account the amount of $8,394,800 gross ($7,988,000 net) already apportioned in accordance with resolution 48/241, to apportion among Member States the additional amount of $591,900 gross ($603,200 net) for the period from 1 July to 30 September 1994; decided further that the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 7 of the resolution, should take into consideration the decrease in their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of $11,300 approved for the period from 1 July to 30 September 1994; decided to appropriate to the Special Account the amount of $4,112,400 gross ($3,872,400 net) for the maintenance of the Verification Mission for the period from 1 October to 8 December 1994; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $4,112,400 gross ($3,872,400 net) for the period from 1 October to 8 December 1994 among Member States; decided further that there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 10 of the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of $240,000 approved for the period from 1 October to 8 December 1994; decided to appropriate to the Special Account the amount of $7,732,400 gross ($7,422,900 net), authorized with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee under the terms of Assembly resolution 48/229, for the maintenance of the Verification Mission from 9 December 1994 to 8 February 1995; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $7,732,400 gross ($7,422,900 net) among Member States, the scale of assessments for the year 1994 to be applied against a portion thereof, that is, $2,868,471 gross ($2,753,656 net), which is the amount pertaining on a *pro rata* basis to the period ending 31 December 1994, and the scale of assessments for the year 1995 to be applied against the balance, that is, $4,863,929 gross ($4,669,244 net), for the period from 1 January to 8 February 1995; decided further that there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 13 of the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of $309,500 approved for the period from 9 December 1994 to 8 February 1995, $114,815 being the amount pertaining on a *pro rata* basis to the period ending 31 December 1994, and the balance of $194,685 for the period from 1 January to 8 February 1995; and authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments at a rate not to exceed $3.5 million gross ($3.3 million net) per month for the three-month period from 9 February to 8 May 1995 for the maintenance of the Verification Mission, the amount of $10.5 million gross ($9.9 million net) to be apportioned in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission beyond 8 February 1995 and with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee as to the exact amount to be committed (resolution 49/227).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNAVEM (resolution 49/227);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

126. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991)[5]

(a) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

The Security Council, by its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, decided to set up the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM). In its resolution 689 (1991) it noted that the observer unit could only be terminated by a decision of the Council and that the Council should therefore review the question of termination or continuation of UNIKOM, as well as its modalities of operation, every six months.

The Security Council, having subsequently reviewed the question of termination or continuation, most recently on 10 April 1995, concurred with the recommendation of the Secretary-General that UNIKOM be maintained; and decided to review the question once again by 7 October 1995.

At its resumed forty-ninth session in March 1995,[195] the General Assembly took up the item. Having taken into account the statement made by the Chairman of ACABQ and pending consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on UNIKOM and the related report of ACABQ, the Assembly approved, provisionally, an amount of $12 million net for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 April to 30 June 1995, including the two thirds of that amount to be funded from voluntary contributions from the Government of Kuwait; and authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount of $4 million net, representing one third of the cost of the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 April to 30 June 1995, in addition to the $8 million to be made available by the Government of Kuwait (decision 49/477).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNIKOM;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

(b) Other activities

By its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, the Security Council affirmed all 13 preceding resolutions regarding the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, except as expressly changed under sections A through I to achieve the goals of resolution 687 (1991), including a formal cease-fire. By its resolution 706 (1991) of 15 August 1991, the Council created a separate funding mechanism to finance the activities arising from resolution 687 (1991).

No advance documentation is expected.

127. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara[7]

By its resolution 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, the Security Council established, under its authority, the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), in accordance with the timetable outlined in the Secretary-General's report (S/22464). By its resolution 973 (1995), the Security Council approved the expansion of the MINURSO Identification Commission, as proposed by the Secretary-General in his report of 14 December 1994 (S/1994/1420); decided to continue the mandate of MINURSO until 31 May 1995; and requested the Secretary-General to confirm the arrangements with regard to the logistic, personnel and other resources required for the deployment of MINURSO at full strength.

In his report to the Security Council dated 30 March 1995 (S/1995/240), the Secretary-General noted, *inter alia*, that on the basis of the information gathered, a preliminary logistics plan and financial implications of the deployment of MINURSO at full strength have been prepared. That plan would need to be further refined as soon as a decision is made on the date for the beginning of the transitional period. The Secretary-General further noted that if the parties make it possible to raise the rate of identification to 25,000 persons per month, and if they cooperate in resolving the remaining issues in the settlement plan, the transitional period could begin in August 1995 and the referendum could be held in January 1996.

---

[195] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 118 (a)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/863 and Corr.1;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/877;
(c) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/49/902;
(d) Decision 49/477;
(e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.50;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.99.

At its forty-ninth session,[196] the General Assembly, on 23 December 1994, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the maintenance of MINURSO in the amount of $6.4 million gross ($5,937,400 net) for the period from 1 December 1994 to 31 January 1995 and an additional amount of $2.2 million for January 1995 (decision 49/466 A). On 6 April 1995, the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of MINURSO in an amount of $28,839,700 gross ($26,556,300 net) for the period from 1 December 1994 to 31 May 1995, inclusive of the amount of $6.4 million gross ($5,937,400 net) authorized by its decision 49/466 A and the additional commitment authority of $17,290,100 gross ($16,130,300 net) authorized by ACABQ for the period from 1 January to 31 March 1995 provided under the terms of section IV, paragraph 2, of Assembly resolution 49/233 A on administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of United Nations peace-keeping operations; and also authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of MINURSO in an amount of $4,806,600 gross ($4,426,000 net) for the period from 1 to 30 June 1995, subject to the extension of the mandate of the Mission by the Security Council after 31 May 1995 (decision 49/466 B).

By its resolution 995 (1995) of 26 May 1995, the Security Council extended the mandate of MINURSO until 30 June 1995.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of MINURSO (decision 49/466 B);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

128. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador[1]

The United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) was established by the Security Council on 20 May 1991 (resolution 693 (1991)) to monitor all agreements concluded between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) for an initial period of 12 months. On 26 May 1994, by its resolution 920 (1994), the Council decided to extend the mandate of ONUSAL until 30 November 1994 to verify implementation of the outstanding provisions of the Peace Accords and to make its good offices available to help resolve difficulties that might arise in that regard. By its resolution 961 (1994), the Council extended the mandate of ONUSAL, albeit at much reduced strength, for one final period until 30 April 1995 to ensure that the incomplete undertakings in the Salvadoran peace process are fully implemented.

---

[196] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 119):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/559 and Add.1 and Corr.1;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/49/771 and Add.1;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/808 and Add.1;

(d) Decisions 49/466 A and B;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.33, 37 and 52;

(f) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.95 and 100.

At its forty-ninth session,[197] the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of ONUSAL for the period ending on 30 November 1994 in the amount of $5,643,700 gross ($5,040,800 net); and requested the Secretary-General to submit a performance report for the period from 1 December 1993 to 31 May 1994 and a response to the request made by the Advisory Committee in paragraph 13 of its report (decision 49/405).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of ONUSAL (decision 49/405);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

129. Financing and liquidation of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia[6]

By its resolution 745 (1992) of 28 February 1992, the Security Council decided to establish the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) under its authority for a period not to exceed 18 months. By its resolution 840 (1993), the Council endorsed the results of the election in Cambodia, which had been certified free and fair by the United Nations. By its resolution 860 (1993), the Council approved the UNTAC withdrawal plan outlined by the Secretary-General and decided that the period of such withdrawal should end on 15 November 1993. By its resolution 880 (1993), the Council, recognizing the termination of the UNTAC mandate following the establishment of the constitutional Government on 24 September 1993 in accordance with the Paris Agreements, decided to extend the period of withdrawal of the mine-clearance and training unit of UNTAC until 30 November 1993, and for elements of the military police and medical components of UNTAC until 31 December 1993.

At its forty-ninth session,[198] the Advisory Committee, on behalf of the General Assembly, after having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing and liquidation of UNTAC, decided that special arrangements as regards article IV of the Financial Regulations should be applied to UNTAC, as follows: (a) at the end of the 12-month period provided for in regulation 4.3, any unliquidated obligations of the financial period in question relating to goods supplied and services rendered by Governments for which claims have been received or which are covered by established reimbursement rates shall be transferred to accounts payable; such accounts payable shall remain recorded in the Special Account until payment is effected; (b) any other unliquidated obligations of the financial period in question owed to Governments for goods supplied and services rendered, as well as other obligations owed to Governments, for which claims have not yet been received shall remain valid for an additional period of four years following the end of the 12-month period provided for in regulation 4.3. Claims received during this four-year period shall be treated as provided under subparagraph (a) above, if appropriate. At the end of the additional four-year period, any unliquidated obligations shall be cancelled and the then remaining balance of any appropriation retained therefor shall be surrendered.

ACABQ also stated that the Secretary-General could report to the General Assembly, as necessary, prior to the final closing of accounts on the need for an additional appropriation and/or assessment in the light of developments with regard to contingent-owned equipment.

---

[197] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 120):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/518 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/49/458 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/503;
- (d) Decision 49/405;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.3 and 4;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.31.

[198] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 121):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/714 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/49/867.

The General Assembly, through the Advisory Committee, after having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the final disposition of assets, requested him to include information on losses — through any means — of assets of peace-keeping operations which had occurred in the past three years in his report to the Assembly on all aspects of the administration and management of UNTAC.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

130. Financing of the United Nations Protection Force[1]

The United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) was established by the Security Council on 21 February 1992 for an initial period of 12 months (resolution 743 (1992)). The mandate and strength of UNPROFOR were increased by subsequent Security Council resolutions. In response to the wishes of the host Governments of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Council decided on 31 March 1995 to establish three separate but interlinked peace-keeping operations: by resolution 981 (1995) it established the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO); by resolution 982 (1995) it extended the mandate of UNPROFOR in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and by resolution 983 (1995) it decided that UNPROFOR within the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia should be known as the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP). The mandates of all three operations terminate on 30 November 1995.

At its forty-ninth session,[199] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the UNPROFOR Special Account an amount of $927,779,200 gross ($921,963,600 net) for the period from 1 October 1994 to 31 March 1995; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the additional amount of $647,779,200 gross ($644,406,000 net) for the same period among Member States, the scale of assessments for the year 1994 to be applied against a portion thereof, that is, $327,448,826 gross ($325,743,692 net), the amount pertaining on a *pro rata* basis to the period ending 31 December 1994, and the scale of assessments for the year 1995 to be applied against the balance, $320,330,374 gross ($318,662,308 net), for the period from 1 January to 31 March 1995; decided further to set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 13 of the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated additional staff assessment income of $3,373,200 approved for the Force for the period from 1 October 1994 to 31 March 1995, $1,705,134 being the amount pertaining on a *pro rata* basis to the period ending 31 December 1994, and the balance of $1,668,066 for the period from 1 January to 31 March 1995; decided that there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 13 of the resolution, their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $4,942,780 gross ($4,452,380 net) in respect of the period from 1 April 1993 to 31 March 1994; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the maintenance of the Force at a monthly rate not to exceed $134,731,500 gross ($133,702,200 net) for the three-month period from 1 April to 30 June 1995, the amount of $404,194,500 gross ($401,106,600 net) to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force beyond 31 March 1995 and with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee as to the exact amount to be committed; requested the Secretary-

---

[199] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 122):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/540 and Add.1-3;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/49/753 and A/49/928;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/756 and Add.1;
(d) Resolution 49/228 and decision 49/414;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.29, 31 and 35;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.82 and 95.
See also a note by the Secretary-General (A/49/914), issued under agenda item 105.

General to prepare, no later than 15 May 1995, budget proposals for the periods from 1 April to 30 June and from 1 July to 31 December 1995, and to submit to the Assembly a performance report for the period ending 31 December 1994 and such performance data as are available for the period ending 31 March 1995; and invited voluntary contributions in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General (resolution 49/228).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNPROFOR (resolution 49/228);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

131. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II[1]

By its resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, the Security Council decided to establish the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM). The mandate and strength of UNOSOM were subsequently increased by the Council in resolutions 767 (1992) of 27 July and 775 (1992) of 28 August 1992. Owing to conditions on the ground, of the total authorized strength of up to 4,219 all ranks, only some 700, including 50 United Nations observers, were deployed by the end of November 1992.

On 3 December 1992, in order to establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted resolution 794 (1992), which resulted in the deployment of the Unified Task Force (UNITAF) and of approximately 37,000 troops in southern and central Somalia.

In its resolution 814 (1993), the Security Council acknowledged the need for a smooth transition from UNITAF to the expanded UNOSOM II; and decided to expand the size of the UNOSOM force and its mandate (UNOSOM II), which would require the deployment of a military component of up to 28,000 all ranks.

Subsequent relevant Security Council resolutions regarding UNOSOM II were 837 (1993), 865 (1993), 878 (1993) and 886 (1993), in which the Council *inter alia* renewed the mandate of UNOSOM II for an additional period expiring on 31 May 1994, as well as 897 (1994), in which it *inter alia* authorized the gradual reduction of UNOSOM II to a force level of up to 22,000, and necessary support elements.

By its resolutions 923 (1994) and 946 (1994), the Security Council, *inter alia*, renewed the mandate of UNOSOM II for additional periods expiring on 30 September and 31 October 1994, respectively. In its presidential statement of 25 August 1994, the Council endorsed the proposal contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 17 August 1994 (S/1994/977) to reduce the force level of UNOSOM II to 15,000, all ranks, by the end of October 1994. By its resolution 954 (1994), the Council extended the mandate of the Operation for a final period until 31 March 1995.

At its forty-ninth session,[200] the General Assembly appropriated for the maintenance of UNOSOM II for the period from 1 June to 30 September 1994 the amount of $245,447,700 gross ($242,110,600 net), and apportioned among Member States the additional amount of $90,562,666 gross ($89,445,766 net), taking into account the amount of $154,885,034 gross ($152,664,834 net) already apportioned in accordance with Assembly resolution 48/239; and decided further to appropriate the amount of

---

[200] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 123):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/563 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/49/762 and Corr.1;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/757 and Add.1;
(d) Resolution 49/229 and decision 49/415;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.29 and 36;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.82 and 95.

$253,704,400 gross ($250,405,600 net) for the maintenance of UNOSOM II for the period from 1 October 1994 to 28 February 1995 and to apportion that amount among Member States (resolution 49/229).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNOSOM II (resolution 49/229);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

132. Financing of the liquidation of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique[8]

By its resolution 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992, the Security Council established the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) for a period until 31 October 1993. By its resolutions 882 (1993) and 916 (1994), the Council, *inter alia*, extended the mandate of the Operation until 30 April 1994 and 15 November 1994, respectively. By resolution 957 (1994), the Council extended the mandate of ONUMOZ until the new Government of Mozambique was to take office, but not later than 15 December 1994, and authorized ONUMOZ to complete its residual operations prior to its withdrawal on or before 31 January 1995. In its further resolution 960 (1994), the Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the elections that took place in Mozambique from 27 to 29 October 1994 and endorsed their results.

At its forty-ninth session,[201] the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into financial commitments up to the amount of $25,416,300 gross ($24,656,500 net), with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee, for the liquidation of ONUMOZ for the period from 16 November 1994 to 31 January 1995, in addition to the amount of $25 million commitment authority already granted by the Assembly in accordance with resolution 48/240 B (decision 49/467).

At its resumed forty-ninth session,[201] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for ONUMOZ a total amount of $40 million gross ($39,053,300 net), and to apportion this amount among Member States, for the liquidation of the Operation for the period from 16 November 1994 to 31 March 1995, inclusive of the commitment authority of $25 million authorized under the provisions of Assembly resolution 48/240 B, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee; also provided the principles for the disposition of the assets of the Operation; and decided to accept the proposal of the Secretary-General to donate certain assets to the mine-clearance programme in Mozambique (resolution 49/235).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of ONUMOZ (resolution 49/235);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

133. Financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus[1]

By its resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, the Security Council recommended that a United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) be established and that the Force be stationed for three months with a mandate to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting, and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions. Since then, the Council has periodically extended UNFICYP's mandate, usually for periods of six months at a time, the latest extension of which was by resolution 969 (1994) of 21 December 1994.

---

[201] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 124):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/649 and Add.1 and 2;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/49/849;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/817 and Add.1;
(d) Resolution 49/235 and decision 49/467;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.36-39 and 41;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.95 and 98.

Until recently, UNFICYP was the only United Nations peace-keeping operation that was not financed from assessed contributions by States Members of the Organization. In its resolution 831 (1993), the Security Council decided that those costs of the Force which were not covered by voluntary contributions should be treated as expenses of the Organization with effect from the next extension of the Force's mandate on or before 15 June 1993.

At its forty-ninth session,[202] the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNFICYP and the related report of ACABQ, decided: (i) to appropriate to the Special Account for UNFICYP the amount of $11,950,000 gross ($11,507,700 net), authorized and apportioned by the Assembly in paragraph 16 of its resolution 48/244, for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 16 June to 31 December 1994; (ii) to appropriate to the Special Account for UNFICYP the amount of $21,916,600 gross ($21,503,300 net) for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1995, inclusive of the one-third share of the cost of the Force to be met through voluntary contributions from the Government of Cyprus and the annual pledge of $6.5 million of the Government of Greece, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force beyond 31 December 1994; and (iii) as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $11,316,600 gross ($10,903,300 net) among Member States for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1995, in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Assembly resolution 43/232, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B, 45/269, 46/198 A and 47/218 A and its decision 48/472 A, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1995, 1996 and 1997, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force beyond 31 December 1994 and the mandate periods to be decided upon by the Council (resolution 49/230).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNFICYP (resolution 49/230);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

134. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia[1]

The Security Council, by its resolution 858 (1993) of 24 August 1993, decided to set up the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) for a period of six months. The mandate of UNOMIG was extended by subsequent Security Council resolutions, the last of which was resolution 993 (1995) of 12 May 1995, which extended the mandate for an additional period terminating on 12 January 1996.

---

[202] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 125):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/590 and Add.1;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/49/781 and Add.1;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/809;
(d) Resolution 49/230;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.33 and 37;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.95.

At its forty-ninth session,[203] the General Assembly appropriated to the Special Account for UNOMIG a total amount of $8,847,700 gross ($8,547,000 net) for the period from 1 July 1994 to 13 January 1995; decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, taking into account the amount of $1,336,800 gross ($1,252,000 net) already apportioned in accordance with Assembly resolution 48/256, to apportion the additional amount of $7,510,900 gross ($7,295,000 net) among Member States for the same period; decided to set off against the apportionment among Member States as provided for in paragraph 7 of the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated additional staff assessment income of $215,900 for the period from 1 July 1994 to 13 January 1995 and in the unencumbered balance of $1,142,200 (gross and net) in respect of the period from 7 August 1993 to 31 March 1994; and decided also, with regard to the period beyond 13 January 1995, to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for a six-month period, at a monthly rate not to exceed $1,720,034 gross ($1,617,034 net) in connection with the operation of the Observer Mission, to be apportioned in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Observer Mission beyond 13 January 1995 (resolution 49/231).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNOMIG (resolution 49/231);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

135. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti[5]

By its resolution 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, the Security Council approved the establishment of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) for an initial period of six months. By its resolution 940 (1994) of 31 July 1994, the Council authorized Member States to form a multinational force to establish and maintain a secure environment and approved the establishment of an advance team of 60 persons. The full deployment of all 6,000 military personnel and 900 civilian police officers was authorized by the Council in its resolution 975 (1995), which also extended the mandate of UNMIH until 31 July 1995.

At its forty-ninth session,[204] the General Assembly took note of the amount of $1,347,000 gross ($1,217,900 net) for the period from 1 August to 31 December 1994 and the amount of $9,509,300 gross ($9,063,400 net) for the period from 1 December 1994 to 28 February 1995 already authorized by ACABQ in accordance with resolution 48/229 of 23 December 1993 (decision 49/468).

At its resumed forty-ninth session in March 1995,[204] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the UNMIH Special Account an amount of $44,200 gross ($42,500 net) for the period from 1 to 31 July 1994; decided also to appropriate to the Special Account a total amount of $5,902,500 gross ($5,707,100 net) for the operation of the Mission for the period from 1 August 1994 to 31 January 1995; decided further to appropriate to the Special Account a total amount of $151,545,100 gross ($149,579,700 net) for the period from 1 February to 31 July 1995 and decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the said amount for the period from 1 February to 31 July 1995 among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution; decided also that there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of $1,965,400 approved for the period from 1 February to 31 July 1995 and their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $37,000 gross ($26,700 net) in respect of the period from 23 September 1993 to 31 July 1994; decided to authorize the Secretary-General, on a provisional basis, to enter into commitments for the maintenance of the Mission for the three-month period from 1 August to 31 October 1995 at a monthly rate not to exceed $21,202,240 gross ($20,840,040 net), should the Security Council decide to extend the Mission beyond 31 July 1995, and to apportion the amount of $21,202,240 gross ($20,840,040 net) in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution; requested the Secretary-General to submit revised budget proposals for the period beyond 31 July 1995 by the end of August 1995; and invited voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General (resolution 49/239).

---

[203] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 126):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/429 and Add.1-3;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/49/766 and Add.1;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/798 and Add.1;
(d) Resolution 49/231;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.32 and 35;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.95.

[204] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 128):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/318 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2 and Add.2/Corr.1;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/49/869;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/818 and Add.1;
(d) Resolution 49/239 and decision 49/468;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.36-38, 49 and 50;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.95 and 99.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNMIH (resolution 49/239);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

136. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia[1]

The Security Council, by its resolution 788 (1992) of 19 November 1992, requested, *inter alia*, the Secretary-General to dispatch urgently a Special Representative to Liberia to evaluate the situation, and to report to the Council as soon as possible with any recommendations he might wish to make. By its resolution 813 (1993) of 26 March 1993, the Council requested the Secretary-General to discuss with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the parties concerned the contribution which the United Nations could make in support of the implementation of the Yamoussoukro IV Accord, including the deployment of United Nations observers.

By its resolution 856 (1993) of 10 August 1993, the Security Council approved the dispatch to Liberia of an advance team of 30 military observers to participate in the work of the Joint Cease-fire Monitoring Committee, including in particular to monitor, investigate and report cease-fire violations in conjunction with the said Committee, for a period of three months. Subsequently, the Council, by its resolution 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993, established the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) under its authority and under the direction of the Secretary-General through his Special Representative for a period of seven months in support of the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement on Liberia.

The Security Council, by its resolution 911 (1994), extended the mandate of UNOMIL for a period of six months from 22 April to 22 October 1994.

In a presidential statement of 13 July 1994 (S/PRST/1994/33), the Security Council noted that limited progress had been achieved in the peace process in Liberia; and noted further with concern that preparations for national elections had been hampered by the continued fighting among factions and the consequent virtual halting of the disarmament process.

By its resolution 950 (1994), the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the Observer Mission until 13 January 1995; recognized that circumstances on the ground had warranted the Secretary-General's decision to reduce the strength of UNOMIL, and considered that any decision to return the Mission to the authorized level would depend on consideration by the Council of a further report from the Secretary-General reflecting a real improvement in the security situation on the ground in Liberia.

The Security Council, by its resolution 972 (1995), decided to extend the mandate of UNOMIL for a period of three months from 14 January to 13 April 1995 and requested the Secretary-General to base any decision to return UNOMIL and its civilian staff to the originally authorized level on the existence of an effective cease-fire and on the ability of UNOMIL to carry out its mandate.

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General dated 24 February 1995 (S/1995/158) and 10 April 1995 (S/1995/279), the Security Council, by its resolution 985 (1995), decided *inter alia* to extend the mandate of the Observer Mission until 30 June 1995.

At its forty-ninth session,[205] the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNOMIL, decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNOMIL a total amount of $17,548,300 gross ($16,887,800 net) for the operation of the Observer Mission for the period from 22 April to 22 October 1994; decided also to apportion the amount of $10,027,400 gross ($9,552,100 net) among Member States with respect to the said period after taking into account the amount of $7,520,900 gross ($7,335,700 net) already apportioned in accordance with Assembly resolution 48/247 A; decided to set off against the apportionment among Member States their respective share in amounts totalling $10,027,400 gross ($9,552,100 net), representing part of a total unencumbered balance of $12,429,900 gross ($12,352,800 net) that had been realized with respect to the mandate period from 22 September 1993 to 21 April 1994; decided also to appropriate to the Special Account for the Observer Mission an additional amount of $4,303,260 gross ($4,079,970 net), inclusive of the amount of $3 million gross ($2,864,400 net) authorized by the Advisory Committee under Assembly resolution 48/229 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1994-1995, for the maintenance of the Observer Mission for the period from 23 October 1994 to 13 January 1995; decided further to apportion among Member States the entire amount of $4,303,260 gross ($4,079,970 net), but that the remaining unencumbered balance of $2,402,500 gross ($2,800,700 net) with respect to the period from 22 September 1993 to 21 April 1994, must be set off among Member States against this assessment; and authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments with assessment at a rate not to exceed $1,593,800 gross ($1,511,100 net) per month for the period from 14 January to 13 July 1995 (resolution 49/232).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNOMIL (resolution 49/232);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

137. Financing of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda[7]

By its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993, the Security Council established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) for a period of six months until 4 April 1994 and approved the Secretary-General's proposal that the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) should be integrated within UNAMIR.

The mandate of UNAMIR was subsequently adjusted and/or extended by the Security Council in its resolutions 909 (1994), 912 (1994), 918 (1994), 925 (1994) and 965 (1994).

---

[205] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 129):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/571 and Add.1 and 2;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/49/786 and Add.1;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/812 and Add.1;
(d) Resolution 49/232;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.34 and 37;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.95.

At its forty-ninth session,[206] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNAMIR a total amount of $163,101,700 gross ($161,515,400 net) for the operation of the Mission for the period from 5 April to 9 December 1994, inclusive of the amount of $57,063,960 gross ($55,812,760 net) authorized under the provisions of Assembly resolution 48/248; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion among Member States the additional amount of $100,744,440 gross ($100,542,240 net) for the same period, taking into account the amount of $62,357,260 gross ($60,973,160 net) already apportioned under the provisions of Assembly resolution 48/248; decided to set off against the apportionment among Member States their respective share in the unencumbered balances of $1,288,200 gross ($1,258,900 net) in respect of UNOMUR for the period from 22 June to 21 December 1993 and $10,531,600 gross ($10,633,200 net) in respect of UNAMIR for the period from 5 October 1993 to 4 April 1994; with regard to the period beyond 9 December 1994, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the maintenance of UNAMIR for a four-month period, at a monthly rate not to exceed $15 million gross, the amount of $30 million to be apportioned, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of UNAMIR beyond 9 December 1994; and decided to undertake, at its resumed forty-ninth session, a detailed review of the financing of UNAMIR for the period from 10 December 1994 to 9 June 1995 and of the financial performance report for the period from 5 October 1993 to 4 April 1994 (resolution 49/20).

The Security Council, by its resolution 965 (1994), decided to extend the mandate of UNAMIR until 9 June 1995.

At its resumed forty-ninth session in April 1995,[206] the General Assembly, pending its review of the reports of the Secretary-General and the report of ACABQ, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to the amount of $80 million gross ($79,502,500 net) for the operation of UNAMIR for the period from 10 December 1994 to 9 June 1995, in addition to the commitment authority in the amount of $60 million gross ($58,542,300 net) already granted by the Assembly in accordance with its resolution 49/20; decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion among Member States the amount of $30 million gross ($29,271,150 net) for the period from 10 February to 9 April 1995, in addition to the amount of $30 million gross ($29,271,150 net) already apportioned in accordance with resolution 49/20; and authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to the amount of $19,558,000 gross ($19,204,000 net) for the period from 10 June to 9 July 1995, should the Security Council extend the mandate of UNAMIR beyond 9 June 1995 (decision 49/481).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNAMIR (resolution 49/20 and decision 49/481);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

138. Financing of the United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia[6]

By its resolution 880 (1993) of 4 November 1993, the Security Council decided to establish a team of 20 military liaison officers for a single period of six months with a mandate to report on matters affecting security in Cambodia, to maintain liaison with the Government of Cambodia and to assist the Government in dealing with residual military matters relating to the Paris Agreements.

---

[206] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 130):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/375 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/49/501 and Add.1;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/687 and Add.1 and 2;
(d) Resolution 49/20 and decision 49/481;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.8, 21, 52 and 53;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.70 and 100.

The United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia became operational on 15 November 1993. The mandate formally expired and the Team ceased operations on 15 May 1994.

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General, on an exceptional basis, to enter into total commitments up to the amount of $756,500 gross ($724,200 net) for the period from 4 November 1993 to 31 March 1994; decided to apportion that amount among Member States; and requested the Secretary-General to establish a special account for the Liaison Team (decision 48/480).

At its resumed forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to appropriate an amount of $910,400 gross ($872,100 net) for the six-month period from 15 November 1993 to 15 May 1994, inclusive of the amount of $756,500 gross ($724,200 net) authorized and apportioned in accordance with decision 48/480; and decided to apportion the additional amount of $153,900 gross ($147,900 net), taking into account the amount already apportioned in accordance with decision 48/480 (resolution 48/257).

At the resumed forty-ninth session,[207] the Advisory Committee, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia, is expected to decide to credit Member States the unencumbered balance of $293,900 for the period from 15 November 1993 to 15 May 1994.

No advance documentation is expected.

139. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991[3]

This item was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, in 1993, at which the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding $500,000 to provide for the immediate and urgent requirements of the Tribunal (resolution 47/235).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 48/251 and decision 48/461).

At its forty-ninth session,[208] the General Assembly decided to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in the additional amount of $7 million to allow the Tribunal to continue its activities until 31 March 1995 (decision 49/471 A).

At its resumed forty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in the additional amount of $1,080,000 for the period from 1 to 14 April 1995 to allow the Tribunal to continue its activities until 14 April 1995 (decision 49/471 B).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in the additional amount of $7,095,000 for the period from 15 April to 14 July 1995 to allow the Tribunal to continue its activities until 14 July 1995 (resolution 49/242).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General.

---

[207] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 131):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/521;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/49/913.

[208] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 146):
(a) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/49/790 and A/49/7/Add.12;
(b) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/49/810 and Adds.1 and 2;
(c) Resolution 49/242 and decisions 49/471 A and B;
(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.34, 36, 45, 46, 51, 53 and 54;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.95, 100 and 101.

140. Financing of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan[5]

The Security Council, by its resolution 968 (1994) of 16 December 1994, decided to establish the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) for a period of up to six months, subject to the proviso that it would continue beyond 6 February 1995 only if the Secretary-General reported to the Council by that date that the parties had agreed to extend the Agreement of 17 September 1994.

At its resumed forty-ninth session in March 1995,[209] the General Assembly took up for the first time an item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan" and considered the Secretary-General's report and the related report of the Advisory Committee. The Assembly, having endorsed the observations and recommendations contained in the report of ACABQ, decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNMOT an amount of $3,251,200 gross ($3,123,600 net) for the operation of the Mission of Observers from 16 December 1994 to 26 April 1995; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the said amount among Member States; and decided to appropriate the amount of $10,044,200 gross ($9,547,000 net) for the continued operation of the Mission of Observers for the period from 27 April 1995 to 30 June 1996, to be assessed at the rate of $717,400 gross ($681,900 net) per month, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission of Observers beyond the period authorized by the Council in its resolution 968 (1994) (resolution 49/240).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNMOT (resolution 49/240);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

141. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations[5]

(a) Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations

At its forty-third session, in 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee (A/43/978, para. 8), decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations" (decision 43/455). The item has subsequently been included in the agenda of the forty-fourth to forty-eighth sessions of the Assembly (see resolutions 44/192 A, 45/258, 47/217 and 48/227).

Support account for peace-keeping operations

Under the terms of paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 45/258 of 3 May 1991, the support account for peace-keeping operations was established on 1 January 1990. Its purpose was to meet the needs of departments and offices at Headquarters providing direct support to peace-keeping operations. It became operational on 1 May 1990 by the incorporation of resources relating to the overload posts that were funded from the separate budgets of the then existing five peace-keeping operations financed, at that time, outside the scope of the regular budget. These peace-keeping operations were: the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) and the United Nations Observer Group for Central America (ONUCA).

---

[209] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 162):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/854;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/49/868;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/878;

(d) Resolution 49/240;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.47, 49 and 50;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.99.

At its forty-ninth session,[210] the General Assembly authorized, for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1995, 346 established posts and 61 general temporary assistance posts funded from the support account in the amount of $14,105,900; and for a period of six months, $86,000 under general temporary assistance for the position of Special Adviser to the Secretary-General; and $292,800 for ancillary requirements for a period of three months; requested the Advisory Committee to provide a full report on the management and financing of support activities for peace-keeping operations by 15 March 1995, paying particular attention to the need for operational flexibility in response to changing requirements in this area (decision 49/469).

At the same session,[210] the General Assembly:

Budget cycles

(a) Decided that the financial period for each peace-keeping operation should be from 1 July to 30 June, and requested the Secretary-General to submit the necessary draft amendments to the Financial Regulations for approval by the Assembly at its resumed forty-ninth session; decided also that for peace-keeping operations with budgetary requirements not subject to fluctuation there would be consideration and approval of a budget once a year; decided further that for other peace-keeping operations, the Assembly would consider and approve budget estimates twice a year, that is, for the periods from 1 July to 31 December and from 1 January to 30 June; requested the Secretary-General to introduce the aforementioned procedures as soon as possible and no later than 1 July 1996; urged the Secretary-General to submit, in the context of the consideration of peace-keeping budget estimates, the related performance report for each peace-keeping operation for the previous financial period, together with such supplementary, up-to-date financial performance data for the current period as are available, and requested him to ensure that reports are based on actual expenditure rather than projected data; decided that the assessments on Member States of approved appropriations for peace-keeping operations are subject to the approval of mandates by the Security Council; and requested, for information purposes, the twice yearly submission of a summary table of proposed budgetary requirements of each peace-keeping operation for the period from 1 July to 30 June, including a breakdown of expenditure by major line item and the aggregate total resource requirement (resolution 49/233, sect. I);

Contingent-owned equipment

(b) Authorized the Secretary-General to proceed with the project aimed at setting comprehensive standards for each category of equipment, as well as establishing rates of reimbursement with the participation of Member States, in particular troop-contributing countries, on the understanding that proposals for establishing new rates of reimbursement would be submitted to the General Assembly for approval (resolution 49/233, sect. II);

---

[210] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 132 (a)):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/49/557, A/49/654, A/49/717 and Corr.1 and 2, A/49/906 and Corr.1 and A/49/936;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/49/664 and Add.1, A/49/778 and A/49/904;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/803 and Add.1-3;
(d) Resolutions 49/233 A and B and decisions 49/469 and 49/478;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.25, 27, 29, 30, 33, 36, 38 and 46;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.95 and 99.

Death and disability benefits

(c) Decided that underlying any system of compensation for death and disability should be the need for: equal treatment of Member States; compensation to the beneficiary that is not lower than reimbursement by the United Nations; simplification of administrative arrangements to the extent possible; and speedy settlement of claims for death and disability. On the basis of these principles, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit, through ACABQ, concrete proposals on possible revisions to the current compensation arrangements by 31 May 1995 (resolution 49/233, sect. III);

Financial authority

(d) Authorized the Secretary-General, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee, to enter into commitments not to exceed $50 million per decision of the Security Council relating to the start-up or expansion phase of peace-keeping operations with a cumulative total not to exceed $150 million at any one time; however, appropriation by the General Assembly of any outstanding commitments should automatically restore the balance of the limit of $150 million to the extent of the amount appropriated; decided also that if a decision of the Security Council results in the need for the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the start-up or expansion phase of peace-keeping operations in an amount exceeding $50 million per decision of the Council, or exceeding the total of the $150 million referred to above, the matter should be brought to the Assembly, as soon as possible, for a decision on commitment authority and assessment; decided further that the question of assessment of an appropriate amount of the costs relating to the start-up and expansion phases of peace-keeping operations should be considered by the Assembly at its fiftieth session; and resolved that the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee should report on any exercise of the commitment authority given under the provisions of the resolution, together with the circumstances relating thereto (resolution 49/233, sect. IV). Subsequently, by its decision 49/478 of 31 March 1995, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly a semi-annual report containing consolidated information on the application of section IV of resolution 49/233;

Host country agreements

(e) Requested the Secretary-General to include in his reports on the financing of each peace-keeping operation or mission information on the status of the negotiation of the host country agreement and its implementation in so far as it relates to the administration of the peace-keeping operation (resolution 49/233, sect. V);

International contractual personnel

(f) Decided that, pending the outcome of the investigation and evaluation being carried out by the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the use of international contractual personnel in the United Nations Protection Force and the decision by the General Assembly on the results of the study, the pilot project for the use of international contractual personnel should not be extended beyond UNPROFOR (resolution 49/233, sect. VI);

Liquidation

(g) Endorsed the proposals of the Secretary-General for the disposition of assets following liquidation of peace-keeping operations or other missions, and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee regarding efforts to be made to obtain from the relevant Government its agreement to compensate the United Nations for the residual value of any surplus assets installed in the country in accordance with paragraph 110 (*d*) of the report of the Secretary-General (A/48/945 and Corr.1), or General Assembly approval for those assets which would be considered as contributions; and requested the Secretary-General to report, no later than 31 March 1995, on the feasibility of procedures for valuation and transfer of costs for assets to be redeployed from a peace-keeping operation during its liquidation phase to other peace-keeping operations or other United Nations bodies, and for reimbursement to the special account for the liquidating operation as expeditiously as possible (resolution 49/233, sect. VII);

Mission subsistence allowance

(h) Requested the Secretary-General to review the entitlements of staff assigned to field missions, including the purpose of and basis for the establishment of mission subsistence allowance, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/233, sect. VIII);

Review by the Office of Internal Oversight Services

(i) Requested the Secretary-General to entrust the Office of Internal Oversight Services to undertake an inspection of the Secretariat units responsible for logistical, operational and administrative arrangements in peace-keeping and other field operations, with a view to identifying problems and recommending measures to enhance the efficient utilization of resources, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its resumed forty-ninth session (resolution 49/233, sect. IX);

Oversight

(j) Endorsed the proposal that some peace-keeping operations might require a resident audit function, encouraged the Secretary-General to include in future peace-keeping budget submissions proposals for resident auditor posts and requested him to take appropriate measures to ensure functional independence of the auditors in the conduct of their duties; requested the Secretary-General to examine alternative methods for enhancing the audit functions in those peace-keeping operations which would not have resident auditors, including their relative costs, and to make proposals to the Assembly at the fiftieth session; endorsed the comments and recommendations of the Advisory Committee with respect to the concepts of a roving finance officer and a management review officer, and requested the Secretary-General to clarify further those concepts, as well as the accountability of programme managers, in a report to be submitted no later than at the fiftieth session (resolution 49/233, sect. X);

Peace-keeping Reserve Fund

(k) Decided to maintain the Peace-keeping Reserve Fund at its present level; and decided to limit its utilization to the start-up phase of new peace-keeping operations, to the expansion of existing ones or to unforeseen and extraordinary expenditures related to peace-keeping (resolution 49/233, sect. XI);

Rotation of troops

(l) Underlined that responsibility for the duration of tours of duty of contingents assigned to peace-keeping operations is an operational matter that lies primarily with troop-contributing Governments; took note of the observations of the Advisory Committee in paragraph 77 of its report (A/49/664) regarding the advisability of extending the duration of duty and the timing of rotation of military personnel serving in peace-keeping operations, and the views expressed by Member States; and requested the Secretary-General to submit the report referred to in paragraph 77 of the Advisory Committee's report to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (resolution 49/233, sect. XII);

Standardization of the budget process and format

(m) Endorsed the observations made by the Advisory Committee in paragraphs 41 to 47 of its report (A/49/664); endorsed also the proposals of the Secretary-General on the improvements to the budget format and called upon him to prepare all future peace-keeping budgets accordingly; welcomed the development of the *Standard Cost Manual*, to be made available to Member States before 1 May 1995, and the modifications proposed, including standardized costing, ratios and variance analysis; requested the Secretary-General to provide it with a mock-up budget for a single peace-keeping operation, based on the above-mentioned *Standard Cost Manual*; and requested the Advisory Committee to review the *Standard Cost Manual* and the mock-up budget by 31 August 1995 and to submit its views to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/233, sect. XIII);

Start-up kits

(n) Welcomed the establishment at Brindisi, Italy, of the first permanent United Nations logistics base to support peace-keeping operations, the premises of which have been put at the disposal of the Organization at no cost; and endorsed the request of the Advisory Committee for a detailed report, including further information regarding the financial and personnel arrangements, cost parameters, legislative justification, issues of ownership and inventory control of stocked equipment, accounting procedures and alternatives for mission start-up kits, and the use of the Brindisi logistics base for storage and maintenance, to be submitted to the Assembly before the end of its forty-ninth session (resolution 49/233, sect. XIV);

(o) Endorsed the intention of the Secretariat to complete development of a survey mission handbook; endorsed the proposal of the Secretary-General regarding the funding of public information activities and requested the Committee on Information to review the Secretariat's policy on the dissemination of information related to peace-keeping; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly the views of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board on the implications for the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund of the participation in the Fund of the different categories of civilian staff in peace-keeping operations; endorsed the comments of the Secretary-General with regard to the provision, through local contractors, of services to troops, and on portable and temporary accommodation; and endorsed the intention of the Secretariat to complete development of an operational support manual (resolution 49/233 B, sects. I-VI).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 49/233 A and B and decisions 49/469 and 49/478):
  (i) Support account for peace-keeping operations;
  (ii) Effective planning, budgeting and administration of peace-keeping operations;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee.

(b) Relocation of Belarus and Ukraine to the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232

A supplementary sub-item entitled "Relocation of Belarus and Ukraine to the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232" was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations" at the request of Belarus and Ukraine (A/48/192). At that session, the Assembly decided to consider, as an exceptional measure, any arrears of Belarus and Ukraine arisen in 1992 and 1993 and for 1994 in the financing of peace-keeping operations as being due to conditions beyond their control and, accordingly, that the question of the applicability of Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations related to the loss of voting rights in the General Assembly in that respect would not arise (decision 48/472 A).

At its forty-ninth session,[211] the General Assembly decided to consider, as an exceptional measure, any arrears of Belarus and Ukraine as at 1 January 1995 and for 1995 in the financing of peace-keeping operations as being due to conditions beyond their control and, accordingly, that the question of the applicability of Article 19 of the Charter related to the loss of voting rights in the General Assembly in that respect would not arise; and to call upon Belarus and Ukraine to prepare during the resumed forty-ninth session of the Assembly proposals for the treatment of their arrears concerning the financing of peace-keeping operations (decision 49/470).

No advance documentation is expected.

142. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2099 (XX)). Its continuation was subsequently authorized by the Assembly at its annual sessions until its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, and thereafter biennially (resolutions 2204 (XXI), 2313 (XXII), 2464 (XXIII), 2550 (XXIV), 2698 (XXV), 2838 (XXVI), 3106 (XXVIII), 3502 (XXX), 32/146, 34/144, 36/108, 38/129, 40/66, 42/148, 44/28 and 46/50).

In the performance of the functions entrusted to him by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General is assisted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, the members of which are appointed by the Assembly.

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to appoint the following 25 Member States, six from Africa, five from Asia, three from Eastern Europe, five from Latin America and the Caribbean and six from Western Europe and other States, as members of the Advisory Committee for a period of four years beginning on 1 January 1992: Bangladesh, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Romania, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Uruguay (resolution 46/50).

---

[211] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 132 (b)):
(a) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/821;
(b) Decision 49/470;
(c) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.27, 29, 30 and 37;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.95.

At its forty-eighth session,[212] the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 1994 and 1995 the activities specified in his report, including the provision of (a) a number of fellowships in 1994 and 1995, at the request of Governments of developing countries; (b) a minimum of one scholarship each in 1994 and 1995, under the Hamion Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, subject to the availability of new voluntary contributions made specifically to the fellowship fund; (c) assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country, who would be invited to the regional courses to be organized in 1994 and 1995; requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States and interested organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme or otherwise to assist in its implementation and possible expansion; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1994 and 1995 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years (resolution 48/29).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/29);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General (appointment of States members of the Advisory Committee).

143. United Nations Decade of International Law

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1989, at the request of Zimbabwe as the then Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. At that session, the Assembly declared the period 1990-1999 as the United Nations Decade of International Law; considered that the main purposes of the Decade should be, *inter alia*: (a) to promote acceptance of and respect for the principles of international law; (b) to promote means and methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, including resort to and full respect for the International Court of Justice; (c) to encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification; and (d) to encourage the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law (resolution 44/23).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 45/40, 46/53, 47/32, 48/30 and 49/50). At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the programme for the activities to be commenced during the first term (1990-1992) of the Decade (resolution 45/40). At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted the programme for the second term (1993-1994) of the Decade (resolution 47/32).

At its forty-ninth session,[213] the General Assembly adopted the programme for the activities for the third term (1995-1996) of the United Nations Decade of International Law annexed to the resolution; invited all States and international organizations and institutions referred to in the programme to undertake the relevant activities outlined therein and to provide information in this respect to the Secretary-General for transmission to the Assembly at its fiftieth session or, at the latest, its fifty-first session; requested the Secretary-General to submit, on the basis of such information as well as new information on the activities of the United Nations relevant to the progressive development of international law and its codification, a report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the programme; encouraged States to disseminate at the national level, as appropriate, information contained in the report of the Secretary-General; appealed to States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations working in the field of international law and to the private sector to make financial contributions or contributions in kind for the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the programme; requested the Secretary-General to bring the programme to the attention of States and international organizations and institutions working in the field of international law; also requested the Secretary-General to proceed with the organization of the United Nations Congress on Public International Law, to be held from 13 to 17 March 1995, within existing resources and assisted by voluntary contributions, taking into account the guidance provided at the forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions of the Assembly, and to keep the Member States informed of the status of the preparations; recognized that international humanitarian law remained an area of particular relevance, and noted that an intergovernmental meeting of experts would be convened by the Government of Switzerland in January 1995 in order to prepare a report on practical means of promoting full respect for and compliance with international humanitarian law; invited all States to disseminate widely the revised guidelines for military manuals and instructions on the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict received from the International Committee of the Red Cross and to give due consideration to the possibility of incorporating them into their military manuals and other instructions addressed to their military personnel; and invited the International Committee of the Red Cross to continue to report on activities undertaken by the Committee and other relevant bodies with regard to the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict, so that the information received might be included in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme (resolution 49/50).

---

[212] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 139):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/580;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/48/608;
- (c) Resolution 48/29;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/48/SR.33 and 38;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.73.

[213] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 136):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/323 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/49/737;
- (c) Resolution 49/50;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/49/SR.34-37 and 41;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.84.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/50).

144. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-seventh session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 *a*, of the Charter. The object of the Commission is to promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. The Commission concerns itself primarily with public international law, but it is not precluded from entering the field of private international law (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), was subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X) and 36/39). The Commission consists of 34 members who shall be persons of recognized competence in international law. The membership of the Commission should reflect the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world. The members of the Commission are elected for a term of five years. The last election took place at the forty-sixth session (decision 46/313). Of the 34 members who were elected at that session, three were subsequently elected to the International Court of Justice (decisions 48/308 and 49/322). The consequential casual vacancies were filled by the Commission at its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions. For the current membership, see the report of the Commission (A/50/10).

At its forty-ninth session,[214] the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the International Law Commission for the work accomplished at its forty-sixth session, in particular for the completion of a draft statute for an international criminal court and the adoption of final draft articles on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses; recommended that, taking into account the comments of Governments, whether in writing or expressed orally in debates in the General Assembly, the Commission should continue its work on the topics in its current programme; noted the intentions of the Commission for the programme of work for the remainder of the current term of office of its members, and urged the Commission to resume, at its forty-seventh session, the work of the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind and on State responsibility in such a manner that the second reading of the draft articles of the Code and the first reading of the draft articles on State responsibility might be completed before the end of the present term of office of the members of the Commission; endorsed the intention of the Commission to undertake work on the topics "The law and practice relating to reservations to treaties" and "State succession and its impact on nationality of natural and legal persons", on the understanding that the final form to be given to the work on those topics should be decided after a preliminary study was presented to the General Assembly; requested the Commission: (a) to consider thoroughly the planning of its activities and its methods of work in all their aspects; and (b) to continue to pay special attention to indicating in its annual report, for each topic, those specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments, either in the Sixth Committee or in written form, would be of particular interest for the continuation of its work; once again expressed the wish that seminars would continue to be held in conjunction with the sessions of the Commission and that an increasing number of participants from developing countries would be given the opportunity to attend those seminars, and appealed to States that can do so to make the voluntary contributions urgently needed for the holding of the seminars; and recommended that the debate on the report of the Commission at the fiftieth session of the Assembly commence on 23 October 1995 (resolution 49/51).

Documents:

(a) Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-seventh session, Supplement No. 10 (A/50/10);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General (resolution 49/51).

145. Establishment of an international criminal court

At its forty-ninth session,[215] the General Assembly, noting that the International Law Commission had adopted a draft statute for an international criminal court at its forty-sixth session and had decided to recommend that an international conference of plenipotentiaries be convened to study the draft statute and to conclude a convention on the establishment of an international criminal court, decided to establish an ad hoc committee to review the major substantive and administrative issues arising out of the draft statute and, in the light of that review, to consider arrangements for the convening of an international conference of plenipotentiaries and submit its report to the General Assembly at the beginning of its fiftieth session; and to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session an item entitled "Establishment of an international criminal court" (resolution 49/53).

---

[214] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 137):
  (a) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/49/10);
  (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/49/355;
  (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/49/738;
  (d) Resolution 49/51;
  (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/49/SR.16-28, 40 and 41;
  (f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.84.

[215] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 137):
  (a) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/49/10);
  (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/49/355;
  (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/49/738;
  (d) Resolution 49/53;
  (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/49/SR.16-28, 40 and 41;
  (f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.84.

The Ad Hoc Committee held a first series of meetings from 3 to 13 April 1995 and will meet again from 14 to 25 August 1995.

Document: Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (resolution 49/53).

146. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-eighth session

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade (resolution 2205 (XXI)). It began its work in 1968. The Commission originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world (resolution 2205 (XXI)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)).

The members of the Commission are elected for a term of six years. Of the current membership, 19 were elected by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on 4 November 1991 (decision 46/309) and 17 were elected at its forty-ninth session, on 28 November 1994 (decision 49/315). As of 2 May 1995, the Commission is composed of the following 36 Member States:

> Algeria,** Argentina,* Australia,** Austria,* Botswana,** Brazil,** Bulgaria,** Cameroon,** Chile,* China,** Ecuador,* Egypt,** Finland,** France,** Germany,** Hungary,* India,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Italy,* Japan,** Kenya,* Mexico,** Nigeria,** Poland,* Russian Federation,** Saudi Arabia,* Singapore,** Slovakia,* Spain,* Sudan,* Thailand,* Uganda,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United Republic of Tanzania,* United States of America* and Uruguay.*

---

* Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the thirty-first session of the Commission, in 1998.

** Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the thirty-fourth session of the Commission, in 2001.

At its forty-ninth session,[216] the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the completion and adoption by the Commission of the Model Law on Procurement of Goods, Construction and Services together with the Guide to Enactment of the Model Law; recommended that, in view of the desirability of improvement and uniformity of the laws on procurement, all States give favourable consideration to the Model Law when they enact or revise their procurement laws; and recommended also that all efforts be made to ensure that the Model Law together with the Guide to Enactment become generally known and available (resolution 49/54).

---

[216] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 138):

(a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-seventh session: Supplement No. 17 and corrigendum (A/49/17 and Corr.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/427;

(c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/49/739;

(d) Resolutions 49/54 and 49/55;

(e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/49/SR.3-5, 36 and 37;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.84.

At the same session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Commission on the work of its twenty-seventh session; welcomed the ongoing work of the Commission and appreciated the many proposals on possible future work made during the Congress on International Trade Law of the Commission, held in New York from 18 to 22 May 1992; reaffirmed the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to coordinate legal activities in that field in order to avoid duplication of effort and to promote efficiency, consistency and coherence in the unification and harmonization of international trade law, and in that connection recommended that the Commission, through its secretariat, continue to maintain close cooperation with the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including regional organizations, active in the field of international trade law; also reaffirmed the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with training and assistance in the field of international trade law; expressed the desirability for the Commission to sponsor seminars and symposia to provide such training and assistance, and, in that connection, appealed to Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law symposia and, where appropriate, to the financing of special projects, and otherwise to assist the secretariat of the Commission in financing and organizing seminars and symposia, in particular in developing countries, and in the award of fellowships to candidates from developing countries to enable them to participate in such seminars and symposia; appealed to UNDP and other United Nations bodies responsible for development assistance to support the training and assistance programme of the Commission and to cooperate and coordinate their activities with those of the Commission; welcomed the completion of the setting up of a Trust Fund for the Commission to grant travel assistance to developing countries that are members of the Commission, at their request and in consultation with the Secretary-General and appealed to Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals, in order to ensure full participation by all Member States in the sessions of the Commission and its working groups, to make voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund; decided, in order to ensure full participation by all Member States in the sessions of the Commission and its working groups, to continue its consideration in the competent Main Committee during the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly on granting travel assistance, within existing resources, to the least developed countries that are members of the Commission, at their request and in consultation with the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate resources were allocated for the effective implementation of the programmes of the Commission; stressed the importance of bringing into effect the conventions from the work of the Commission, for the global unification and harmonization of international trade law, and to that end urged States that had not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to those conventions; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of paragraph 8 of the resolution to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/55).

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-eighth session, Supplement No. 17 (A/50/17);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of paragraph 8 of resolution 49/55;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Trade and Development Board (resolution 2205 (XXI)).

147. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 15 Member States: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Iraq, Mali, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its forty-ninth session,[217] the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee contained in paragraph 73 of its report; considered that the maintenance of appropriate conditions for the normal work of the delegations and the missions accredited to the United Nations was in the interests of the United Nations and all Member States, and expressed the hope that the host country would continue to take all measures necessary to prevent any interference with the functioning of missions; expressed its appreciation for the efforts made by the host country and hoped that problems raised at the meetings of the Committee would continue to be resolved in a spirit of cooperation and in accordance with international law; voiced its concern that the amount of financial indebtedness resulting from non-compliance with contractual obligations of certain missions accredited to the United Nations had increased to alarming proportions, reminded all permanent missions to the United Nations, their personnel and Secretariat personnel of their responsibilities to meet such obligations, and expressed the hope that the efforts undertaken by the Committee, in consultation with all concerned, would lead to a solution of that problem; welcomed the lifting of travel controls by the host country with regard to certain missions and staff members of the Secretariat of certain nationalities, and expressed the hope that the remaining travel restrictions would be removed by the host country as soon as possible, and in that regard noted the positions of the affected States, of the Secretary-General and of the host country; welcomed also the measures taken at the ports of entry by the host country at the request of Member States, as well as the efforts of the Committee to explore the possibilities for the diplomatic community to be provided with more affordable dental and health services; requested the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country; and requested the Committee to continue its work, in conformity with Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI) (resolution 49/56).

Document: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, Supplement No. 26 (A/50/26).

148. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659). At that session, the Assembly decided to consider the item at the twenty-fifth session (resolution 2552 (XXIV)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations, consisting of 42 members, to discuss the observations received from Governments pursuant to Assembly resolutions 2697 (XXV) and 2968 (XXVII), to consider any additional specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, to consider also other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter and to enumerate the proposals that had aroused particular interest in the Ad Hoc Committee; and invited Governments to submit or bring up to date their observations on the review of the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

---

[217] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 139):

(a) Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/49/26);
(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: (A/49/740);
(c) Resolution 49/56;
(d) Meeting of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/49/SR.39;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.84.

Meanwhile, another item, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States" was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Romania (A/8792).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee together with the item on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations. At that session, the Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine in detail the observations received from Governments concerning suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States; the Committee was also enlarged to include five more Member States (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has reconvened the Special Committee every year and considered its successive reports (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164, 36/123, 37/114, 38/141, 39/88, 40/78, 41/83, 42/157, 43/170, 44/37, 45/44, 46/58, 47/38 and 48/36).

At its forty-ninth session,[218] the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to submit, before the session of the Special Committee to be held from 27 February to 10 March 1995, a report on the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter, including Article 50, related to the special economic problems confronting States and arising from the carrying out of sanctions mandated under Chapter VII of the Charter, analysing the proposals and suggestions on this issue contained in the report of the Special Committee on its 1994 session, giving due attention to the possible practical ways and means of carrying any of them out; requested the Special Committee, at its session in 1995, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of the resolution: (a) to accord appropriate time for the consideration of all proposals concerning the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations and, in this context: (i) to continue to consider on a priority basis proposals on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter, including the working paper submitted in that regard to the Special Committee during its last session (A/AC.182/L.79); (ii) to consider other specific proposals relating to the maintenance of international peace and security already submitted or which might be submitted to the Special Committee at its session in 1995, including the proposal on the strengthening of the role of the Organization and enhancement of its efficiency and the revised proposal submitted with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the Security Council with regard to the maintenance of international peace and security; (b) to continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and in that context: (i) to continue its consideration of the proposal on United Nations rules for the conciliation of disputes between States; (ii) to continue its consideration of other specific proposals relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, including the proposal on the establishment of a dispute settlement service offering or responding with its services early in a dispute and those proposals relating to the enhancement of the role of the International Court of Justice; (c) to consider the question of the deletion of the "enemy-State" clauses of the Charter, contained in Article 53, paragraphs 1 and 2, and Article 107, and to recommend to the Assembly at its fiftieth session the most appropriate legal action to be taken on that question; and (d) to continue its consideration of the question of the enhancement of cooperation between the United Nations and regional arrangements or agencies in the maintenance of international peace and security. It also requested the Special Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever that had significance for the outcome of its work; decided that the Special Committee should continue to accept the participation of observers of Member States in its meetings, including those of its working group, and also decided that the Special Committee should be authorized to invite other States or intergovernmental organizations to participate in the debate in its plenary meetings on specific items when it considered that such participation would assist its work; and requested the Special Committee at its session in 1995 to continue its review of its membership, to consider in particular the proposal on the full participation of all Member States in its work and to report on the matter to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 49/58).

---

[218] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 140):

(a) Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/49/33);
(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/49/741 and Corr.1;
(c) Resolution 49/58;
(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/49/SR.7-12, 39 and 40;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.84.

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 27 February to 10 March 1995. At that session, the Special Committee was composed of the following 47 Member States: Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Document: Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 33 (A/50/33).

149. Measures to eliminate international terrorism

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, further to an initiative of the Secretary-General (A/8791 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to establish the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, consisting of 35 members.

The Ad Hoc Committee met at United Nations Headquarters in 1973, 1977 and 1979 and reported to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth, thirty-second and thirty-fourth sessions.

Between 1979 and 1991, the General Assembly adopted six resolutions under this item, namely, resolutions 34/145, 36/109, 40/61, 42/159, 44/29 and 46/51.

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly unequivocally condemned all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed and reaffirmed the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial and racist regimes and other forms of alien domination. It furthermore encouraged States (a) to become party to the relevant conventions; (b) to take the appropriate measures at the national level; (c) to fulfil their obligations under international law to refrain from participating in terrorist acts in other States or acquiescing in activities in their territory directed towards the commission of such acts; (d) to cooperate with one another in this area; and (e) to contribute to the progressive elimination of the causes underlying international terrorism (resolution 40/61).

Those elements have formed the basis for all subsequent resolutions adopted under this item. Starting in 1989, two additional elements have found their way into the relevant resolutions, namely, an expression of concern at the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups, drug traffickers and their paramilitary groups; and an invitation to States to express their views on a proposal made at the forty-second session of the General Assembly for the holding of an international conference on international terrorism.

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly: (a) requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the proposals submitted by Governments contained in his report or made during the debate on the item at its forty-eighth session in the Sixth Committee or contained in resolution 46/51 on practical measures to eliminate acts of terrorism, on ways and means of enhancing the role of the United Nations and the relevant specialized agencies in combating international terrorism, and on ways to consider the question within the Sixth Committee; and (b) decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism" without prejudice to the question of whether the item would thereafter be considered annually or biennially (decision 48/411).

At its forty-ninth session,[219] the General Assembly approved the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, set out in the annex to resolution 49/60; invited the Secretary-General to inform all States, the Security Council, the International Court of Justice and the relevant specialized agencies, organizations and organisms of the adoption of the Declaration; urged that every effort be made in order that the Declaration became generally known and was observed and implemented in full; urged States, in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration, to take all appropriate measures at the national and international levels to eliminate terrorism; invited the Secretary-General to follow up closely the implementation of the resolution and the Declaration, and to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a report thereon, by taking, within existing resources, the following practical measures to enhance international cooperation: (a) a collection of data on the status and implementation of existing multilateral, regional and bilateral agreements relating to international terrorism, including information on incidents caused by international terrorism and criminal prosecutions and sentencing, based on information received from the depositaries of those agreements and from Member States; (b) a compendium of national laws and regulations regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, based on information received from Member States; (c) an analytical review of existing international legal instruments relating to international terrorism, in order to assist States in identifying aspects of the matter that had not been covered by such instruments and could be addressed to develop further a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism; and (d) a review of existing possibilities within the United Nations system for assisting States in organizing workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism; and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session in order to examine the report of the Secretary-General requested above, without prejudice to the annual or biennial consideration of the item (resolution 49/60).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of paragraph 5 of resolution 49/60.

150. Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto

At its forty-fourth session, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-first session", the General Assembly, noting that the International Law Commission, with due regard for the written comments of Governments and views expressed in debates in the Assembly, had completed at its forty-first session the second reading of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and had also prepared a draft optional protocol on the status of the courier and the bag of special missions and a draft optional protocol on the status of the courier and the bag of international organizations of a universal character, and taking note of the recommendation of the Commission that the Assembly should convene an international conference of plenipotentiaries to study the draft articles concerned and the draft optional protocols thereto and to conclude a convention on the subject, expressed its appreciation to the Commission for its valuable work on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and to the Special Rapporteur on the topic for his contribution to the work; decided to hold informal consultations at the forty-fifth session of the Assembly to study the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and the draft optional protocols thereto, as well as the question of how to deal further with those draft instruments with a view to facilitating the reaching of a generally acceptable decision in the latter respect; and also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto" (resolution 44/36).

---

[219] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 146):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/257 and Add.1-3;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/49/743;
- (c) Resolution 49/60;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/49/SR.12-15 and 39;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.84.

At its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction at the useful informal consultations that had been held during those sessions to study the draft articles and the draft optional protocols thereto, as well as the question of how to deal further with those draft instruments with a view to facilitating the reaching of a generally acceptable decision in the latter respect, and took note of the oral reports presented on those consultations at the forty-fifth session by the Chairman of the Sixth Committee and at the forty-sixth session by the Vice-Chairman of the Sixth Committee who presided over those consultations; and decided that those consultations would be resumed at the subsequent session of the Assembly (resolutions 45/43 and 46/57).

At its forty-seventh session,[220] the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee: (a) took note of the report of the Vice-Chairman of the Sixth Committee who presided over the consultations on the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the draft optional protocols thereto, held in accordance with its resolution 46/57; and (b) decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto" (decision 47/415).

No advance documentation is expected.

151. Review of the procedure provided for under article 11 of the statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of Australia, Benin, France and Ireland (A/48/232). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to carry out a review of the procedure provided for under article 11 of the statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations, taking into account the views expressed during the forty-eighth session of the Assembly and any further views that States might submit, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (decision 48/415).

At the forty-ninth session,[221] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.6/49/2) and decided to consider at its fiftieth session the deletion of article 11 of the statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations and any consequential amendments relating thereto, in the light of the progress made during its forty-ninth session on the reform of the internal system of justice in the United Nations Secretariat (decision 49/425).

---

[220] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 132):
- (a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/47/587;
- (b) Decision 47/415;
- (c) Meeting of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/47/SR.31;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.73.

[221] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 145):
- (a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/49/746;
- (b) Decision 49/425;
- (c) Meeting of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/49/SR.38;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.84.

No advance documentation is expected.

152. Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services

The Office for Inspections and Investigations was established effective 1 September 1993 to provide comprehensive audit, inspection and investigation services to the Organization. The Office incorporated the Central Evaluation Unit, the Central Monitoring Unit, the Internal Audit Division and the Management Advisory Service, which had previously been part of the Department of Administration and Management.

At its forty-eighth session,[222] under the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations", the General Assembly considered a note by the Secretary-General on the Office for Inspections and Investigations (A/48/640), in which he indicated that the Office was an integral part of the Secretariat, but was, however, entirely independent in the conduct of its duties and responsibilities and would have the authority to initiate any audit, inspection or investigation it considered necessary without any hinderance or need for prior clearance. The note by the Secretary-General also described the functions of the Office, which involved many activities new to the United Nations. The Assembly resolved that the decision to establish an additional independent entity, taking into account Article 97 of the Charter, to enhance oversight functions, audit, investigation and compliance, should be taken subject to the definition of its modalities, including its relationship with existing control mechanisms (resolution 48/218 A, sect. II).

At the same session, under the item entitled "Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995", the General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/48/42) on the revised estimates for the Office for Inspections and Investigations, and approved a revised appropriation of $11,429,100 under section, Office for Inspections and Investigations, offset by a reduction in a similar amount under section 25, Administration and management, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (resolution 48/231 A).

At its resumed forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to establish, under the authority of the Secretary-General, an Office of Internal Oversight Services, which would assume the functions prescribed for the Office for Inspections and Investigations in the note by the Secretary-General, as amended by resolution 48/218 B and subject to the modalities defined therein, with a view to strengthening the executive capabilities of the Secretary-General. The purpose of the Office of Internal Oversight Services is to assist the Secretary-General in fulfilling his internal oversight responsibilities in respect of the resources and staff of the Organization by means of: (a) monitoring, through assisting the Secretary-General to implement the provisions of article V of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation on monitoring of programme implementation; (b) internal audit, through review and appraisal of use of financial resources of the United Nations in order to guarantee the implementation of programmes and legislative mandates, ascertain compliance of programme managers with the financial and administrative regulations and rules, as well as with the approved recommendations of external oversight bodies, undertaking management audits, reviews and surveys to improve the structure of the Organization and its responsiveness to the requirements of programmes and legislative mandates, and monitoring the effectiveness of the systems of internal control of the Organization; (c) inspection and evaluation, through programme evaluations with the purpose of establishing analytical and critical evaluations of the implementation of programmes and legislative mandates, examining whether changes therein require review of the methods of delivery, the continued relevance of administrative procedures and whether the activities correspond to the mandates as they may be reflected in the approved budgets and the medium-term plan of the Organization; and (d) investigation of reports of violations of United Nations regulations, rules and pertinent administrative issuances and transmittal to the Secretary-General of the results of such investigations, together with appropriate recommendations to guide him, in deciding on jurisdictional or disciplinary action to be taken. The Assembly indicated that the Office should submit to the Secretary-General, for transmittal to the Assembly as submitted by the Office, together with any separate comments he might deem appropriate, reports providing insight into the effective utilization and management of resources and the protection of assets as well as an analytical and summary report on its activities for the year; and that the Board of Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit should be provided with copies of all final reports produced by the Office as well as the comments of the Secretary-General on them, and that those bodies should provide the Assembly with their comments as appropriate. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-ninth session, following consultations with the executive boards of the United Nations operational funds and programmes, a detailed report containing recommendations on the implementation of the resolution as it pertains to the internal oversight functions of such funds and programmes, including methods by which the Office could assist them in enhancing their internal oversight mechanisms; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session an item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services" (resolution 48/218 B).

---

[222] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 121):
(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/48/420 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, A/48/640 and A/48/876;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/801 and Add.2;
(c) Resolutions 48/218 A and B;
(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.7-14, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26, 42, 62, 68 and 74;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.87 and 102.

At its forty-ninth session,[223] under the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations", the General Assembly considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/49/449) transmitting the report of the Office for Inspections and Investigations covering the period from its establishment on 1 September 1993 until 31 July 1994, after which it was succeeded by the Office of Internal Oversight Services.

At the same session, under the item entitled "Programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995", the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/49/54) on the revised estimates for section 31, Office of Internal Oversight Services, approved an additional appropriation of $396,100 required under section 31. The Assembly also approved an additional appropriation of $103,500 required under section 28, staff assessment, to be offset by an increase in the same amount under income section 1 (resolutions 49/220 A and B).

Also at the same session, under the item entitled "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations: financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations", the General Assembly requested the Office of Internal Oversight Services to undertake an inspection of the units within the Secretariat responsible for logistical, operational and administrative arrangements in peace-keeping and other field operations, with a view to identifying problems and recommending measures to enhance the efficient utilization of resources (resolution 49/233 A, sect. IX).

---

[223] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 105):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/49/54;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Assistant Secretary-General for Inspections and Investigations: A/49/449;

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services:
  (i) Allegations of irregularities and mismanagement in the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) (A/49/884);
  (ii) Programme and administrative practices of the secretariats of the regional commissions for Africa, Western Asia and Europe (A/49/891);
  (iii) Programme and administrative practices of the Centre for Human Rights (A/49/892);
  (iv) Audit of the internal contractual personnel pilot project in the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) (A/49/914);
  (v) Follow-up audit of MINURSO (A/49/937);
  (vi) Programme and administrative practices of the Field Administration and Logistics Division of the Department of Peace-keeping Operations (to be issued);
  (vii) Audit of the UNPROFOR management component (to be issued).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the internal oversight functions of operational funds and programmes of the United Nations (resolution 48/218 B);

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services:

  (i) Annual report of the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services;

  (ii) Programme and administrative practices of the UNCTAD secretariat;

  (iii) Investigation of the United Nations gift centre at Headquarters.

153. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

By a letter dated 25 April 1995 (A/50/141 and Corr.1 and Add.1), Senegal requested the inclusion of the above-mentioned item in the provisional agenda of the fiftieth session.

No advance documentation is expected.

154. Review of the role of the Trusteeship Council

By a letter dated 2 June 1995 (A/50/142), Malta requested the inclusion of the above-mentioned item in the provisional agenda of the fiftieth session.

No advance documentation is expected.

155. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization

By a letter dated 8 June 1995 (A/50/143), Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan requested the inclusion of the above-mentioned item in the provisional agenda of the fiftieth session.

No advance documentation is expected.

Annex I
Presidents of the General Assembly

	Year	Name	Country
Regular sessions			
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Third	1948[a]	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Romulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950[a]	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran
Sixth	1951[a]	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952[a]	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953[a]	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
Eleventh	1956[a]	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958[a]	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960[a]	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961[a]	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964[a]	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-second	1967[a]	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala

---

[a] The session ended during the following year.

	Year	Name	Country
Regular sessions (*continued*)			
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia
Twenty-seventh	1972	Mr. Stanislaw Trepczynski	Poland
Twenty-eighth	1973[a]	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Twenty-ninth	1974[a]	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Thirtieth	1975	Mr. Gaston Thorn	Luxembourg
Thirty-first	1976[a]	Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe	Sri Lanka
Thirty-second	1977	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Thirty-third	1978[b]	Mr. Indalecio Liévano	Colombia
Thirty-fourth	1979	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Thirty-fifth	1980	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Thirty-sixth	1981	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirty-seventh	1982	Mr. Imre Hollai	Hungary
Thirty-eighth	1983	Mr. Jorge E. Illueca	Panama
Thirty-ninth	1984	Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka	Zambia
Fortieth	1985	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Forty-first	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Forty-second	1987	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Forty-third	1988	Mr. Dante Caputo	Argentina
Forty-fourth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Forty-fifth	1990	Mr. Guido de Marco	Malta
Forty-sixth	1991	Mr. Samir Shihabi	Saudi Arabia
Forty-seventh	1992	Mr. Stoyan Ganev	Bulgaria
Forty-eighth	1993	Mr. Samuel Insanally	Guyana
Forty-ninth	1994	Mr. Amara Essy	Côte d'Ivoire

---

[b] Since the thirty-third session, the session has ended during the following year.

	Year	*Name*	*Country*
Special sessions			
First	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fourth	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Seventh	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Eighth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Ninth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Tenth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Eleventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Twelfth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirteenth	1986	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Fourteenth	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Fifteenth	1988	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Sixteenth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Seventeenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Eighteenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Emergency special sessions			
First	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Third	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Fourth	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Seventh	(1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
	(1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Eighth	1981	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Ninth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq

Annex II
Officers of the Main Committees

A. First Committee

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. Károly Csatorday (Hungary)	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)
Twenty-first	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G.G.Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-second	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr.G.G.Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. C. Torsten W. Orn (Sweden)
Twenty-third	Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)	Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador)	Mr. Maxime Léopold Zollner (Benin)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alhaji S. D. Kolo (Nigeria)	Mr. Lloyd Barnett (Jamaica)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)	Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Zdenek Cerník (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Milko Tarabanov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Giovanni Migliuolo (Italy)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Abdullah Y. Bishara (Kuwait) Mr. Ion Datcu (Romania)	Mr. Gustavo Santiso Gálvez (Guatemala)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Otto Borch (Denmark)	Mr. Hayat Mehdi (Pakistan) Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar)	Mr. Alvaro de Soto (Peru)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina)	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic) Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)
Thirtieth	Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon)	Mr. Patrice Mikanagu (Burundi) Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Horacio Arteaga Acosta (Venezuela)
Thirty-first	Mr. Henryk Jaroszek (Poland)	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana) Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)	Mr. Kedar Bhakta Shrestha (Nepal)
Thirty-second	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Imre Hollai (Hungary) Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Francisco Correa (Mexico)
Thirty-third	Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Boubker Cherkaoui (Morocco) Mr. Hugo V. Palma (Peru)	Mr. Miodrag Mihajlovic (Yugoslavia)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas)	Mr. Awad S. Burwin (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Yuri N. Kuchubey (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ernst Sucharipa (Austria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Niaz A. Naik (Pakistan)	Mr. Aidan Mulloy (Ireland) Mr. Ferdinand Léopold Oyono (Cameroon)	Mr. Ronald L. Kensmil (Suriname)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Mario Carías (Honduras) Mr. Alejandro D. Yango (Philippines)	Mr. Alemayehu Makonnen (Ethiopia)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-seventh	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. J. C. Carasales (Argentina) Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Elfaki Abdalla Elfaki (Sudan) Mr. Gheorghe Tinca (Romania)	Mr. Humberto Y. Goyén Alvez (Uruguay)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Celso A. de Souza e Silva (Brazil)	Mr. Milous Vejvoda (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Henning Wegener (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Ngaré Kessely (Chad)
Fortieth	Mr. Ali Alatas (Indonesia)	Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba) Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Yannis Souliotis (Greece)
Forty-first	Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Morihisa Aoki (Japan) Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	Mr. Doulaye Corentin Ki (Burkina Faso)
Forty-second	Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez (Costa Rica) Mr. Ali Maher Nashashibi (Jordan)	Mr. Kasimierz Tomaszweski (Poland)
Forty-third	Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	Mr. Luvsandorjiin Bayart (Mongolia) Mr. Victor G. Batiouk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Virgilio A. Reyes (Philippines)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Adolfo R. Taylhardat (Venezuela)	Mr. Mohamed Nabil Fahmy (Egypt) Mr. Hassan Mashhadi Ghahvechi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Dimitrios Platis (Greece)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-fifth	Mr. Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal)	Mr. Ronald S. Morris (Australia)	Mr. Latévi Modem Lawson-Betum (Togo)
		Mr. Sergei N. Martynov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Forty-sixth	Mr. Robert Mroziewicz (Poland)	Mr. Sedrey A. Ordonez (Philippines)	Mr. Pablo Emilio Sader (Uruguay)
		Mr. Ahmed Nazif Alpman (Turkey)	
Forty-seventh	Mr. Nabil A. Elaraby (Egypt)	Mr. Pasí Patokallio (Finland)	Mr. Jerzy Zaleski (Poland)
		Mr. Dae Won Suh (Republic of Korea)	
Forty-eighth	Mr. Adolf Ritter von Wagner (Germany)	Mr. Behrouz Moradi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Macaire Kabore (Burkina Faso)
		Mr. Javier Ponce (Ecuador)	
Forty-ninth	Mr. Luis Valencia-Rodríguez (Ecuador)	Mr. Thomas Stelzer (Austria)	Mr. Peter Goosen (South Africa)
		Mr. Yoshitomo Tanaka (Japan)	

B. Special Political Committee[a]

Twentieth	Mr. Carlet R. Auguste (Haiti)	Mr. José D. Inglés (Philippines)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-first	Mr. Max Jakobson (Finland)	Mr. Privado G. Jimenez (Philippines)	Mr. Carlos A. Goñi Demarchi (Argentina)
Twenty-second	Mr. Humberto López Villamil (Honduras)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)	Mr. Abdullah Kamil (Indonesia)
Twenty-third	Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga (Poland)	Mr. Alessandro Farace (Italy)	Mr. Lamech E. Akong'o (Uganda)

---

[a] In accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993, the Special Political Committee and the Fourth Committee became the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee).

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Luis Hierro Gambardella (Uruguay)	Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi (Morocco)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Cornelius C. Cremin (Ireland)	Mr. V. S. Smirnov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Parviz Mohajer (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Hady Touré (Guinea)	Mr. Julio César Carasales (Argentina) Mr. Wissam Zahawie (Iraq)	Mr. Omer Ersan Akbel (Turkey)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Károly Szarka (Hungary)	Mr. K. B. Singh (Nepal) Mr. Ladislaw Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Massimo Castaldo (Italy)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Per Lind (Sweden)	Mr. Gueorgui Ghelev (Bulgaria) Mr. José Luis Martínez (Venezuela)	Mr. Hassan Abduldjalil (Indonesia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Roberto Martínez Ordóñez (Honduras)	Mr. Abdirizak Haji Hussein (Somalia) Mr. Erik Tellman (Norway)	Mr. Guenter Mauersberger (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-first	Mr. Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho)	Mr. John Gregoriades (Greece) Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Percy Haynes (Guyana)
Thirty-second	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Donald G. Blackman (Barbados) Mr. K. B. Shahi (Nepal)	Miss Ruth L. Dobson (Australia)
Thirty-third	Mr. Rodolfo E. Piza Escalante (Costa Rica)	Mr. Abdel-Magied A. Hassan (Sudan) Mr. Gustav Ortner (Austria)	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Hammoud El-Choufi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Gustavo E. Figueroa (Argentina) Mr. Winston A. Tubman (Liberia)	Mr. Paul Cotton (New Zealand)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Leonardo Mathias (Portugal)	Mrs. Biyemi Kekeh (Togo) Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	Mr. Helí Peláez (Peru)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Nathan Irumba (Uganda)	Mrs. Eva Nowotny (Austria) Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus)	Mr. Zahary Radoukov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Abduldayem Mubarez (Yemen)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania) Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Faruk Logoglu (Turkey)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Feodor Starcevic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Edouard Lingani (Burkina Faso)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Alpha I. Diallo (Guinea)	Mr. Hussain Bin Ali Bin Abdullatif (Oman) Mr. Giovanni Jannuzzi (Italy)	Mr. Jorge E. Chen Carpenter (Mexico)
Fortieth	Mr. Keijo Korhonen (Finland)	Mr. Jaroslav César (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)
Forty-first	Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile) Mr. Mehmet Ali Irtemçelik (Turkey)	Mr. Rafiq Ahmed Khan (Bangladesh)
Forty-second	Mr. Hamad Abdelaziz Al-Kawari (Qatar)	Mr. Helmut Freudenschuss (Austria) Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	Mr. Mpumelelo J. Hlophe (Swaziland)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-third	Mr. Eugeniusz Noworyta (Poland)	Mr. Orobola Fasehun (Nigeria) Mr. Horacio Nogués Zubizarreta (Paraguay)	Mr. Jean Michel Veranneman de Watervliet (Belgium)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Choo Siew Kioh (Malaysia) Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Miss Nonet M. Dapul (Philippines)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Perezi Karukubiro-Kamunanwire (Uganda)	Mr. Abelardo Posso Serrano (Ecuador) Mr. Reynaldo O. Arcilla (Philippines)	Ms. Catherine von Heidenstam (Sweden)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Nitya Pibulsonggram (Thailand)	Mr. Roland Schäfer (Germany) Dr. Zbigniew Maria Wlosowicz (Poland)	Mr. Ehab Fawzy (Egypt)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Hamadi Khouini (Tunisia)	Mr. Moisés Fuentes-Ibáñez (Bolivia) Mr. Abdullah Mohamed Alsaidi (Yemen)	Mr. Yuriy Shevchenko (Ukraine)

C. Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)[a]

Forty-eighth	Mr. Stanley Kalpagé (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Gheorghe Chirila (Romania) Mr. Ngoni Francis Sengwe (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Anuson Chinvanno (Thailand)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Borys Hudyman (Ukraine)	Mr. Abelardo Moreno Fernández (Cuba) Mr. Utula Utuoc Samana (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Dieudonné Ndiaya (Gabon)

D. Second Committee

Twentieth	Mr. P. A. Forthomme (Belgium)	Mr. Patricio Silva (Chile)	Mr. M. A. Ramaholimihaso (Madagascar)
Twenty-first	Mr. Moraiwid M. Tell (Jordan)	Mr. A. A. Boiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Georg Reisch (Austria)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-second	Mr. Jorge P. Fernandini (Peru)	Mr. Ali Attiga (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. I. S. Chadha (India)
Twenty-third	Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana)	Mr. Jan Muzík (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kjell K. Christiansen (Norway)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Hooshang Amirmokri (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia)	Mr. S. Edward Peal (Liberia)	Mr. Leandro Verceles (Philippines)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)	Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito (Brazil)	Mr. Salih Mohamed Osman (Sudan)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Bruce Rankin (Canada)	Mr. Mokhless M. Gobba (Egypt) Mr. János Pataki (Hungary)	Mr. Farouk Farhang (Afghanistan)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Zewde Gabre-Sellassie (Ethiopia)	Mr. Jan Arvesen (Norway) Mr. Luis González Arias (Paraguay)	Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Jihad Karam (Iraq)	Mr. Izzeldin Hamid (Sudan) Mr. Daniel Massonet (Belgium)	Mr. Luis Lascarro (Colombia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Olof Rydbeck (Sweden)	Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny (Egypt) Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Fazlul Karim (Bangladesh)
Thirty-first	Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Ion Goritza (Romania) Mr. Mohan Prased Lohani (Nepal)	Mr. Gerhard Pfanzelter (Austria)
Thirty-second	Mr. Peter Jankowitsch (Austria)	Mr. Angel María Oliveri López (Argentina) Mr. Umayya Salah Tukan (Jordan)	Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman Dharat (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-third	Mr. Louis Kayanda Mwangaguhunga (Uganda)	Mr. Jeremy K. B. Kinsman (Canada)	Mr. Theophilos Theophilou (Cyprus)
		Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Euripides Evriviades (Cyprus)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Costiu Murgescu (Romania)	Mr. Abul Ahsan (Bangladesh)	Miss Paulina García Donoso (Ecuador)
		Mr. José Luis Xifra (Spain)	
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdelhadi Sbihi (Morocco)	Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	Mrs. Maureen Stephenson-Vernon (Jamaica)
		Mr. Josue L. Villa (Philippines)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Leandro I. Verceles (Philippines)	Mr. Gerben Ringnalda (Netherlands)	Mr. Ahmed Ould Sid'Ahmed (Mauritania)
		Mr. Enrique G. ter Horst (Venezuela)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. O. O. Fafowora (Nigeria)	Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan)	Mr. Stoyan Bakalov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Peter Dietze (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Phillip H. Gibson (New Zealand)	Mr. Policarpo Arce-Rojas (Colombia)
		Mr. Fariq S. Ziada (Iraq)	
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Bryce Harland (New Zealand)	Mr. Enrique de la Torre (Argentina)	Mr. Ahmed Alawi Al-Haddad (Democratic Yemen)
		Mr. Habib Kaabachi (Tunisia)	
Fortieth	Mr. Omer Y. Birido (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi D. M. Brotodiningrat (Indonesia)	Mr. Jorge Lago Silva (Cuba)
		Ms. Inga Eriksson (Sweden)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-first	Mr. Abdalla Saleh Al-Ashtal (Democratic Yemen)	Mr. Finn Jønck (Denmark) Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)	Mr. Boris Goudima (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Forty-second	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Henricus Gajentaan (Netherlands) Mr. S. Mohamed Shabaan (Egypt)	Mr. Seyed M. Arastoo (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-third	Mr. Hugo Navajas-Mogro (Bolivia)	Mr. Jose Fernandez (Philippines) Mr. Eloho E. Otobo (Nigeria)	Mr. Martin Walter (Czechoslovakia)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmed Ghezal (Tunisia)	Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren (Mongolia) Mr. David Payton (New Zealand)	Mrs. Martha Dueñas de Whist (Ecuador)
Forty-fifth	Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco) Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay)	Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)
Forty-sixth	Mr. John Burke (Ireland)	Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania) Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Martin Rakotonaivo (Madagascar)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Ramiro Piriz-Ballón (Uruguay)	Mr. Jose Lino B. Guerrero (Philippines) Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal)	Mr. Walter Balzan (Malta)
Forty-eighth	Mr. René Valéry Mongbe (Benin)	Mr. Leandro Arellano (Mexico) Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)	Ms. Irene Freudenschuss-Reichl (Austria)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Sher Afgan Khan (Pakistan)	Mr. Arjan P. Hamburger (Netherlands) Mr. Raiko S. Raichev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Ahmed Yousif Mohamed (Sudan)

E. Third Committee

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico)	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)
Twenty-first	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)	Mrs. Clara Ponce de León (Colombia)
Twenty-second	Mrs. Mara Radic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mr. A. A. Mohammed (Nigeria)
Twenty-third	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)
Twenty-fourth	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Ludek Handl (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-fifth	Miss Maria Groza (Romania)	Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish (Costa Rica)	Mrs. Eva Gunawardana (Belgium)
Twenty-sixth	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Giambruno (Uruguay)	Mrs. Erica Daes (Greece) Mr. Kofi Sekyiama (Ghana)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley (Honduras) Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)	Mr. Aykut Berk (Turkey)
Twenty-ninth	Mrs. Aminata Marico (Mali)	Miss Graziella Dubra (Uruguay) Mr. Gholam Ali Sayar (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirtieth	Mr. Ladislav Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mrs. Gwen Etondé Burnley (Cameroon) Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mrs. Sekela Kaninda (Zaire)
Thirty-first	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)	Miss Faika Farouk (Tunisia) Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba)	Mr. Ibrahim Badawi (Egypt)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-second	Mrs. Lucille Mair (Jamaica)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia) Mr. Eigil Pedersen (Denmark)	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Ali Al-Hinai (Oman)
Thirty-third	Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mr. Chérif Bachir Djigo (Senegal) Mr. Anestis Papastefanou (Greece)	Miss Ana del Carmen Richter (Argentina)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Samir I. Sobhy (Egypt)	Mr. Jainendra Kumar Jain (India) Mrs. Claudia Restrepo de Reyes (Colombia)	Mr. Nikolai N. Komissarov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria)	Mrs. Carmen Silva de Araña (Peru) Mr. Johan Nordenfelt (Sweden)	Miss Olajumoke Oladayo Obafemi (Nigeria)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Declan O'Donovan (Ireland)	Mr. Mario A. Esquivel Tobar (Costa Rica) Mrs. Dordana Masmoudi (Tunisia)	Mr. Naoharu Fuji (Japan)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil)	Mr. Dharar Abdul Razzak Razzooqi (Kuwait) Mr. Willi Schlegel (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Karl Borchard (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Saroj Chavanaviraj (Thailand)	Mr. Roderick L. Bell (Canada) Mrs. María A. Flórez (Cuba)	Mrs. Moussokoro Sangaré Kaba (Guinea)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ali Abdi Madar (Somalia)	Mrs. Elsa Boccheciampe de Crovati (Venezuela) Mrs. Rosalinda V. Tirona (Philippines)	Mr. Grzegorz Polowczyk (Poland)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fortieth	Mr. Endre Zador (Hungary)	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands) Mr. Abdullah Zawawi Mohamed (Malaysia)	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)
Forty-first	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands)	Miss Tatiana Bronsnakova (Czechoslovakia) Mr. James Mugume (Uganda)	Mr. Francis Eric Aguilar-Hecht (Guatemala)
Forty-second	Mr. Jorge E. Ritter (Panama)	Mr. Osman M. O. Dirar (Sudan) Mr. Paul E. Laberge (Canada)	Mrs. Ani Santoso (Indonesia)
Forty-third	Mr. Mohammad A. Abulhasan (Kuwait)	Mr. Carlos Jativa (Ecuador) Mr. Mohamed Noman Galal (Egypt)	Mr. Carles Casajuana (Spain)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)	Ms. A. Missouri Sherman-Peter (Bahamas) Mr. Stanislav Ogurtsov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Wilfried Grolig (Federal Republic of Germany)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Juan O. Somavía (Chile)	Ms. Jane C. Coombs (New Zealand) Ms. Chipo Zindoga (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Mario L. de Leon (Philippines)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Mohammad Hussain Al-Shaali (United Arab Emirates)	Mr. Rafael Angel Alfaro-Pineda (El Salvador) Mr. Alexander Slabý (Czechoslovakia)	Miss Rosemary Semafumu (Uganda)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Florian Krenkel (Austria)	Mr. András Dékány (Hungary) Mr. Momodou K. Jallow (Gambia)	Mr. Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-eighth	Mr. Eduard Kukan (Slovakia)	Ms. Noria Abdullah Ali Al-Hamami (Yemen) Mr. Barend C. A. F. van der Heijden (Netherlands)	Mrs. Rosa Carmina Recinos de Maldonado (Guatemala)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Kéba Birane Cissé (Senegal)	Mr. John D. Biggar (Ireland) Mr. Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand)	Mr. Nikolai N. Lepeshko (Belarus)

F. Fourth Committee[a]

Twentieth	Mr. Majib Rahnema (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Emmanual Bruce (Togo)	Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India)
Twenty-first	Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan)	Mr. N. T. D. Kanakaratne (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-second	Mr. George J. Tomeh (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. E. A. Braithwaite (Guyana)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)
Twenty-third	Mr. P. V. J. Solomon (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. James E. K. Aggrey-Orleans (Ghana)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Théodore Idzumbuir (Zaire)	Mr. Luben Pentchev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Abdullah (Democratic Yemen)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Vernon Johnson Mwaanga (Zambia)	Mr. Assad K. Sadry (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Horacio Sevilla Borja (Ecuador)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Keith Johnson (Jamaica)	Mrs. Brita Skottsberg Ahman (Sweden)	Mr. Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Zdenek Cerník (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Salah Ahmed Mohamad Ibrahim (Sudan) Mr. Lionel Samuels (Guyana)	Mrs. Edda Weiss (Austria)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela)	Mr. Henricus A. F. Heidweiller (Netherlands) Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. Mohamad Sidik (Indonesia) Mr. Stanislav Suja (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Arnaldo H. S. Araújo (Guinea-Bissau)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirtieth	Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Amer Salih Araim (Iraq) Mr. Bernal Vargas Saborío (Costa Rica)	Mr. Rui Quartin Santos (Portugal)
Thirty-first	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Ede Gazdik (Hungary) Mr. Raymond Tchicaya (Gabon)	Mr. Abdul Majid Mangal (Afghanistan)
Thirty-second	Mr. Mowaffak Allaf (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Khaled Q. Al-Said (Oman) Mr. Mampuya Musungayi Nkuembe (Zaire)	Mr. Gürsel Demirok (Turkey)
Thirty-third	Mr. Leonid A. Dolguchits (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin) Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. Daniel de la Pedraja (Mexico)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Wisber Loeis (Indonesia) Mr. Luis Alberto Varela Quirós (Costa Rica)	Mr. Ron S. Morris (Australia)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana)	Mr. Makhaola Nkau Lerotholi (Lesotho) Mr. Frantisek Penazka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Aryoday Lal (Fiji)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Jasim Yousif Jamal (Qatar)	Mr. Isselmou Ould Sidi Ahmed Vall (Mauritania) Mr. Gerhard Schröter (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Ibrahim O. Addabashi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Raúl Roa Kourí (Cuba)	Mr. Essam Sadek Ramadan (Egypt) Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	Mr. Victor G. Garcia (Philippines)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ali Treiki (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Jaime Hermida Castillo (Nicaragua) Mr. Ralph Karepa (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Rudolph Yossiphov (Bulgaria)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Renagi Renagi Lohia (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Mohamed Kamel Amr (Egypt) Mr. Jirí Pulz (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Demetrio Infante (Chile)
Fortieth	Mr. Javier Chamorro Mora (Nicaragua)	Mr. Bouba Diallo (Mali) Mr. Vladimir F. Skofenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Stefano Stefanini (Italy)
Forty-first	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. Ahmad Farouk Arnouss (Syrian Arab Republic) Mrs. Margaret A. King-Rousseau (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Nihat Akyol (Turkey)
Forty-second	Mr. Constantine Moushoutas (Cyprus)	Mr. Joachim Rafael Branco (Sao Tome and Principe) Mr. Alexander Vasilyev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Alvaro Carnevali-Villegas (Venezuela)
Forty-third	Mr. Jonathan C. Peters (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)	Mr. Sverre J. Bergh Johansen (Norway) Mr. Denis Dangue Rewaka (Gabon)	Mr. Emmanuel Douma (Congo)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Robert F. Van Lierop (Vanuatu)	Mr. A. M. Antony Cave (Barbados) Mr. Gordon H. Bristol (Nigeria)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Martin Adouki (Congo)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates) Mr. José E. Acosta-Fragachán (Venezuela)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Mr. Pouta Jacques Beleyi (Togo) Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-seventh	Mr. Guillermo A. Meléndez Barahona (El Salvador)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand) Mr. Ulli Mwambulukutu (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)

G. Fifth Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Nejib Bouziri (Tunisia)	Mr. Pedro Olarte (Colombia)	Mr. Vladimir Prusa (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vahap Asiroglu (Turkey)	Mr. Bogomil Todorov (Bulgaria)	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)
Twenty-second	Mr. Harry Morris (Liberia)	Mr. Moshen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. B. J. Lynch (New Zealand)
Twenty-third	Mr. G.G.Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. W. G. M. Olivier (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico) Mr. Paul André Beaulieu (Canada)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)	Mr. Gindeel I. Gindeel (Sudan)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Max Wershof (Canada)	Mr. Jozsef Tardos (Hungary)	Mr. Mohamed M. El Baradei (Egypt)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)	Mr. Babooram Rambissoon (Trinidad and Tobago)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)	Mr. Joseph Q. Cleland (Ghana) Miss Fernanda Forcignano (Italy)	Mr. Oleg N. Pashkevich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Simón Arboleda (Colombia) Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Kemil Dipp Gómez (Dominican Republic) Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)	Mr. Mahmoud M. Osman (Egypt)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirtieth	Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan) Mr. Youri M. Matseiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt)
Thirty-first	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Anwar Kemal (Pakistan) Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina)	Mr. Brian Nason (Ireland)
Thirty-second	Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Oswaldo Gamboa (Venezuela) Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Pyotr Grigoryevich Belyaev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-third	Mr. Clarus Kobina Sekyi (Ghana)	Mr. Orlando Marville (Barbados) Miss Doris Muck (Austria)	Mr. Hamzah M. Hamzah (Syrian Arab Republic)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium)	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland) Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Ali Ben-Said Khamis (Algeria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Hamed A. El-Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Anatoly Golovko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Carl C. Pedersen (Canada)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Abdel-Rahman Abdalla (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Mr. Michael Godfrey (New Zealand)	Mr. Mario Martorell (Peru)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan) Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mohamed El Safty (Egypt)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan)	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden) Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mihail Bushev (Bulgaria) Mr. Otto Ditz (Austria)	Mr. Ali Achraf Mojtahed (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Fortieth	Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Hans Erik Kastoft (Denmark) Mr. Adnan A. Yonis (Iraq)	Mr. Falk Meltke (German Democratic Republic)
Forty-first	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)	Mr. John Hadwen (Canada) Mr. Tharcisse Ntakibirora (Burundi)	Mr. Soeprapto Herijanto (Indonesia)
Forty-second	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden)	Mr. Deryck Murray (Trinidad and Tobago) Mr. Raj Singh (Fiji)	Mr. Félix Aboly-Bi-Kouassi (Côte d'Ivoire)
Forty-third	Mr. Michael George Okeyo (Kenya)	Mr. Sayed Mojtaba Arastou (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Tjaco T. van den Hout (Netherlands)	Mrs. Flor de Rodríguez (Venezuela)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Ado Vaher (Canada) Mr. Kwaku Duah Dankwa (Ghana)	Mr. Eiten Ninov (Bulgaria)
Forty-fifth	Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Ms. Irmeli Mustonen (Finland) Mr. Sergiy V. Koulyk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Shamel Nasser (Egypt)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mrs. Norma Goicochea Estenoz (Cuba) Mr. Kees W. Spaans (Netherlands)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-seventh	Mr. Marian-George Dinu (Romania)	Ms. Maria Rotheiser (Austria)	Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)
		Mr. El Hassane Zahid (Morocco)	
Forty-eighth	Mr. Rabah Hadid (Algeria)	Mrs. Regina Emerson (Portugal)	Mr. Mahbub Kabir (Bangladesh)
		Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)	
Forty-ninth	Mr. Adrien Teirlinck (Belgium)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Larbi Djacta (Algeria)
		Ms. Marta Peña (Mexico)	

H. Sixth Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt)	Mr. Constantin Flitan (Romania)	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vratislav Pechota (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Armando Molina (Venezuela)	Mr. Gaetano Arangio Ruiz (Italy)
Twenty-second	Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway)	Mr. Maluki Mwendwa (Kenya)	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)
Twenty-third	Mr. K. Krishna Rao (India)	Mr. Hugo Juan Gobbi (Argentina)	Mr. Gheorghe Secarin (Romania)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)	Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Duke Esmond Pollard (Guyana)	Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Eric Suy (Belgium)	Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus)	Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)
		Mr. Rodrigo Velasco Arboleda (Colombia)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Joseph Mande-Ndjapou (Central African Republic)
		Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)	Mr. Simon N. Bozanga (Central African Republic)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Bengt Broms (Finland) Mr. Abdelkrim Gana (Tunisia)	Mr. Joseph A. Sanders (Guyana)
Thirtieth	Mr. Frank Xavier Njenga (Kenya)	Mr. Víctor Manuel Godoy Figueredo (Paraguay) Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)	Mr. Eike Bracklo (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirty-first	Mr. Estelito P. Mendoza (Philippines)	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia) Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-second	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria) Mr. Thabo Makeka (Lesotho)	Mr. Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)
Thirty-third	Mr. Luigi Ferrari-Bravo (Italy)	Mr. Davoud Bavand (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Alexandru Bolintineanu (Romania)	Mr. Ibrahim Abdul-Aziz Omar (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand)	Mr. Emmanuel T. Esquea Guerrero (Dominican Republic) Mr. Klaus E. D. A. Zehentner (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada) Miss Martha Oliveros (Argentina)	Mr. Wolfgang Hampe (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru)	Mr. M. El-Banhawy (Egypt) Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)	Mr. Antonio Viñal (Spain)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania) Mr. Peter D. Maynard (Bahamas)	Miss Salwa Gabriel Berberi (Sudan)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Eliès Gastli (Tunisia)	Mr. Eladio Knipping Victoria (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Soud Mohamad Zedan (Saudi Arabia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Gunter Görner (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Moritaka Hayashi (Japan)	Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey)
Fortieth	Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi (Iraq)	Mr. Roberto Herrera Cáceres (Honduras) Mr. Bernd Mützelburg (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Molefi Pholo (Lesotho)
Forty-first	Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica)	Mr. José Luis Jesus (Cape Verde) Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	Mr. José María Castroviejo (Spain)
Forty-second	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Klaus E. Scharioth (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Kenneth McKenzie (Trinidad and Tobago)
Forty-third	Mr. Achol Deng (Sudan)	Mr. Hameed Mohamed Ali (Democratic Yemen) Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	Mr. Carlos Velasco Mendiola (Peru)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Helmut Türk (Austria)	Mr. Ernesto Martínez-Gondra (Argentina) Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Guillaume Pambou-Tchivounda (Gabon)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Jan-Jaap van de Velde (Netherlands) Mr. Lukabu Khabouji N'Zaji (Zaire)	Mr. Saeid Mirzaee-Yengejeh (Islamic Republic of Iran)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-sixth	Mr. Pedro Comissario Afonso (Mozambique)	Mr. Richard Têtu (Canada) Mr. José Sandoval (Ecuador)	Mr. Aliosha Nedelchev (Bulgaria)
Forty-seventh	Mr. M. Javad Zarif (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Peter Tomka (Czechoslovakia) Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	Mr. Wael Ahmed Kamal Aboulmagd (Egypt)
Forty-eighth	Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	Mr. Ali Thani Al-Suwaidi (United Arab Emirates) Mr. Matthew Neuhaus (Australia)	Mr. Oleksandr F. Motsyk (Ukraine)
Forty-ninth	Mr. George O. Lamptey (Ghana)	Mr. Suresh Chandra Chaturvedi (India) Mr. Marek Madej (Poland)	Ms. Silvia A. Fernández de Gurmendi (Argentina)

Annex III
Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

(The permanent members of the Security Council have been omitted from the table.)

	Sessions																							
Member States	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19**	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*
Afghanistan																								
Algeria																								
Antigua and Barbuda																								
Armenia																								
Australia					×								×				×					×		
Austria																					×			
Bahamas																								
Bahrain																								
Bangladesh																								
Barbados																								×
Belarus																								
Belgium																	×							
Belize																								
Benin																						×		
Bhutan																								
Bolivia																					×			
Botswana																								
Brazil				×										×										
Brunei Darussalam																								
Bulgaria															×			×					×	
Burkina Faso																								
Burundi																				×				
Cambodia																								
Cameroon																		×						
Canada															×								×	

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

Sessions																									
25	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*Member States*
																						×			Afghanistan
													×												Algeria
																			×						Antigua and Barbuda
																								×	Armenia
						×					×										×				Australia
				×								×												×	Austria
															×										Bahamas
					×					×				×				×							Bahrain
					×									×									×		Bangladesh
					×										×										Barbados
									×							×									Belarus
	×												×												Belgium
																					×	×			Belize
											×					×						×			Benin
								×					×												Bhutan
										×				×					×						Bolivia
											×						×				×				Botswana
×																×				×					Brazil
																			×						Brunei Darussalam
					×									×											Bulgaria
												×			×								×		Burkina Faso
	×							×					×											×	Burundi
																								×	Cambodia
			×						×								×								Cameroon
								×					×							×			×		Canada

	Sessions																							
Member States	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19**	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*
Cape Verde																								
Central African Republic																				×				
Chad																								
Chile																					×			×
Colombia																	×							
Comoros																								
Congo																								
Costa Rica																×					×			
Côte d'Ivoire																								
Cuba		×																						
Cyprus																×		×			×			
Czechoslovakia													×			×								
Democratic People's Republic of Korea																								
Denmark																								×
Djibouti																								
Dominican Republic																						×		
Ecuador									×				×									×		
Egypt							×																	
El Salvador											×							×						
Ethiopia										×														
Fiji																								
Gabon																					×			
Gambia																								
Germany																								
Ghana																×								×
Greece																×					×			
Grenada																								
Guatemala																				×				
Guinea																	×						×	
Guinea-Bissau																								
Guyana																							×	
Haiti																	×							
Honduras							×																	
Hungary																					×			
Iceland																		×				×		

Sessions																									
25	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*Member States*
																						×			Cape Verde
				×																					Central African Republic
×						×								×											Chad
																									Chile
		×																							Colombia
																	×					×			Comoros
												×							×						Congo
	×								×						×				×						Costa Rica
				×														×							Côte d'Ivoire
					×						×			×											Cuba
		×					×		×		×	×		×	×	×		×		×					Cyprus
			×										×												Czechoslovakia
																								×	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
							×											×							Denmark
														×											Djibouti
						×										×								×	Dominican Republic
×							×			×								×			×				Ecuador
																				×			×		Egypt
								×										×							El Salvador
		×							×																Ethiopia
			×					×								×				×				×	Fiji
							×								×							×			Gabon
																			×						Gambia
				×		×																			Germany
			×											×						×					Ghana
	×									×															Greece
																							×		Grenada
							×							×									×		Guatemala
						×															×				Guinea
																		×						×	Guinea-Bissau
			×						×				×												Guyana
		×		×								×													Haiti
			×																	×	×				Honduras
	×									×															Hungary
		×							×					×											Iceland

Member States	*Sessions* 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24
India											×													
Indonesia													×											×
Iran (Islamic Republic of)																							×	
Iraq						×															×			
Ireland																								
Israel								×																
Italy											×													
Jamaica																								
Japan															×									
Jordan																	×					×		×
Kazakstan																								
Kenya																								
Kuwait																				×				
Lao People's Democratic Republic																				×		×		
Lebanon																							×	
Lesotho																								
Liberia																								
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya															×							×		
Liechtenstein																								
Luxembourg										×														×
Madagascar																	×							
Malawi																								×
Malaysia																				×				
Mali																								
Malta																								
Mauritania																						×		
Mauritius																								
Mexico		×	×					×								×								
Mongolia																								×
Morocco														×						×				
Mozambique																								
Myanmar									×					×										
Nepal													×									×		
Netherlands													×			×								
New Zealand																								

Sessions																									
25	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*Member States*
																							×	×	India
							×				×									×					Indonesia
																			×				×		Iran (Islamic Republic of)
×																			×						Iraq
																						×			Ireland
																									Israel
														×							×				Italy
×												×													Jamaica
	×					×																			Japan
																	×								Jordan
																								×	Kazakstan
×								×							×										Kenya
												×							×			×			Kuwait
																									Lao People's Democratic Republic
				×									×							×					Lebanon
							×		×						×							×			Lesotho
													×										×		Liberia
		×						×				×				×		×				×			Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
																							×		Liechtenstein
																			×						Luxembourg
							×																		Madagascar
										×														×	Malawi
														×		×					×				Malaysia
												×													Mali
×															×			×							Malta
		×															×								Mauritania
×										×										×					Mauritius
				×							×														Mexico
					×					×							×								Mongolia
											×			×					×						Morocco
					×											×				×					Mozambique
																					×				Myanmar
×				×									×					×							Nepal
			×				×										×							×	Netherlands
		×																							New Zealand

	Sessions																							
Member States	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19**	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*
Nicaragua																						×		
Niger																×								
Nigeria																								×
Norway																								
Oman																								
Pakistan				×									×		×									
Panama															×									×
Papua New Guinea																								
Paraguay												×								×				
Peru																							×	
Philippines														×									×	
Poland			×																	×				
Portugal																								
Qatar																								
Republic of Korea																								
Romania														×			×							
Rwanda																					×			
Saint Lucia																								
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines																								
Sao Tome and Principe																								
Senegal																					×			
Seychelles																								
Sierra Leone																				×				
Singapore																								
Somalia																		×						
South Africa	×													×										
Spain												×								×				
Sri Lanka												×												
Sudan															×							×		
Suriname																								
Swaziland																								
Sweden														×									×	
Syrian Arab Republic																		×						
Thailand																								
Togo																							×	

Sessions																									
25	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*Member States*
				×		×						×					×					×		×	Nicaragua
										×															Niger
																									Nigeria
					×														×						Norway
						×				×						×					×				Oman
									×		×		×		×								×		Pakistan
						×			×		×														Panama
									×		×								×						Papua New Guinea
		×															×								Paraguay
	×				×		×																		Peru
×		×		×								×			×							×			Philippines
								×											×				×		Poland
																	×								Portugal
								×				×			×						×				Qatar
																							×		Republic of Korea
				×						×					×										Romania
		×									×					×				×					Rwanda
																				×					Saint Lucia
																	×								Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
																		×							Sao Tome and Principe
×					×			×		×					×					×					Senegal
											×														Seychelles
	×						×						×			×									Sierra Leone
									×				×				×								Singapore
									×							×									Somalia
																									South Africa
			×					×																	Spain
			×														×					×			Sri Lanka
	×					×							×						×					×	Sudan
																×						×			Suriname
													×					×							Swaziland
											×					×									Sweden
		×															×								Syrian Arab Republic
										×								×							Thailand
									×		×			×			×				×				Togo

	Sessions																							
Member States	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19**	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*
Trinidad and Tobago																					×			
Tunisia												×												
Turkey														×				×						
Uganda																							×	
Ukraine																								
United Arab Emirates																								
United Republic of Tanzania																						×		
Uruguay													×											
Vanuatu																								
Venezuela	×					×									×									
Yemen																								
Yugoslavia							×																	×
Zaire																					×			
Zambia																								
Zimbabwe																								

Sessions																									
25	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*Member States*
								×																	Trinidad and Tobago
			×		×					×					×		×				×			×	Tunisia
						×			×			×				×						×			Turkey
			×									×													Uganda
×											×										×				Ukraine
			×																	×					United Arab Emirates
						×												×			×		×		United Republic of Tanzania
																								×	Uruguay
																		×							Vanuatu
	×												×												Venezuela
	×						×		×			×		×	×							×			Yemen
																		×		×					Yugoslavia
					×					×											×		×		Zaire
	×			×								×											×		Zambia
										×									×						Zimbabwe

Annex IV

Non-permanent members of the Security Council

Member States	*Years*																								
	1946	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*
Algeria																							×	×	
Argentina			×	×										×	×						×	×			
Australia	×	×									×	×													
Austria																									
Bangladesh																									
Belarus																									
Belgium		×	×							×	×														
Benin																									
Bolivia																			×	×					
Botswana																									
Brazil	×	×				×	×		×	×								×	×			×	×		
Bulgaria																					×	×			
Burkina Faso																									
Burundi																									×
Cameroon																									
Canada			×	×									×	×								×	×		
Cape Verde																									
Chile							×	×								×	×								
Colombia		×	×					×	×			×	×											×	×
Congo																									
Costa Rica																									
Côte d'Ivoire																			×	×					
Cuba				×	×						×	×													
Czech Republic[a]																									
Denmark								×	×													×	×		
Djibouti																									
Ecuador					×	×									×	×									
Egypt	×			×	×											×	×								

---

[a] Following the dissolution of the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic on 1 January 1993, the Czech Republic and Slovakia were admitted to membership in the United Nations as independent and sovereign States. Czechoslovakia was a member in 1964, 1978 and 1979.

Years																										
71	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*Member States*
																	×	×								**Algeria**
×	×															×	×						×	×		**Argentina**
		×	×											×	×											**Australia**
		×	×																	×	×					**Austria**
								×	×																	**Bangladesh**
			×	×																						**Belarus**
×	×																			×	×					**Belgium**
					×	×																				**Benin**
							×	×																		**Bolivia**
																								×	×	**Botswana**
																	×	×				×	×			**Brazil**
															×	×										**Bulgaria**
													×	×												**Burkina Faso**
×																										**Burundi**
			×	×																						**Cameroon**
						×	×											×	×							**Canada**
																					×	×				**Cape Verde**
																										Chile
																		×	×							**Colombia**
															×	×										**Congo**
			×	×																						**Costa Rica**
																			×	×						**Côte d'Ivoire**
																			×	×						**Cuba**
																							×	×		**Czech Republic**
														×	×											**Denmark**
																						×	×			**Djibouti**
																				×	×					**Ecuador**
													×	×												**Egypt**

Member States	*Years*																								
	1946	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*
Ethiopia																						×	×		
Finland																								×	×
Gabon																									
Germany																									
Ghana																	×	×							
Greece							×	×																	
Guinea																									
Guyana																									
Honduras																									
Hungary																							×	×	
India					×	×																×	×		
Indonesia																									
Iran (Islamic Republic of)										×	×														
Iraq												×	×												
Ireland																	×								
Italy														×	×										
Jamaica																									
Japan													×	×							×	×			
Jordan																				×	×				
Kenya																									
Kuwait																									
Lebanon								×	×																
Liberia																×									
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																									
Madagascar																									
Malaysia																				×					
Mali																					×	×			
Malta																									
Mauritania																									
Mauritius																									
Mexico	×																								
Morocco																		×	×						
Nepal																								×	×
Netherlands	×					×	×													×	×				
New Zealand									×	×											×				
Nicaragua																									×
Niger																									
Nigeria																					×	×			
Norway				×	×													×	×						
Oman																									

Years																										
71	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*Member States*
																		×	×							Ethiopia
																		×	×							Finland
							×	×																		Gabon
						×	×		×	×						×	×							×	×	Germany
															×	×										Ghana
																										Greece
	×	×																								Guinea
				×	×						×	×														Guyana
																								×	×	Honduras
																					×	×				Hungary
	×	×				×	×						×	×						×	×					India
		×	×																					×	×	Indonesia
																										Iran (Islamic Republic of)
			×	×																						Iraq
										×	×															Ireland
×	×			×	×											×	×							×	×	Italy
								×	×																	Jamaica
×	×			×	×					×	×					×	×				×	×				Japan
											×	×														Jordan
		×	×																							Kenya
							×	×																		Kuwait
																										Lebanon
																										Liberia
					×	×																				Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
														×	×											Madagascar
																		×	×							Malaysia
																										Mali
												×	×													Malta
			×	×																						Mauritania
						×	×																			Mauritius
									×	×																Mexico
																					×	×				Morocco
																	×	×								Nepal
												×	×													Netherlands
																						×	×			New Zealand
×												×	×													Nicaragua
									×	×																Niger
							×	×															×	×		Nigeria
								×	×																	Norway
																							×	×		Oman

	Years																								
Member States	*1946*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*
Pakistan							×	×															×	×	
Panama													×	×											
Paraguay																							×	×	
Peru										×	×														
Philippines												×						×							
Poland	×	×													×										×
Portugal																									
Romania																	×								
Rwanda																									
Senegal																							×	×	
Sierra Leone																									×
Somalia																									
Spain																								×	×
Sri Lanka															×	×									
Sudan																									
Sweden												×	×												
Syrian Arab Republic		×	×																						×
Thailand																									
Togo																									
Trinidad and Tobago																									
Tunisia														×	×										
Turkey						×	×		×	×						×									
Uganda																					×				
Ukraine			×	×																					
United Arab Emirates																									
United Republic of Tanzania																									
Uruguay																				×	×				
Venezuela																	×	×							
Yemen																									
Yugoslavia					×	×					×														
Zaire																									
Zambia																								×	×
Zimbabwe																									

Years																										
71	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*Member States*
					×	×						×	×									×	×			Pakistan
	×	×			×	×				×	×															Panama
																										Paraguay
		×	×										×	×												Peru
									×	×																Philippines
×											×	×														Poland
								×	×																	Portugal
					×	×													×	×						Romania
																							×	×		Rwanda
																	×	×								Senegal
×																										Sierra Leone
×	×																									Somalia
										×	×											×	×			Spain
																										Sri Lanka
	×	×																								Sudan
				×	×																					Sweden
×																										Syrian Arab Republic
														×	×											Thailand
											×	×														Togo
														×	×											Trinidad and Tobago
									×	×																Tunisia
																										Turkey
										×	×															Uganda
													×	×												Ukraine
															×	×										United Arab Emirates
				×	×																					United Republic of Tanzania
																										Uruguay
						×	×								×	×					×	×				Venezuela
																			×	×						Yemen
	×	×															×	×								Yugoslavia
											×	×							×	×						Zaire
								×	×							×	×									Zambia
												×	×							×	×					Zimbabwe

Annex V
Members of the Economic and Social Council

Member States	*Years*																									
	1946	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*
Afghanistan														×	×	×										
Algeria																			×	×	×					
Angola																										
Argentina							×	×	×	×	×	×						×	×	×			×	×	×	
Australia			×	×	×			×	×	×							×	×	×							
Austria																		×	×	×						
Bahamas																										
Bahrain																										
Bangladesh																										
Barbados																										
Belarus		×	×	×																						
Belgium				×	×	×	×	×	×													×	×	×		
Belize																										
Benin																				×	×	×				
Bhutan																										
Bolivia																										
Botswana																										
Brazil			×	×	×						×	×	×		×	×	×								×	×
Bulgaria														×	×	×							×	×	×	
Burkina Faso																							×	×	×	
Burundi																										
Cameroon																				×	×	×				
Canada	×	×	×		×	×	×				×	×	×							×	×	×				
Central African Republic																										
Chad																							×	×	×	
Chile	×	×	×	×	×	×							×	×	×				×	×	×					

Years																										
72	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*Member States*
				×	×	×																				**Afghanistan**
	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×					×	×	×						**Algeria**
																				×	×	×				**Angola**
		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×					×	×	×					**Argentina**
		×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×	**Australia**
				×	×	×				×	×	×							×	×	×					**Austria**
								×	×	×							×	×	×		×	×	×			**Bahamas**
																		×	×	×						**Bahrain**
				×	×	×			×	×	×		×	×	×					×	×	×				**Bangladesh**
							×	×	×																	**Barbados**
									×	×	×			×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×	**Belarus**
		×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				**Belgium**
															×	×	×									**Belize**
										×	×	×								×	×	×				**Benin**
																					×	×	×			**Bhutan**
×	×	×		×	×	×									×	×	×									**Bolivia**
											×	×	×						×	×	×					**Botswana**
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	**Brazil**
			×	×	×			×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×		**Bulgaria**
					×	×	×											×	×	×						**Burkina Faso**
×	×	×							×	×	×															**Burundi**
						×	×	×	×	×	×						×	×	×							**Cameroon**
		×	×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			**Canada**
						×	×	×																		**Central African Republic**
																										Chad
×	×	×						×	×	×									×	×	×	×	×	×		**Chile**

	Years																									
Member States	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
China*	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×											
Colombia	×																×	×	×							
Congo																							×	×	×	
Costa Rica													×	×	×											
Côte d'Ivoire																										
Cuba	×	×					×	×	×																	
Cyprus																										
Czechoslovakia	×	×			×	×	×		×	×	×							×	×	×	×	×	×			
Denmark			×	×	×										×	×	×									
Djibouti																										
Dominican Republic										×	×	×														
Ecuador									×	×	×								×	×	×					
Egypt							×	×	×	×	×	×														
El Salvador																×	×	×								
Ethiopia																×	×	×								
Fiji																										
Finland												×	×	×												
France	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Gabon																				×	×	×				
Germany																										
Ghana																									×	×
Greece	×										×	×	×						×	×	×				×	×
Guatemala																						×	×	×		
Guinea																										
Haiti																										×
Hungary																										×
Iceland																										
India	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×							×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Indonesia											×	×	×											×	×	×
Iran (Islamic Republic of)					×	×	×														×	×	×			
Iraq																			×	×	×					
Ireland																							×	×	×	
Italy																×	×	×							×	×
Jamaica																								×	×	×

---

* By its resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971, the General Assembly decided:
"... to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it."

Years																										
72	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*Member States*
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			**China**[a]
		×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	**Colombia**
		×	×	×							×	×	×										×	×	×	**Congo**
												×	×	×								×	×	×		**Costa Rica**
		×	×	×																			×	×	×	**Côte d'Ivoire**
				×	×	×										×	×	×			×	×	×			**Cuba**
							×	×	×																	**Cyprus**
		×	×	×	×												×	×	×							**Czechoslovakia**
			×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×			**Denmark**
											×	×	×	×	×	×										**Djibouti**
						×	×	×																		**Dominican Republic**
			×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×					×	×	×						**Ecuador**
		×	×	×										×	×	×						×	×	×		**Egypt**
																										El Salvador
		×	×	×	×			×	×	×										×	×	×				**Ethiopia**
		×	×						×	×	×															**Fiji**
×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×						**Finland**
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		**France**
			×	×	×									×	×	×					×	×	×			**Gabon**
		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		**Germany**
×							×	×	×							×	×	×				×	×	×		**Ghana**
×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×		**Greece**
		×	×																							**Guatemala**
		×	×										×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×					**Guinea**
×	×												×	×	×											**Haiti**
×	×					×	×	×																		**Hungary**
													×	×	×											**Iceland**
		×				×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	**India**
		×	×				×	×	×			×	×	×			×	×	×			×	×	×		**Indonesia**
		×	×	×	×	×	×								×	×	×	×	×	×						**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**
					×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×							**Iraq**
							×	×	×							×	×	×				×	×	×		**Ireland**
×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×				**Italy**
		×	×	×	×	×	×							×	×	×		×	×	×			×	×	×	**Jamaica**

Member States	*Years*																									
	1946	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*
Japan															×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×	×	
Jordan																×	×	×								
Kenya																									×	×
Kuwait																						×	×	×		
Lebanon	×	×	×	×																						×
Lesotho																										
Liberia																										
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																							×	×	×	
Luxembourg																				×	×	×				
Madagascar																										×
Malawi																										
Malaysia																										×
Mali																										
Malta																										
Mauritania																										
Mexico					×	×	×					×	×	×								×	×	×		
Mongolia																										
Morocco																					×	×	×			
Mozambique																										
Nepal																										
Netherlands	×	×	×							×	×	×	×	×	×											
New Zealand		×	×	×										×	×	×										×
Nicaragua																										
Niger																										×
Nigeria																										
Norway	×	×							×	×	×													×	×	×
Oman																										
Pakistan					×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×						×	×	×		×	×	×
Panama																					×	×	×			
Papua New Guinea																										
Paraguay																										
Peru	×	×	×	×	×	×														×	×	×			×	×
Philippines						×	×	×													×	×	×			
Poland			×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×									
Portugal																										
Qatar																										

Years																										*Member States*
72	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		Japan
		×	×	×				×	×	×							×	×	×							Jordan
×		×	×	×	×				×	×	×						×	×	×							Kenya
																				×	×	×				Kuwait
×	×										×	×	×													Lebanon
						×	×	×								×	×	×								Lesotho
		×	×	×						×	×	×				×	×	×								Liberia
								×	×	×						×	×	×			×	×	×			Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
											×	×	×										×	×	×	Luxembourg
×	×																			×	×	×				Madagascar
								×	×	×																Malawi
×	×			×	×	×					×	×	×						×	×	×		×	×	×	Malaysia
	×	×	×							×	×	×														Mali
						×	×	×																		Malta
					×	×	×																			Mauritania
		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×					×	×	×	×	×	×			Mexico
	×	×	×																							Mongolia
							×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×					Morocco
														×	×	×										Mozambique
								×	×	×																Nepal
	×	×	×		×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×	Netherlands
×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×							New Zealand
									×	×	×						×	×	×							Nicaragua
×	×																×	×	×							Niger
				×	×	×		×	×	×			×	×	×						×	×	×			Nigeria
			×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×			Norway
															×	×	×									Oman
		×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×		Pakistan
														×	×	×										Panama
												×	×	×												Papua New Guinea
																						×	×	×		Paraguay
×			×	×	×				×	×	×			×	×	×			×	×	×					Peru
					×	×	×							×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×	Philippines
×	×	×			×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×	×	×	×	×	Poland
				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×		Portugal
										×	×	×														Qatar

	Years																									
Member States	*1946*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*
Republic of Korea																										
Romania																				×	×	×				
Russian Federation	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Rwanda																										
Saint Lucia																										
Saudi Arabia																										
Senegal																	×	×	×							
Sierra Leone																			×	×	×	×	×	×		
Somalia																										
South Africa																										
Spain														×	×	×										
Sri Lanka																									×	×
Sudan													×	×	×									×	×	×
Suriname																										
Swaziland																										
Sweden						×	×	×													×	×	×			
Syrian Arab Republic																										
Thailand																										
Togo																										
Trinidad and Tobago																										
Tunisia																									×	×
Turkey		×	×	×				×	×	×												×	×	×		
Uganda																										
Ukraine	×																									
United Arab Emirates																										
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
United Republic of Tanzania																			×	×	×	×	×	×		
United States of America	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Uruguay						×	×	×								×	×	×						×	×	×
Venezuela		×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×					×	×	×			
Yemen																										
Yugoslavia	×							×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×					×	×	×
Zaire																										×
Zambia																										
Zimbabwe																										

Years																										
72	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*Member States*
																					×	×	×			Republic of Korea
		×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×	×	×	×	×			Romania
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			Russian Federation
					×	×	×					×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×						Rwanda
										×	×	×														Saint Lucia
											×	×	×			×	×	×								Saudi Arabia
		×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×							×	×	×		Senegal
											×	×	×	×	×	×										Sierra Leone
					×	×	×					×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×					Somalia
																							×	×	×	South Africa
	×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×					Spain
×												×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×			Sri Lanka
					×	×	×		×	×	×				×	×	×						×	×	×	Sudan
											×	×	×							×	×	×				Suriname
										×	×	×								×	×	×				Swaziland
		×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×						Sweden
					×	×	×							×	×	×			×	×	×					Syrian Arab Republic
		×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×	Thailand
				×	×	×													×	×	×					Togo
	×	×	×			×	×	×								×	×	×	×	×	×					Trinidad and Tobago
×				×	×	×				×	×	×					×	×	×							Tunisia
		×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×					Turkey
	×	×	×	×	×	×						×	×	×									×	×	×	Uganda
					×	×	×										×	×	×		×	×	×			Ukraine
						×	×	×																		United Arab Emirates
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
						×	×	×														×	×	×		United Republic of Tanzania
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	United States of America
															×	×	×									Uruguay
		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×		Venezuela
		×	×	×	×																					Yemen
		×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×					Yugoslavia
×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			Zaire
		×	×	×			×	×	×								×	×	×							Zambia
													×	×	×							×	×	×		Zimbabwe

Annex VI
Composition of organs

The following list provides a reference to the composition of organs mentioned in this document:

Organ	*Item in the present document*
Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	84
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	17 (a)
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	34
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law	142
Board of Auditors	17 (c)
Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	114 (a)
Commission on Human Settlements	97 (b)
Commission on Sustainable Development	98 (a)
Committee against Torture	114 (a)
Committee for Programme and Coordination	16 (c)
Committee on Conferences	17 (f)
Committee on Contributions	17 (b)
Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	114 (a)
Committee on Information	87
Committee on Relations with the Host Country	147
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	109
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	105
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	42
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	83
Credentials Committee	3
Economic and Social Council	15 (b)

Organ	*Item in the present document*
Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme	99
General Committee	8
Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme	16 (a)
Human Rights Committee	114 (a)
International Civil Service Commission	123
International Law Commission	144
Investments Committee	17 (d)
Joint Inspection Unit	120
Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations	29
Security Council	15 (a)
Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations	86
Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	148
Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	18
Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	85
Trade and Development Board	97 (a)
United Nations Administrative Tribunal	17 (e)
United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	146
United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	82
Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	84
World Food Council	16 (b)
